DUE DATE

RAJKOT DISTRICT GAZETTEER

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GUJARAT STATE GAZETTEERS

Government of Gujarat

RAJKOT DISTRICT

AHMEDABAD
1965

GAZETTEER OF INDIA

GUJARAT STATE GAZETTEERS

RAJKOT DISTRICT

Accession numbers

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CONTENTS

CONTENTS

CONTENTS

PART V

CONTENTS

PART VI

PREFACE

The Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, which included some of the districts of Gujarat, was originally compiled between 1874 and 1884. The old Kathiawar Gazetteer related to the area comprised in the existing Saurashtra region of Peninsular Gujarat. There was, therefore, no separate volume for each of the districts. In the revised edition of the Gazetteers which are now being prepared and published, it has been decided to devote one volume to every district. The present volume relates to the district of Rajkot and includes besides the former Indian State of Rajkot, a number of other States and Estates dealt with in the Kathiawar Gazetteer.

The Government of India have interested themselves in the work of revision of District Gazetteers in the States and have also rendered financial help in the form of grant-in-aid made available for the purpose. The broad pattern of the contents of the revised volumes has been evolved and is generally followed in the preparation of these volumes.

This volume was prepared under the able guidance and supervision of late Prof. M. R. Palande, former Chief Editor. In the Chapter on History, ancient period has been dealt with by Prof. H. G. Shastri of B. J. Institute, Ahmedabad, and the mediaeval and modern periods by Prof. S. C. Misra of Maharaja Sayajirao University, Baroda. The portion relating to Geography is the work of Prof. I. U. Dave of Dharmendrasinhji College, Rajkot.

My greatful thanks are due to Shri Balvantray G. Mehta, Chief Minister, Gujarat State, for the keen interest taken by him in the revision and speedy publication of the District Gazetteers. I also wish to express my thanks to Dr. P. N. Chopra, Editor, District Gazetteers Section, Ministry of Education, Government of India, for going through the draft and making useful suggestions before it was sent to the press for printing. The work done by the technical staff Sarva Shri U. M. Chokshi, M. R. Trivedi and A. P. Bhatt, Research Officers also deserves mention.

I must also acknowledge the photographs on Rojdi excavations supplied by the Assistant Director of Archaeology, Rajkot, for reproduction in this volume.

Ahmedabad,
July, 1965

R. K. TRIVEDI,
Chief Editor.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

AS EARLY as 1843 an attempt was made to arrange for the preparation of Statistical Accounts of the different districts of the Bombay Presidency. The following extract *will be found interesting as giving an idea of the intention of those who desired to have such Accounts compiled :—

"Government called on the Revenue Commissioner to obtain from all the Collectors as part of their next Annual Report the fullest available information regarding their districts..........Government remarked that as Collectors and their Assistants during the large portion of the year moved about the district in constant and intimate communication with all classes they possessed advantages which no other pubilc officers enjoyed of acquiring a full knowledge of the condition of the country, the causes of progress or retrogradation, the good measures which require to be fostered and extended, the evil measures which call for abandonment, the defects in existing institutions which require to be remedied and the nature of the remedies to be applied. Collectors also, it was observed have an opportunity of judging of the effect of British rule on the condition and character of the people, on their caste prejudices, and on their superstitious observances. They can trace any alteration for the better or worse in dwellings, clothing and diet, and can observe the use of improved implements of husbandry or other crafts, the habits of locomotion, the state of education, particularly among the higher classes whose decaying means and energy under our most levelling system compared with that of preceding governments will attract their attention. Finally they can learn how far existing village institutions are effectual to their end, and may be made available for self-government and in the management of local taxation for local purposes".

"In obedience to these orders, reports were received from the Collectors of Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Thana and Khandesh. Some of the reports contained much interesting information. These five northern reports were practically the only result of the Circular Letter of 1843."

The matter does not seem to have been pursued any further.

In October, 1867, the Secretary of State for India desired the Bombay Government to take concrete steps for the compilation of a Gazetteer of the Presidency on the model of the Gazetteer prepared during the year for the Central Provinces. The Government of Bombay then requested some of its responsible officials to submit a scheme for carrying into effect the orders of the Secretary of State, and in 1868, appointed the Bombay Gazetteer Committee to supervise and direct the preparation of the Gazetteer. After a few organizational experiments the responsibility was finally entrusted to Mr. James M. Campbell of the

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**Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. I, Part I (History of Gujarat), pp. III and IV,

Bombay Civil Service, who commenced the compilation in 1874 and completed the series in 1884. The actual publication, however, of these volumes was spread over a period of 27 years between 1877 and 1904, in which year the last General Index volume was published.

Though a Gazetteer literally means only a geographical dictionary, the scope of this particular compilation was much wider. It included not only a description of the physical and natural features of a region but also a broad narrative of the social, political, economic and cultural life of the people living in that region. The purpose which the Gazetteer was intended to serve was made clear in the following remarks of Sir William Hunter, Director General of Statistics to the Government of India, when his opinion was sought on a draft article on Dharwar District in 1871. He said :—

> "My own conception of the work is that, in return for a couple of days' reading, the Account should give a new Collector a comprehensive, and, at the same time a distinct idea of the district which he has been sent to administer. Mere reading can never supersede practical experience in the district administration. But a succinct and well conceived district account is capable of antedating the acquisition of such personal experience by many months and of both facilitating and systematising a Collector's personal enquiries........ But in all cases a District Account besides dealing with local specialities should furnish a historical narration of its revenue and expenditure since it passed under the British rule, of the sums which we have taken from it in taxes, and of the amount which we have returned to it in the protection of property and person and the other charges of civil government.*"

The Gazetteer was thus intended to give a complete picture of the district to men who were entire strangers to India and its people, but who as members of the ruling race carried on their shoulders the responsibility of conducting its administration.

The Gazetteer had 27 volumes, some split up into two or three Parts, making a total of 35 books including the General Index which was published in 1904. Some of the Volumes were of a general nature and were not confined to the limits of a particular district. For example Volume I dealt with History and was split up into two Parts one dealing with Gujarat and the other with Konkan, Dekhan and Southern Maratha Country ; Volume IX was devoted to the population of Gujarat and contained two parts, one describing Hindus and the other Mussalmans and Parsis, but there was no corresponding Volume devoted to the Population of Maharashtra or Karnatak. Volume XXV gave an account of the botany of the area covered in the whole Presidency. The remaining Volumes dealt with the various districts of the Presidency.

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* *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. I, Part I, (History of Gujarat), p. VIII.

and with what were then known as Native States attached to the Bombay Presidency. Some of the District Volumes had two or three parts, for example, those of Thana, Kanara, Poona and Bombay. On the other hand, there was only one combined Volume for some districts as for example, Surat and Broach, and Kaira and Panch Mahals.

The scheme of the contents was more or less the same for all the District Volumes though the accounts of particular items varied considerably from district to district. Information was collected from Government Offices and in respect of social and religious practices, from responsible citizens, eminent scholars, experts and administrators contributed articles on special subjects.

This Gazetteer compiled over seventy years ago had long become scarce and entirely out of print. It contained authentic and useful information on several aspects of life in a district and was considered to be of great value to the administrator, the scholar and the general reader. There was a growing desire that there should be a new and revised edition of this monumental work. The Government of Bombay, therefore, decided that the old Gazetteer should be revised and re-published, and entrusted the work of revision to an Editorial Board specially created for that purpose in 1949. After the bifurcation of Bombay State on 1st May 1960 and the creation of the new State of Gujarat on that day, the preparation of revised Gazetteers of districts in Gujarat State has been undertaken by the Government of Gujarat.

In the nature of things, after a lapse of over seventy years after their publication, most of the statistical information contained in the old Gazetteer had become entirely out of date and had to be dropped altogether. In this edition an attempt has been made to give an idea of the latest developments, whether in regard to the administrative structure or the economic set up or in regard to social, religious and cultural trends. There are portions in the old Gazetteer bearing on archaeology and history which have the impress of profound scholarship and learning and their worth has not diminished by the mere passage of time. Even in their case, however, some restatement is occasionally necessary in view of later investigations and new archaeological finds by scholars, and an attempt has been made to incorporate in this edition the results of such subsequent research. The revision of the old Volumes has, in fact, meant an entire re-writing of most of the chapters and sections. In doing so, statistical and other information was obtained from the relevant Departments of Government, and articles on certain specialised subjects were obtained from competent scholars.

In a dynamic world, circumstances and facts of life change and so do national requirements and social values. Such significant changes have taken place in India as in other countries during the last half a century, and more so after the advent of Independence in 1947. The general scheme and contents of this revised series of the Gazetteer have been adapted to the needs of the altered conditions. There is inevitably some shift in emphasis in the presentation and interpretation of certain phenomena. For example, the weighted importance given to caste and community in the old Gazetteer cannot obviously accord with the ideological concepts of a secular democracy, though much of that data may have considerable interest from the functional, sociological or cultural point of view. What is necessary is a change in perspective in presenting that account so that it could be viewed against the background of a broad nationalism and the synthesis of a larger social life. It is also necessary to abridge and even to eliminate elaborate details about customs and practices which no longer obtain on any extensive scale or which are too insignificant to need any elaboration. In the revised Gazetteer, therefore, only a general outline of such practices and customs of the main sections of the population has been given.

An important addition to the District Volume in this edition is the Directory of Villages and Towns given at the end which contains, in a tabulated form, useful information about every village and town in the district. The district map given in this edition is also brought up-to-date.

The Revised Gazetteer will be published in two series :—

I. *The General series* .—This will comprise Volumes on subjects which can best be treated for the State as a whole and not for the smaller area of a district. As at present planned, they will deal with Physical Features, People and Their Culture, History, Language and Literature and Public Administration.

II. *The District Series* .—This will contain one Volume for every district of the Gujarat State. The information given in all Volumes will follow the same pattern and the table of contents will more or less be the same for all the districts.

RAJKOT

PART I

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL

CHAPTER 1

General

GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS

Situation and Boundaries

DISTRICT OF RAJKOT LYING BETWEEN 20° 58′ 56″ and 23° 8′ 13″ north latitude and 70° 20′ 5″ and 71° 40′ 53″ east longitude has a total area of 4,588 sq. miles and a population of 12,08,519 souls. It is bounded on the north by the Gulf of Cutch and the Little Rann of Cutch; on the north-east by Surendranagar district; on the east by Bhavnagar district on the south-east by Amreli district; on the west by Jamnagar district; on the south and south-west by Junagadh district. Rajkot district was formerly called Madhya Saurashtra district as it occupied the central part of the Saurashtra peninsula. It was formed of the former princely States of Gondal, Jetpur, Rajkot, Wankaner and Morvi, when Saurashtra State came into existence in 1948. Madhya Saurashtra was reorganized with a few adjustments of some of the villages in the neighbouring districts in 1960 and was named Rajkot district.

SUB-DIVISIONS

For administrative purposes the district is divided into four sub-divisions *viz.*, Rajkot, Morvi, Gondal and Jetpur. Rajkot sub-division is divided into two talukas and one mahal, Morvi into two talukas and one mahal, Gondal into one taluka and two mahals and Jetpur into two talukas and two mahals. In all there are seven talukas and six mahals.

The administrative division with their area, number of villages and town and population according to the census of 1961 are given below:—

Sub-division	Name of the Taluka/Mahal	Area in square miles	No. of Towns	Population
Rajkot ..	Rajkot (Taluka) ..	413·5	1	2,61,103
	Jasdan (Taluka) ..	509·8	1	99,893
	Paddhari (Mahal)	246·5	..	36,718
Morvi ..	Morvi (Taluka) ..	659·1	1	1,62,006
	Wankaner (Taluka)	424·9	1	78,838
	Malia (Mahal) ..	264·0	..	48,000
Gondal ..	Gondal (Taluka) ..	474·6	1	1,40,247
	Kotda Sangani (Mahal)	171·6	1	30,783
	Lodhika (Mahal)	140·6	..	22,094
Jetpur ..	Jetpur (Taluka) ..	259·3	1	91,985
	Dhoraji (Taluka)	186·7	1	91,774
	Jam -Kandorna (Mahal)	234·4	..	40,869
	Upleta (Mahal) ..	295·9	2	1,04,209

CHAPTER 1

General Geographical Regions

Rajkot district has three distinct geographical regions. (1) eastern hilly region almost bordering on Jetpur, Rajkot and Wankaner cities (2) alluvial plain of Bhadar Valley on the west and south-west, (3) northern plains, Rann of Cutch and swampy coastline.

Eastern Hilly Region

The eastern hilly region is the complex system which was flooded with trap flow during the deccan trap period. The sources of effusion are still seen in the form of dykes. The dykes being harder than adjacent beds have resisted denudation and are seen standing above the neighbouring grounds like massive walls. They are very numerous and are of large size. There are a few curious straight dykes of basalt from 50′ to 100′ high and many miles long—60 to 70 miles.

The whole system of east and north-east forms irregular chains with some wild looking barren hills and worn masses or narrow ridges. On some parts the traps are removed and sandstones beneath are exposed due to the age-long process of erosion. This high land forms the chief water-shed of almost all the rivers of Saurashtra peninsula, flowing east, west and north. There are two principal ranges of hills known as Mandar and Thanga hills. The range of Thanga hills commencing from Jasdan forms the plateau of over 1000′ above sea level near the town of Anandpur and Bhadla, throwing off branches to the right and left. The right branch is called Mandar range which passes into Surendranagar district. The left range called Thanga again narrows into a succession of hills towards Kotda Sangani and Osharm near Upleta and Alech hills near Dhank in northern plains near Morvi. Another branch of ranges (left) towards the west gradually develops into a succession of short rocking ranges. These hills slope towards the north. They are nowhere higher than about 600′ They follow in detached groups and run from Sardhar to Kotharia. Kotda Sangani and Osharm near Upleta and Alech hills near Dhank in eastern alluvial plains. The unique feature of the region is the presence of trap dykes intersecting at right angles forming low narrow ridges. This is the most curious and important landscape in the region. At Sardhar there is a remarkable dyke which runs without a band over thirty miles from a point little to the north of Jasdan past Sardhar to the neighbourhood of Lodhika. It is a long narrow ridge varying from forty to a hundred feet in height and from eight to twelve feet in breadth. This ridge is known as Sardhari *dhar*. It is the famous watershed of the district. All rivers to the north and near this ridge flow into the Gulf of Cutch and those which rise south of it flow into the Arabian Sea.

The Western Plain

The Western Plain.— This area is drained by the river Bhadar and its tributaries and forms the most important agricultural region of the district. On the north and north-west the hill tracts of Gondal and Jetpur and Barda hills separate this region from the northern coast-lands. In upper stretches the topography is undulating west of Gondal and the trap has been worn out to a wide plain. The low lands of the plain are underlain by black soil derived from the trap. Towards Junagadh district in the south-west alluvial soils supersede the trap soil.

General

GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS

There is a hilly trap of Alech hills around Dhraffa to the west-north of river Bhadar. This is the continuation of Barda hills. There is an isolated hill of Osharm which rises abruptly from the plain country to 10-30 feet high to the south of river Bhadar.

Northern Plai

This northern plain is undulating with its eastern portion underlain by softer sandstones argileanous shales of the Unia series towards the western portion. The whole is a rolling plain covered with black soil and from Wankaner to Morvi the whole area is dotted with quarries of fire-clay, china-clay, coloured clay and sandstones. Towards the Rann, Unia beds are succeeded by beds of older and recent alluvium. The northern border is sub-divided into two parts—the coastline and the Rann.

Sea Coast

Rajkot district has a coast line of 20 miles from Lakhiara to Vavania and this coast is washed by the famous Hansthal creek about one mile wide on the head of the Gulf of Cutch. It has only one port, Navlakhi situated on the Hansthal creek. This creek is on the eastern side of the head of the gulf. The coast is a long mud-covered, flat one with mangrove swamps and abounds in reefs, rocks and small island.

Hansthal Creek

Hansthal is a deep channel which connects the outer and inner gulf. It flows from the head of the gulf of Cutch in the eastern direction and bends north east with mangrove swamps on either side. At five miles from its mouth, it is divided into two channels-one leading south-east towards the coast of Rajkot district. It is navigable by vessels of medium type. Vavania on Vavania creek was a good port in old times but it is now silted up. There is an encroachment of silt brought by the rivers into this channel. This coast is noted for famous *ginga* fishes.

Hansthal creek is noted for overtides due to friction. The proportion between two tides is 1 : 3·5. the tidal wave is high in proportion to the depth of the channel. The extreme range of flood and ebb-tides at Hansthal creek is twenty feet. This difference of level makes the ebb-tide in Hansthal channel last longer and flood tide shorter respectively about eight and four hours.

Rann

Rann stretches about twelve miles from Vavania to Venasar. This Rann is a flat desert which in rainy season becomes a shallow lake and in dry season it is bare of vegetation and is studded with salt and sand. There is a road of 23 miles across this Rann from Malia to Wanthar in Cutch. Malia route to Cutch is the shortest of all the routes from Saurashtra to Cutch. A broad guage railway line and a national highway are planned to pass through this route and Cutch and Saurashtra will be connected by a one mile long bridge from Malia in Saurashtra to Surabari in Cutch in this shallow part of the Rann.

RIVERS

Bhadar

The district is drained by three principal rivers—the Bhadar, the Machhu and the Aji. Bhadar is the largest river in the peninsula and

CHAPTER 1 — General — RIVERS — Bhadar

rises from the springs in the range of Mandar hills (Panchal hills), seven miles to the north of Jasdan. It has a course of 80 miles in Rajkot district. It leaves Rajkot district at Gonad and enters Junagadh district.

For the first twelve miles Bhadar flows to the south after passing Jasdan. On the right it bends west and about twenty miles from its source receives from the right the Karmali river flowing from the hills near the town of Sardhar. Then passing about ten miles to the south-west it is joined from the left by the Vasavadi river which flows past Vasavad and a few miles above Jetpur it receives from the right the Gondali river on whose banks stands the town of Gondal. Throughout this section of the course, Bhadar has a character of a hill stream flowing with a swift current in the rocky channel between steep banks.

From Jetpur, Bhadar has a south-westerly course and the precipitous banks gradually begin to subside. Four miles from Jetpur Bhadar suddenly takes a curve to the north for a few miles and the water falls to 15 feet creating a waterfall. This is due to difference of resisting power of the underlying rocks, which are worn out rapidly than the outer rocks. From this waterfall it turns to west and it enters the plain region. The volume of the water is increased by various tributaries, most of which join it from the right. It receives in succession the Utavli passing from Mengni, Popal rising from Lodhika, the Moj on whose banks stands the town of Upleta (a storage dam has been constructed on this river), and the Vesini flowing from the hills around Dhraffa. In this section it flows in a broad sandy bed, sunk between the banks of alluvial clay. Near Nilakha in Gondal taluka a dam on Bhadar is constructed; this will irrigate rich soils of 45,000 acres. This course is marked by richly cultivated crops. A noteworthy feature of the river is the formation (because of its frequently varying current) of tracts of mud deposits called *Bhatha* a fertile land but liable to be washed away. In rainy season the river is flooded and great damage is done to the surrounding country. But as alluvial soil is deposited on its banks this region has become one of the most fertile regions of the district.

Machhu

Machhu, another important river, has a course of about 70 miles and it flows wholly in this district. It rises near the town of Anandpur in the northern belt of hills and flows past Wankaner and Morvi. At Jodhpur, in Wankaner taluka 6 miles from Wankaner a storage dam is constructed; 19,000 acres of land will be irrigated by the scheme. In the earlier section of the course the river is remarkable for its rocky channel and rugged precipitous sides. It flows in torrents during rainy season and is almost dry in other seasons. Beyond Morvi it flows through a flat treeless plain. Its water becomes brackish about ten miles from its mouth and the stream passes through salt wastes till it loses itself into salt, sand and mud of the Gulf of Cutch. North of Malia about 1½ miles before falling into the Rann, the river divides into several streams. The

RIVERS

Machhu

flow of water is very slow and deposition of salt is still going on. Then the water flows to the south-west close to the coast of the Rann and reaches Vavania creeks. There is a unique landscape, salt laden, half salt and half black earth, bare and desolate waste the outer edge of which is a line of low sand hills and beyond the hills there are wide-spreading swamps covered with dense mangrove thickets and carved into a network of salty streams.

Aji

Aji is similar in character to Machhu. It rises from a hill one mile north of Sardhar in the northern series of Thanga hills. It flows past Tramba and Thorala and passing through undulating land scattered with low hills for 20 miles from its source reaches Rajkot. There is a storage dam near Thorala on the river Aji. Beyond Rajkot smaller streams Lalpari and Fulgar meet this river at Bedi. The whole course of this section of the river is rocky and precipitous. The volume of water is extremely small except in rainy season. North of Rajkot it receives Nyari rising from Sardhari *dhar* and Dondi from Lodhika on whose banks stands the town of Paddhari. After a course of about sixty miles it falls into the Gulf on Cutch near Balambha.

Demi

Demi is a small river rising from Dema hills near Sanosara in Thanga hills. From Kuvadva the banks of this river are dotted with palm trees called *Tadi* trees and presents a picturesque landscape. At Mitana there is a storage dam on this river which irrigates 6,000 acres of land. It passes through Tankara and empties itself into the Gulf of Cutch near Navlakhi through many channels, forming large swamps covered with mangrove thickets. The river is for the most part slow and sluggish.

GEOLOGY

The geological formations in this district are tabulated and described below :—

Formation	Age
Alluvium	Recent.
Miliolite Limestone	Sub-Recent.
Gaj beds	Upper Miocene
Deccan Traps, Trapdykes (and Inter-Trappean beds).	Pliocene.
Wadhwan Sandstone	Cretaceo-Eocene.
Umia Beds	Jurassic (Gondwana).

Umia beds.—The Umia beds consisting of conglomerates, sandstones and shales intercalated with thin bands of coal, clays and ironstone, are well developed in the Wankaner and Morvi talukas and Maliya mahal. The Umia sediments are generally horizontally disposed and are fine to coarse grained, from conglomerates to grits and sandy shales. The sandstones grade from shales with layers of earthy hematite to brick red highly ferruginous sandstones and often exhibit current bedding and ripple marks. The total thickness of Umia beds is estimated to be about 450 meters.

CHAPTER 1

General

GEOLOGY

Wadhwan sandstone.—Sandstones exposed near Wadhwan go by this name ; they are also exposed near Jhinkiali and Morvi. These sandstones are loosely cemented and are either angillaceous, or calareous. An exposure south of Ghotu is composed of compact, calareous, gritty, and cross-bedded sandstones. Similar rocks are also noticed below traps near Pabeli and can be traced as far as Gidach. The Wadhwan sandstones probably overlie the Umia bed though they are not clearly separable from them, as they are similar lithologically. A thin bed of cherty limestone resembling the intratrappean Bagh beds, caps these sandstones. These beds have been assigned a Cretaceo-Ecocene age based on the fossil Bryozoans and Ammonites found in them.

Deccan Traps.—Basaltic rocks commonly called Deccan Traps occupy almost the entire district, except for the Umia beds north and east of Wankaner, and the thick cover of alluvium in the northern part of the district. These lava flows are known as 'traps' because of their step-like or terraced appearance. These basalts represent horizontal lava flows extruded during the closing stages of the cretaceous period, through fissures in the crust. Occasionally as in the Osharm hills these basalts give rise to a variety of rocks due to magmatic differentiation.

The junction of the traps and the underlying Umia sandstone is often irregular and uneven showing a distinct unconformity. The flows vary considerably in composition and texture ; the lower flows are often decomposed and agglomeratic at some places, while the upper flows are more trachytic, felsitic and dioritic, occasionally with lenticular masses and thin bands of uncrystallised rock such as Pitchstone and Obsidian. Some of the flows are thoroughly crystalline, often showing a porphyritic appearance on the weathered surface, while others are homogeneous and compact. Some of the flows are amygdaloidal and carry geodes and vesicles filled with zeolote, chalcedony, agate, and calcite. Scoriaceous breccia, agglomerates, tuffs and ash beds are also occasionally found inter-bedded with the flows.

The traps are invariably jointed ; sheet jointing more or less paralleled to the surface and vertical or inclined columnar or prismatic joints generally at right angles to the bedding planes of the flows are observed. These rocks are basic lavas, porphyritic to fine grained or glassy in texture composed mainly of labrodorite, augite and iron-oxides, olivine being occasionally present in some types. Variants of these basalts such as felsites, rhyolites, pitchstones, obsidian, etc., have also been recognised, particularly in the Osharm and Alech hills.

Inter-Trappean beds.—Sediments deposited between the trap flows constitute the Inter-trappean beds. An inter-trappean bed of limestone, about 3 metres in thickness, is noticed near northeast of Lakhawad in Jasdan taluka. The limestone is aggillaceous, tough, compact and in part cherty.

CHAPTER I

General Geology

Trap dykes.—The Umia beds and the trap flows are cut by numerous dykes forming low knolls, elongated mounds or serrated rides. Many of these dykes are traceable over long distances. The dyke at Saradhar is about 30 metres wide and extends in an east-west direction for about 72 kms. Though general trend of the dykes in this area is E-W, several smaller dykes trending N-S or NW-SE are noticed, which appear to be later than the dykes trending E. W. Some of the trap dykes which have intruded the Umia sandstones are traced penetrating 90 to 125 metres of bedded traps. Others do not persistently reach the surface even of the sandstone.

These dykes are composed of dolerites, which are compact and fine grained, greyish-green to black in colour, displaying an ophitic texture in this section.

Gaj beds.—The Deccan lava flows are capped by fossiliferous calcareous sedimentary rocks, referred to as Gaj beds of Upper Miocene age. Good exposures are noticed at Mewasa, Kerali and near Bhadar in Jetpur and Kandorna mahals.

Miliolite Limestones.—Miliolite limestones are largely made up of the casts of foraminifer 'Miliolite'. They form small isolated patches resting on the Deccan traps in this district. The limestones are conspicuously noticed in Upleta and Kandorna mahals. and Jetpur, Jasdan and Rajkot talukas.

Alluvium.—Alluvium is represented by sand dunes, consolidated shore sand, tidal and flats, raised beaches and fresh water alluvium and soil. The largest stretch of alluvium occurs in Morvi taluka and Maliya mahal. Several sand dunes are noticed near the Rann of Kutch.

EARTHQUAKE

The district falls within an earthquake zone of moderate intensity and has experienced minor earthquake shocks from time to time, though no severe damage has been recorded so far. The recent geological history of the Kathiawar peninsula indicates that there has been a general uplift of the land surface of the order of 360 metres in places. This presumption is based on the presence of miliolite at comparatively higher elevations in the Chotila hills in the adjacent district. A few occurrences of raised beaches, oyster beds and coral reefs far above the present high water mark also indicate the general uplift of the land surface.

INDUSTRIAL MINERALS / ROCKS

Abrasives.—Fine grained Umia sandstones are quarried for grindstone. Pebbles of the agate, chert, flint, etc. can be used in rotating ball mills for grinding ores, minerals, ochres, clays, etc.

CHAPTER 1

General

GEOLOGY

Building Materials.—Deccan traps cover a large area in the district and being hard, dense and durable, are quarried extensively both for constructional purposes and also as road metal. Umia sandstones constitute good building stones, especially for ornamental designs and have been used in some of the prominent buildings at Gondal; Morvi, etc. Some veins of marble are found occurring.

Soil.—The most prevalent soil of the district is black cotton soil, known as 'Regur' produced by alteration of Deccan Traps. Regur often contains lime rich kankar nodules. The Umia beds generally alter into a sandy loam, at times reddish or yellowish in appearance, and generally does not support cultivation. Thick spread of sandy soil and saline mud flats is noticed along the coast.

WATER SUPPLY

In Umia Beds.—These rocks yield both sweet and brackish water in open wells which are generally 7 to 12 metres deep. The surface wells in Jurassic rocks, in Morvi are said to yield 9 to 18 thousand litres of water per hour. Sub-artesian water, yielding 45 thousand litres or more per hour, is reported from bores taken in Jurassic rocks near Morvi. Three principal equifers are noticed near the surface, and at about 60 and 150 metres depths respectively.

In areas occupied by lava flows, water is restricted to the thick soil cover, zones of decomposed rock· junctions between flows, joints and fissures. Porous ash beds, sedimentary inter-trappean beds, and vesicular horizons with fissures and joints constitute favourable horizons for water supply in the lava flows sequence. The laterites overlying the lava flows may also hold abundant supply of water under certain conditions.

With the exception of the low lying tidal flats or saline tracts along the coast, generally abundant water is available for domestic needs and for some irrigation, within a shallow depth from the surface in the alluvium and in the Miliolite formation.

CLIMATE

The climate of this district is characterised by a hot summer and dryness in the non-rainy seasons. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from December to February is followed by the hot season from March to May. The south-west monsoon season is from June to September and October and November form the post-monsoon season.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the district are available for six stations for periods ranging from 71 to 92 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in tables 1 and 2. The average annual rainfall in the district is 589·7 mm. (23·22"). About 93 per cent. of the annual rainfall is received during the south-west

General
CLIMATE
Rainfall

monsoon season *i. e.*, from June to September, July being the month with the highest rainfall. The rainfall generally decreases from the south-west to the north-west. The variation of rainfall over the district from year to year is large. During the fifty year period 1901 to 1950, the year 1917 was one with the highest rainfall amounting to 183 per cent. of the normal. In the same fifty year period the rainfall was less than 80 per cent. of the normal in 14 years, and on two occasions during this period the district rainfall was less than 80 per cent. of the normal in two consecutive years. On three to four occasions rainfall at the individual stations in the district was less than 80 per cent. of the normal in two of three consecutive years. Jasdan experienced such low rainfall for four consecutive years (1922-1925). It will be seen from table 2 that in 38 years out of fifty, the annual rainfall in the district was between 400 and 900 mm. (15·75" and 35·43").

On an average there are 29 rainy days (days with rain of 2·5. mm.-10 cents or more) in a year. This number varies from 24 at Morvi to 32 at Gondal and Dhoraji.

The highest rainfall recorded in 24 hours at any station in the district was 449·1 mm (17·68") at Morvi on July 23, 1894.

Temperature

The only meteoreological observatory in the district is at Rajkot. The data of this station may be taken as representative of the district as a whole. The period from March to May is one of continuous rise in temperatures, May being the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 40·6 °C (105·1 °F) and the mean daily minimum temperature at 24·2 °C (75·6 °F). The night temperature in June is a little higher than in May. In May and June the maximum temperature may sometimes be over 45 °C (113·0 °F). The onset of the south-west monsoon by the middle of June lowers the temperature somewhat but the relief from the heat is not marked because of the added discomfort from increase in humidity, brought on by the south-west monsoon air.

With the withdrawal of the monsoon after mid-September days become hotter and in October a secondary maximum in day temparature is reached. The nights become progressively cooler. After mid-November both day and night temperature drop rapidly till January which is the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 28·4 °C (83·1 °F) and the mean daily minimum at 10·6 °C (51·1 °F). In association with cold waves which sometimes affect the district in the wake of western disturbances which pass across north India during the cold season, minimum temperatures particularly in January and February may go down to the freezing point of water. The highest maximum temperature recorded at Rajkot was 47·8 °C (118·0 °F) on May 15, 1919 and the lowest minimum temperature was 0·6 °C (30·9 °F) on January 16, 1935

CHAPTER I

General

CLIMATE

Humidity

During the south-west monsoon season the relative humidities are generally over 60 per cent. In the rest of the year the air is comparatively dry with afternoon humidities ranging between 20 and 30 per cent.

Cloudiness

During the south-west monsoon season skies are heavily clouded many days. In the rest of the year clear or lightly clouded skies prevail. But on a few days in the winter season skies become cloudy when the district is affected by passing western disturbances across north India.

Winds

Winds are generally light to moderate but in summer and the south-west monsoon season they become stronger. Westerly to southwesterly winds prevail in the south-west monsoon season. In October winds are from directions between west and north-east. In November and December winds are mainly from directions between north and east. In January and February winds are again from directions between west and north-east. In the summer season the winds are predominantly from directions between south-west and north-west.

Special Weather Phenomena

In association with cyclonic storms in the Arabian sea in the post-monsoon months and to a lesser extent in May and June the district experiences very strong winds and widespread rain. Thunderstorms occur practically in all the months, the frequency being more during the period May to October. Occasional fog occurs during the post-monsoon months and in winter season.

Tables 3, 4 and 5 give the temperature and humidity, mean wind speed and frequency of special weather phenomena respectively for Rajkot.

TABLE No. 1

NORMALS AND EXTREMES OF RAINFALL

Station	No. of years of data	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest Annual rainfall as % of normal & year**	Lowest Annual rainfall as % of normal & year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours* Amount (mm.)	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours* Date
Rajkot ..	50 (a)	1.0	1.8	1.5	2.0	14.0	96.0	248.4	125.5	84.8	14.0	3.8	1.5	594.3	198 (1917)	76 (1939)	393.3	13- 7-1950
	(b)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	4.5	10.1	7.3	4.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	29.0				
Morvi ..	50 (a)	1.5	1.8	1.0	0.5	5.8	57.4	259.3	131.3	61.0	10.9	3.3	1.0	534.3	285 (1926)	18 (1939)	449.1	28- 7-1894
	(b)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	3.1	9.1	6.8	3.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	24.0				
Gondal	50 (a)	1.5	2.0	1.6	5.1	11.7	105.9	256.0	125.2	86.1	23.4	4.1	1.8	624.3	206 (1917)	27 (1918)	320.0	16- 6-1945
	(b)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	4.4	11.0	7.6	5.3	1.3	0.2	0.2	31.8				
Jasdan ..	50 (a)	(.8	1.8	2.0	5.3	9.4	96.8	250.9	128.5	96.8	20.1	4.3	0.8	617.5	185 (1946)	41 (1911)	278.1	21- 6-1946
	(b)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	4.3	10.5	7.3	5.1	1.2	0.3	0.1	30.0				
Dhoraji ..	50 (a)	1.5	2.3	1.8	2.8	7.4	108.2	247.1	118.4	94.2	19.1	3.1	2.0	607.9	200 (1914)	13 (1918)	404.6	18- 9-1914
	(b)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	4.4	11.0	8.3	5.2	1.2	0.3	0.1	31.8				
Wankaner ..	50 (a)	1.0	2.3	2.5	0.8	6.6	82.0	251.5	124.7	68.1	14.0	5.6	1.5	560.6	246 (1927)	23 (1939)	307.6	23- 7-1894
	(b)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	3.6	9.8	7.0	3.8	0.8	0.3	0.1	26.6				
Rajkot (Dist.)	(a)	1.2	2.0	1.7	2.7	9.1	91.1	252.2	125.6	81.8	16.9	4.0	1.4	589.7	188 (1917)	31 (1911)		
	(b)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	4.1	10.3	7.4	4.5	1.0	0.3	0.1	28.8				

(a) Normal rainfall in mm. (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more). ** Years given in brackets. * Based on all available data upto 1957.

CHAPTER 1 — General — CLIMATE

TABLE No. 2

FREQUENCY OF ANNUAL RAINFALL IN THE DISTRICT
(Data 1901-1950)

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years
101—200 ..	1	701—800	6
201—300 ..	2	801—900	5
301—400 ..	6	901—1000	3
401—500 ..	9	1001—1100	1
501—600 ..	8		
601—700 ..	9		

TABLE No. 3

NORMALS OF TEMPERATURE AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY

Month	Mean Daily Maximum	Mean Daily* Minimum	Highest Maximum ever recorded		Lowest Minimum ever recorded		Relative Humidity	
							0830	1730*
	°C	°C	°C	Date	°C	Date	%	%
January ..	28.4	10.6	36.1	28- 1-1932	0.6	16- 1-1935	51	23
February ..	30.4	12.5	40.0	28- 2-1953	1.1	8- 2-1803	57	21
March ..	35.1	16.8	43.0	28- 3-1892	6.1	30- 3-1905	61	19
April ..	38.8	20.9	44.4	18- 4-1949	10.0	1- 4-1903	64	20
May ..	40.6	24.2	47.8	15- 5-1919	16.1	2- 5-1907	70	29
June ..	37.6	25.8	45.0	7- 6-1807	20.0	20- 6-1913	74	47
July ..	32 8	24.7	40.6	2- 7-1900	10.4	8- 7-1941	82	64
August ..	31.6	23.8	37.8	16- 8-1947	20.6	14- 8-1913	84	64
September ..	33.1	22.6	40.6	30- 9-1911	10.7	16- 9-1912	82	56
October ..	35.4	20.5	41.7	16-10-1925	12.2	30-10-1949	72	30
November ..	32.8	16.0	38.3	12-11-1929	7.2	16-11-1917	50	23
December ..	29.4	11.9	36.1	7-12-1886	2.8	27-12-1903	49	24
Annual ..	33.8	19.2					66	35

*Hours I. S. T.

TABLE No. 4

MEAN WIND SPEED IN KM/HR.
(RAJKOT)

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
6·9	8·1	10·1	13·7	19·0	19·8	20·1	17·1	11·7	7·1	5·9	5·9	12·1

CHAPTER 1

General

CLIMATE

TABLE No. 5

SPECIAL WEATHER PHENOMENA

(RAJKOT)

Mean No. of days with	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Thunder	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·9	5·2	2·3	0·8	1·8	0·8	0·5	0·1	13·3
Hail	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·4	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·4
Dust-storm	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·2	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·2
Squall	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0.0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
Fog	0·1	1·3	0·4	0·1	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·9	0·1	0·1	3·0

FORESTS

Though there is a lot of high and undulating countryside in the district forming the catchment of several big rivers including Aji, Bhadar, etc., there is very little forest. Most of the hillocks are barren and open to erosion. The tree growth consists mostly of bad malformed tree clusters and *babul-kants* which have escaped the wrath of man.

WILD ANIMALS

The district has no forest cover such as it obtains in other districts of Saurashtra. The grassy bits bearing some tree clusters and *babul kants* are visible round about Jasdan, Wankaner and Gondal. Wild animal population of the district is limited.

Wild Ass :—This animal is occasionally seen near Maliya and Bagasara which are on the border of the Rann of Kutch. This speicies is unique in Asia. It is a very sturdy animal usually found in the desert. It lives on grass and vegetation that usually comes up in the sandy areas. It runs 30 to 40 miles per hour. To catch this animal means great patience and skill. It is said that adults do not survive if captured, but young ones of one or one and half month old can be tamed. This animal is gregarious in nature and flocks of five to ten are quite common.

Panther (felis pardus) :—There was a time when this animal was found in abundance in the district. But with the depletion of forest cover the number of panthers has also dwindled considerably. At present, this animal is allowed to be shot on permits issued by competent authority under the Saurashtra Wild Animals and Wild Birds Protection Act, 1952. It is particularly fond of goats, sheep and calves. At times it kills a cow, a buffalo, a donkey or even a horse. When cornered and wounded it becomes very ferocious and instances are known when seriously wounded it feigns dead but attacks when a *shikari* approaches it. At present, it is found in shrubs and grassy areas near Jasdan, Halwad and Ghela-Somnath and Wankaner.

Hyaena (striata).—Locally it is known as " Zarakh ". Hyaena has an ugly look and is fierce. Its hind legs are smaller than the front ones which makes its movement quite peculiar. It has a powerful sense of

CHAPTER 1

General

WILD ANIMALS

smell and can track carcasses from a pretty long distance. The male is much larger and taller than female. Hyaena is commonly found in grassy area.

Wolf (Canispallipes).—This animal is common in grassy plains near Jasdan, Morvi, Virpur, Gondal and Wankaner.

Jackal (cani aureus) :—This animal is smaller than wolf but is known for its cunningness. Locally known as *'shial'*, it is quite common in the district.

Fox (vulpes bengalensis) :—This is a good looking animal with long furry tail. It is found throughout the district. It is known as "*lonkadi*".

Badger :—This animal is found in forests near Jasdan and Wankaner. Its local name is "*ghorkhodia*". It is nocturnal in its habits.

Wild Pigs (sus-indicus) :—Locally known as '*dukkar*' or '*bhund*'; this animal lives on herbaceour products. Indiscriminate shooting in the past has reduced its number considerably. It likes muddy swamps and marshes.

Spotted Deer (carvus axis) :—This animal was common in the past in the district but it has become almost extinct during the last few years. It is now rarely found near Jasdan and Wankaner.

Blue Bull (portus pictus) :—Locally known as '*nilgai*' this animal is found rarely in the district.

Black Buck (antelope cervicarpa) :—Locally known as '*kaliar*', the population of this animal has dwindled due to wanton shooting in the past. However, herds led by magnificent bucks are still seen in the grassy and open areas of the district.

Gazelle (gazelle benneti) :—Commonly known as '*chinkarah*', this animal is usually found in grass bids.

Porcupine (Hystrix leucura):—Locally known as '*shedhadi*' or '*shaudi*' this animal is harmful both to forest and agricultural crops.

Hedge Hog (einaceus collaris) :—Locally known as '*sherva*', this animal is common in gardens, fields and grassy scrubs in the district. It is also common along the sea coast. It is a harmless animal.

Mongoose :—Locally known as '*nolia*', this quadruped is famous as a good dodger against snakes and is common throughout the district.

Rabbits :—These animals are common in the grassy scrubs in the district. Lately its population has been reduced considerably on account of indiscriminate shooting.

BIRDS

Like other neighbouring districts, Rajkot district has no coastal line. Hence, sea-birds like sea-gulls and cranes are rarely seen in the district. Apart from common birds like fowl, peacock, house sparrow, pigeons, parrot, dove, cuckoo, vulture, kite, etc., other birds like *bulbul* (Pychonotus spp.) partridge (Francholinus spp. "Titar") sand-grouse. baya, tailor bird, kingfisher, sunbird, green bee eater, cattle, egerat, kung (eastern common crane) snipe, stork are also met within various parts of the district.

Bulbul:—This bird with a red-patch under its tail is common in the district. Its nest is like a cup.

Sandgrouse (Pterocles exustus erlangeri Neumann):—Locally known as "*bater*" this bird is common in grassy shrubs of the district.

Partridge (francolinus spp):—Locally known as "*titar*", this bird is common throughout the district in grassy areas. It can fly very fast.

Cotton teal (Nettapus coromandelianus Gmelin):—Locally known as "*girja*", this bird is found in the coastal area towards Navlakhi and also in water reservoirs like Machhu, Aji, etc.

Sea Gull:—This bird is common on the north-eastern fringe adjoining the gulf of Kutch near Navlakhi port.

Kunj (Eastern, common crane):—This bird is usually found in flocks, especially during winter near the coast and also near lakes and small ponds. It is a gregarious, migrating bird coming in winter from eastern countries. Its nest consists of branches and twigs put on the ground in a rather haphazard way.

Sarus Crame:—This bird is commonly seen in pairs throughout the district.

Egret (bubulcus ibis coromandus Boddaert):—This bird is common throughout the district. It is supposed to be a friend of the farmer as its prey consists of insects harmful to agricultural crops. Its nesting season is during monsoon and early winter. Its net is usually built on tops of trees.

Green Bee Eater (merops orientalis latham):—Locally known as "*...no patrangiyo*", this is a beautiful, green, little bird commonly met ... throughout the district. To find this bird perched on electric wires ... telegraphic poles is a common sight in winter.

King Crow:—Locally known as "*kalo koshi*", this bird is common ... central and southern parts of the district. It lives on insects and is a ... swift and smart bird.

Hawk:—This is a bird of prey. It is common in the district.

CHAPTER 1

General

BIRDS

Shikara :—This bird is common throughout the district.

Flamingo (Phoenicopterns ruber antiquorum temminck) :—This is a beautiful bird, gregarious in habit and occasionally seen towards the northern boundary near the desert border.

Ibis (plegadis spp) :—This bird is found often in lakes and zeels of fresh water.

Stork :—White stork, white necked stork and openhill stork are common in the district especially on the coastal fringe. Other small birds like baya, sun-bird, tailor-bird, etc. are also common in the district especially near grass *bids*.

SNAKES

Snakes :—This region is hilly on the south-eastern border. There is a scrubby forest intermixed with hillocks on this side. In the central region there are cultivated fields. The soil is black at many places. The varieties of snakes recovered are more towards the southern border.

FAMILY : BOIDAE.

Non-Poisonous

Eryx conicus :—This blunt tailed snake is common all over the district. It is often mistaken to be the young one of a python.

Python molurus :—Locally called *ajgar*, this snake grows to about 15 feet and is brown with pinkish patches all over. It is known to frequent local hills with rocks, green vegetation and some water reservoirs. It kills by constriction.

FAMILY : COLUBRIDAE.

Ptyas mucosus :—This rat snake is found all over the State and grows to a length of 10 feet. It is slightly yellow in colour with patches of deep brown and black towards the tail end. It is a good snake as it is seen to control rats.

Natrix piscator :—This checkered black snake is found all over the district near dirty ponds and rivers. It grows to about four feet with an ash colour body on which are present checkered black, squares and stripes. The body is white and often the ash colour is seen to be alive. It feeds on frogs near water. It bites quite fiercely.

FAMILY : ELAPIDAE.

Poisonous

Naja naja :—This snake is common all over the State. It is found in fields and in forests alike. People have a fear about the snake and it is

Snakes

an object of worship. On the hood of this snake one may have binocoellate mark or no mark at all. The poison of this snake is neurotoxic. This is the common cobra.

FAMILY : VIPERIDAE.

Vipera Russelli :—This is common. It is locally known as "*kodio*" It is a lethargic snake growing to about four feet in length and has a greenish brown body having deep brown or black spots in three rows on the dorsal side. It bites very badly. Its poison causes a burning pain and coagulation of the hood. This is the common Russell's Viper.

Echis carinatus :—This snake is found about the stony regions. Local people call it *nagin*. It often sits forming a figure '8' and makes a sound by rubbing scales. It grows to about ten inches in length and often strikes while one is moving near stones. It is very much feared on this side. This snake is the common saw-scaled viper.

Snakebite Deaths :—There were 12 and 28 snakebite deaths respectively in 1957 and 1958 in the district.

Fish

The fisheries of Rajkot district can be broadly divided into two *viz.*, fresh water and marine. A strong opposition against the exploitation of fresh water fisheries is prevailing among the local people due to religious sentiments and as such it is very poorly developed. The important commercially developed fishery of the district is the prawn fishery of Malia and Navalakhi.

The important fishes of the district are pdawn, palla, mullets, cat fish, trichurus, zinga and mandeli.

Fishermen

The local Muslim fishermen of Malia and Navlakhi called Mianas are engaged in fishery. They are very poor and illiterate. Since this fishery is only seasonal, lasting for two to three months duration, they get themselves employed as unskilled labourers : a few of them practice cultivation during off season. They are individualistic, independent and little inclined to adopt new methods and equipments.

Season

The season virtually starts soon after the onset of the monsoon, after two or three showers, fishermen pitch their temporary camps along the shores. The maximum lading is recorded between August and September. A good sun shine is very essential as the catch is to be sun dried.

Boats

Flat bottomed plank-built boats which have proved very convenient to ply in tidal waters, creeks and marshy places are invariably operated for this fishery. Mention is also made of a few *machhwa* type boats used by Navlakhi fishermen.

CHAPTER 1

General

Fish

The bag net type called *gunja* is made of cotton twine of 20/12 ply is conical in shape with a wide quadrangular mouth and a long tapering conical cod end can be transferred into the boat without disturbing the position and fixation of the net. The mesh size from mouth to the cod end varies from 1" to 1/6". The nets are operated in creeks with the mouths directed against the water current and are fixed with the help of bamboo poles on stakes. The length of a *gunja* varies from 16-20 ft. from the mouth to the cod end. The quadrangular mouth has a circumferance of 20 ft. During off season, local fishermen use the cast nets for mullets. Surface gill nets are used for palla fisheries, the mesh size of which vary from 4" to 6". Formerly cotton twines were used for these nets. But now-a days, having understood the various advantages of using nylon gear, fishermen have switched over to nylon nets. The gill net has a length of 30 ft. on the head rope with a breadth of 6 ft. 30 to 40 such units are used in one complete fleet of nets used by one boat.

PART II

CHAPTER 2—HISTORY

CHAPTER 2

History

INTRODUCTION

THE DISTRICT OF RAJKOT FORMS PART OF THE SAURASHTRA region of Gujarat State. A brief idea of the historical background of that region would be a useful introduction to the study, in outline, of the history of the district.

As a unified political entity within the Indian Union, the State of Saurashtra came into existence as late as in 1948, a year after the achievement of independence by India. Before 1947 during days of British rule, the small peninsula lying in the north-west corner of Gujarat and abutting into the Arabian sea presented a bewieldering conglomeration of large and small states and petty principalities and 'giras.' They enjoyed varying degrees of power and autonomy in respect of internal governance and in respect of status, honours and privileges conferred by the imperial masters. The bigger states had more or less unrestricted authority within the limits of their territorial jurisdiction. Thereafter followed a descending gradation in respect both of power and of status, those standing at the bottom being no more than insignificant relics of a past that had vanished. All the states and principalities were, of course, under the unquestioned suzerainty of the Paramount Power which, if the occasion arose, could and did effectively interfere even in their internal administration.

On the eve of the establishment of the United State of Saurashtra in 1948, there were as many as 222 big and small states, principalities and estates in a total geographical area of 20,681 sq. miles covered by the Saurashtra peninsula. It was a picture of political fragmentation which can have few parallels in history. In an independent India such fragmentation evidently had no relevance. In fact, its continuance would have been extremely dangerous and suicidal to national integrity. Yet, the task of welding together, by peaceful persuasion, into one homogeneous unit a baffling multiplicity of strongly entrenched vested interests with many resources at their command and not an inconsiderable degree of parochialism was extremely formidable and forbidding. Fortunately, thanks to the far-sighted statesmanship and great personal prestige of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and to the admirable spirit of patriotism and understanding displayed by the leading rulers, integration by merger

CHAPTER 2

History

INTRODUCTION

became an accomplished fact in the short span of not more than a year. It was nothing less than a great revolution, silent and unobtrusive, but none the less momentous on that account in contributing to the shaping of free India's destiny.

The separate State of Saurashtra created in 1948 ceased to exist, in 1956 as a result of reorganisation of Indian States brought about by an Act of the Indian Parliament. A bigger bilingual Bombay State comprising all Gujarati speaking areas and all Marathi speaking areas was formed in 1956 and Saurashtra became a component of that State. Four years later, in 1960, the bilingual Bombay State was bifurcated by Parliamentary enactment and two separate unilingual States of Gujarat and Maharashtra came into existence. Saurashtra naturally continues to be an integral part of Gujarat State.

The district of Rajkot as it exists to-day comprises territory which before 1948 had belonged to more than one princely states, and principalities. The more important among them were Rajkot, Morvi, Gondal, Wankaner, Dhoraji, Jasdan, etc. The later mediaeval and modern history of the district would to a great extent be the history of the doings of the rulers of these states and principalities, with their dynastic rivalries and clashes and frequent fluctuations of fortune.

ANCIENT PERIOD

Not much material - archaeological, ephigraphic, numismatic or literary--is available for reconstructing a fairly well connected account of the ancient and early mediaeval period of the history of Rajkot district. Th central part of Saurashtra represented by the district seems to have been very thinly populated in those days and the probable absence of a vigorous civic life in the area at that time may explain the great paucity of important visible traces and remnants which would be helpful in conjecturing its past with a fair degree of continuity and accuracy.

Pre-history

However, recent explorations and trial-excavations in the district have brought to light some pre-historic, proto-historic and early historic sites. A pre-historic site with tools of Series II, comprising scrappers, borers, points and large flakes of agate and chert,[1] was discovered near Rojdi situated on the right bank of the Bhadar river 10 miles south-east of Gondal and 34 miles south of Rajkot.[2] Microliths comprising parallel-sided blades, some times showing the crested ridge and fluted cores were found in association with the Harappa ware at Rojdi, Atkot, Mandal and Jhanjmer in this district.[3]

Proto-history

The mound at Rojdi was scrapped at several places, and revealed the remains of a protection wall made of big boulders. A small trench at

1 A kind of stone.

2 Indian Archaeology 1957-58-A review, p. 18.

3 Ibid., p. 18.

the eastern end of the mound yielded a fragmentary bowl with Harappa characters. The trial-excavations at the mound revealed two occupations separated by a long desertion. The arlier occupation of the site belonged to the Harappan period. It is sub-divided into three Phases, A, B and C. The people in Phase A, the earliest settlers on the site built a mud platform, capped by rammed earth and lime, to carry their mud and mud-brick houses. The Harappan ware consisted of the convex-sided bowl, carinated bowl, handled bowl, perforated jar, square-rimmed jar, vase with beaded rim and round belly, dish-on-stand, beaker, etc. The pots were generally made of well-levigated clay and were uniformly fired. They were treated with a red slip and were mostly unpainted except for few horizontal bands in black. Phase A seems to have been destroyed by fire.

Phase B was characterised by rubble and mud structures plastered with lime and rammed-earth floors. The ceramics of the Phase represented two traditions, red ware and buff ware. The main types were the convex-sided bowl, perforated jar, dish with a flamed rim and dish-on-stand. The designs, painted in black on a red, buff or chocolate slip, included fish, leaves, hatches, triangles and diamonds, roundels, wavy lines, vertical bands, etc. Copper was represented by chisels, rods and bangles. Beads of faience, banded agate and etched carnelian, gold ear-ornaments, cubical weights of chert and gamesmen were the other noteworthy finds of the Phase.

In Phase C only rubble structures were mainly horizontal bands. Crude ware decreased in number. Beads of carnelian, shell and terracotta were recovered. 4

Atkot

At Atkot, on the right bank of the Bhadar, 30 miles south-east of Rajkot the excavation exposed occupational deposits representing the Harappa culture. The pottery consisted of red and buff wares. The designs, painted in black, comprised a human figure feeding a pet, fish, leaves, suspended loops, hatched diamonds, wavy lines, etc. Besides a crude grey ware, represented by the trough, jar and dish, was also found.

Pithadia

At Pithadia, 44 miles south of Rajkot, the excavation revealed two periods of occupation. Period I was characterised by the Harappa ware in association with a crude grey ware. Conch bangles, terracotta beads and spindle-wheels deserve mention among the other finds. Period II was distinguished by the lustrous red ware, in which the dish (with or without stand) was common.6

4 Indian Archaeology 1957-58-A Review, pp. 18 ff. : Indian Archaeology 1958-59-A Review, p. 19.

5-6 Indian Archaeology 1957-58-A Review, p. 20.

CHAPTER 2
History
ANCIENT PERIOD
Other sites

The explorations in the district brought to light thirty-one other Harappan cities, viz., Ajmer, Ardoi, Belora, Bhamakdal, Bhatiwadi, Bodiyo, Dad, Deudhar, Dhankani, Dhankanio-2, Dhutarpur, Dumiani, Dungarpur, Ghorwada, Godhapadar, Jodhpur, Kalaran, Kelipat, Kerali, Koha, Kundanpur, Lukhela, Malgodh, Padar, Rajathali, Randaliyo, Targhada, Takariyo, Timaram, Vadasada and Vegadi, of these Randaliyo contains a cemetary. The site at Bhatiwadi yielded the lustrous red ware and the black and red ware in addition to the Harappa ware and the Prabhas ware.[7]

Archaeological explorations have also revealed a number of early historic sites, characterised by the occurrence of the Red Polished Ware, dated about 100 to 600 A. D. The period is represented at Rojdi II, Ardoi, Bhamandharo, Bharred, Bhatiwadi, Chhapada, Deshamari, Devalka, Dobaria, Gadhoyo, Garbo, Goreiya, Gundai-ni dhar, Hanuman-valo, Hamaji, Haramatala, Jagapipalia, Jalansar, Kerali, Khakharba, Khari, Kotharia, Madhi, Mandal, Mavaohabha, Mochiwadar, Nanavati, Pipalia, Rajkot, Roghada, Sasu, Satapar, Simoi, Vadia, and Vaori.[8]

Puranic Tradition
Saryatas and Yadavas

According to the Puranic Tradition, the earliest Aryan power established in Surastra[9] was that of Saryati, a son of Manu Vaivasvata. His descendants reigned at Kusasthali. In the time of Kukudmin, the Yadava families at Mathura migrated to Saurashtra, repaired the old fort of Kusasthali, which was then named Dvaravati, and settled there. The dominant role of Krisna Vasudeva in the reign of Ugrasena, his matrimonial alliance with several kingdoms in the country, his intimate relation with the Pandavas and his contribution to their victory in the Mahabharata War over the sons of Dhrutrashtra (Duryodhan and his allies) are well known. Towards the close of his life, the Yadaba heroes fell a victim to a fratricidal struggle and their families migrated to north India. This traditional account of Saurashtra applies to all the districts of the peninsula.

Documented history

The traditional history leaves a long blank after the extinction of the Yadava regime in Saurashtra. The documented history of the peninsula begins with the Mauryan period.

MAURYAN PERIOD

Surashtra formed a province of the Mauryan Empire since the reign of King Chandragupta Maurya (circa 322-298 B. C.). It was governed

7 Indian Archaeology 1957-58-A Review, p. 19; Indian Archeology 1958-59-A Review, p. 19

8 Indian Archaeology 1957-58-A Review, p. 19, Indian Archaeology 1958-59-A Review, p. 19.

9 The common form of the name to describe the territory was Surashtra and the people inhabiting it were described as Saurashtra, however, the later form was also sometimes applied to the territory and in course of time it became common.

by a Yavanaraja in the reign of King Asoka Maurya (circa 273-237 B. C.), a version of whose edicts is engraved on a rock near Junagadh. The province was probably inherited by his grandson Samprati, who ruled over Western India.

Bactrian Greeks.

Next Surashtra seems to have passed under the power of the Bactrian Greeks. The silver drachmae of Menander (circa 115-90 B. C.) discovered in Saurashtra, attest to the Greek rule in the peninsula.

Nagarjuna of Dhankapuri

Nagarjuna, the celebrated Siddha, is said to have prepared *rasakupis* at Dhankapuri (Dhank) near the Dhanka hill at the south-eastern corner of the Alech range of hills. There he had the honour of being the pupil of Padalipta Suri [10] who happened to come there during his pilgrimage. In memory of this celebrated Suri, Nagarjuna founded Padaliptapura (Palitana) at the foot of Mount Satrunjaya.

The rule of the Sakas.

Surashtra figures under sway of the Sakas from about 100 A. D. They styled themselves kings as well as satraps (governors). The kingdom of Nahapana (circa 100-125 A. C.) probably extended up to Maharashtra in the south and Rajasthan in the north. The power of the Ksaharata Ksatrapas passed to the Kardemaka Ksatrapas. The latter reigned at Ujjain and administered Saurashtra through governors. King Mahaksatrapa Rudradaman I (150 A. D.) looked after the province through the governor Suvisakha, who was a Pahlava (Parthian).

A stone inscription at Gadha (Gadhadia) near Jasdan in the district, now preserved at the Watson Museum, Rajkot, records the erection of a Satra (memorial?) by the brothers of Kharарpattha of the Manasa Gotra during the reign of King Mahaksatrapa Svamin Rudrasena I, son of king Mahaksatrapa Svamin Rudrasimha I and grandson of king Mahaksatrapa Svamin Rudradaman I. The epigraph is dated S. E. 127 (205 A. D.) [11]. Silver coins of Mahaksatrapa and Ksatrapa kings of this dynasty have been found in large numbers in different parts of Saurashtra. They are struck by several kings and are dated up to about the Saka Year 312 (390 A. D.).

Dhank caves

The caves at the Dhank hill, 45 miles west of Gondal, are assigned to the Ksatrapa period. They contain early Jain sculptures including images of Adinatha, Santinatha and Parsvanatha.[12]

The group of five caves at Khambhalia near Gondal, discovered in 1959, also belongs to the Ksatrapa period. One of these caves has an imposing facade to the entrance of an assembly-hall with life-size human sculptures on both the sides. [13]

10 Prabhachandra Suri, Prabhavakacharita, V (Padaliptasuri charita).

11 Garha Stone Inscription of Rudrasena I (Epigraphia Indica, XVI, p. 238).

12-13 Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1938, pp. 426-30.

CHAPTER 2

History

THE GUPTA PERIOD

By the end of the fourth century Surashtra seems to have been a province of the Gupta Empire. The silver coins of Kumaragupta I (circa 414-455 A. D.) are here found in large numbers. The reign of Skandagupta (-circa 455-467 A D.) is attested to by his Junagadh rock inscription as well as silver coins.

THE MAITRAKA PERIOD

Shortly after the death of Skandagupta, Senapati Bhattarka of the Maitraka family established regnal power at Valabhi on the eastern coast of the peninsula. The Maitrakas ruled over Surastra and adjoining regions in the east for a pretty long time of about three centuries (circa 470-788 A. D.) Five of the copper plate grants issued by the Maitraka kings were found from places in this district.[14] Two were issued by king Dharasena II; one [15] is dated 571 A. D. while the date of the other [16] is missing. One was issued by king Siladitya I-Dharmaditya in 609 A. D. [17]. It records a grant dedicated to a temple of Mahadeva erected by Harinatha at Vatapadra, which may be identified with Vadod near Jasdan The other two grants were made by king Siladitya V—one in 721 A. D. and the other in 722 A. D. [18] The village Kandhaija recorded in the latter grant is represented by modern Kundhej near Dhank. the spot where the plates were found. Gomutrika. the original place of the donee of a grant issued by King Siladitya IV in 691 A. D, is identifiable with Gomta near Gondal. The power of the Maitraka kings came to a sudden tragic end in V. S. 845 (788 A .D).

The Pratihara Supremacy.

After the downfall of the Maitraka kingdom, the Rastrakutas of the south and the Pratiharas of the north contested for extending their supremacy over Saurashtra. In the contest the Pratiharas succeeded in holding supremacy over a large part of the peninsula in the 9th century. By this time this district was probably under the sway of the Saindhava kings of Ghumli, as suggested by a grant of land issued by king Agguka III in 886 A. D. to two Brahmanas residing at Gomutrika (Gomta). [19] Jaika II (known dates 905 and 915 A. D.), the son and successor of Agguka III, is the last known king of this dynasty. The Saindhavas seem to have acknowledged the supremacy of the Pratihara sovereigns in the 9th century. The Capas (circa 734-919 A. D.) of Wadhwan as well as the Chalukyas (circa 800-900 A. D.) of Sorath, also were feudatories of the Pratiharas.

14 One from Bhadva, three from Dhank and one from Pithadia H. G. Shastri, Maitrakakalin Gujarat, Appendix A—The Inscriptions of the Maitraka Period. Nos. 23, 41, 78, 79 and 88

15 Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute Vol. IV, p. 38.

16 Journal of the University of Bombay, IV, p. 1

17 Indian Antiquary, Vol IX, p. 238

18 Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Vol. II, pp. 335 ff.

19 Epigraphia Indica, Vol XXVI, p. 221.

CHAPTER 2

History

THE ANCIENT PERIOD

In 942 A. D. Mularaja of the Chalukya (Solanki-) family uprooted the Chapotkata (Chavada) power at Anahilapataka and established the power of the Chlukyas, which gradually gave rise to a vast and glorious empire in course of time. By this time the Chudasamas had established their power in the southern, the Jethvas in the north-western and the Walas in the eastern part of Saurashtra. The north-eastern part of the peninsula got occupied by the Jhalas in the next century. In course of time the Chalukyas of Anahilapataka established their supremacy over many adjoining regions including Saurashtra. Kings Bhimadeva I (1022-1064 A. D.), Jayasimha Siddharaja (1094-1143 A. D.), Kumarapala (1143-1173 A. D.) and Bhimadeva II (1178-1242 A. D.) were intimately associated with Saurashtra, especially with the Prabhasa region and the Somanatha Temple therein. The imperial and cultural associations of the Chalukyas were continued by the Vaghela kings (1244-1299 A. D.), who succeeded the Chalukyas at Anahilapataka. As for the central portion of Saurashtra, we hardly get any information about its political situation during these times. Many of the ruling families in subsequent times belonged to the Jethva tribe, which had established several principalities in Halar during the Chalukya period.

Paucity of Material

In comparison to the coastal part of the peninsula the central part seems to have been very thinly populated and much less developed in ancient times. Junagadh, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar district yield ample information about their past, whereas the Rajkot district suffers from a remarkable paucity of material about its history of ancient times.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD

Rajkot district and the central region of Sauashtra do not figure much in the Persian chronicles of the Sultans of Delhi or of their successors-the Mughals. Several factors appear to have contributed to this sparse treatment. In the first place Muslim colonisation and influence was to a large extent restricted only to the periphery of the peninsula, the rimlands on the coast, especially the southern and the border areas to the east and north-east. It was not till the heyday of the Mughal age that the central and northern regions admitted outside control to any operative degree. Secondly, a number of these chronicles, if not all, were men of the court and administrators having little direct contact with the peninsula; the only significant exception can be said to be 'Ali Muhammad Khan' the author of *Mirat-i-Ahmadi*. Finally, the history of the Sultans of Gujarat, at least much of what is available to-day, was written after those Sultans were no more and detailed accounts of the less penetreated areas are the obvious desiderata in these posthumous histories.

CHAPTER 2 — History — MEDIAEVAL PERIOD

Nevertheless, the first half of this age and its preceding one from 8th century onwards, were significant in the history of the peninsula. For it was during this period that the tribes which make up a large part of the Saurashtra population entered this land. It was possibly this pressure which led to the penetration and the colonisation of the central portion.

But little information is available regarding what is now the Rajkot district in this and earlier ages, as the preceding pages have shown. Much of the areas was presumably wild and devoid of human habitation till even the Rajput period when the Chalukyas in Patan attempted to bring the peninsula under their sway. It appears that their armies too skirted the central zone too densely forested to permit easy access; Even Mahmud of Ghazni in his spectacular onslaught on the famed shrine of Somnath does not appear to have forced an access through this zone.

It seems, however, that the Chudasamas had to some extent controlled the south-east of the Rajkot district for with the rise of their power in Wamansthali, they could not have failed to establish their authority over their immediate environs. By this time, the Chavdas in Patan were supplanted by the Chalukyas and the Jethwas too appear to have moved towards their strong-hold, Ghumli in the west. The Jethwas, "vassals of the Anhilwada power", established themselves in the north-east and in the duel which followed, acted as the vanguards of the mainland attack on the peninsula. Slightly later, presumably, the Jhalas entered the peninsula from Sind, settling first in the north-east.

While the arrival of these immigrant tribes was etching the demographic and ethnographic pattern of Saurashtra, their impact was on the whole outside the present Rajkot district. The only notable Jhala State in this district was Wankaner, a branch of the Dhrangadhra house which separated in the 16th century. The major impact that was felt was with the arrival of the Kathis in the eleventh century and the Jadejas at about the same time.

The majority of the ruling houses which formerly held sway in what is now the Rajkot district belonged to the Jadeja clan. Traditionally, like other Rajput clans in Saurashtra, the Jadejas are said to have come from Sind. Together with the Bhatias of Jeisalmer and the Chudasamas, they claim descent from Jam Narpat. By 13th century, the Jadejas had established themselves in Kutch and were raiding across the Rann, at war with the Jethwas who were dominant on the northern coast. But it was not till the middle of the sixteenth century that the Jadejas gained a foothold in Saurashtra itself when Jam Rawal settled at Nagan Bandar and consolidated his rule in what is now the Jamnagar district.

While tradition gives a vague but approximately determinable time for the arrival of these notable Rajput clans in Saurashtra, the advent of the Kathis who in the eighteenth century provided the peninsula with its name, is more or less completely shrouded in mystery. Like others, they came from the north; from Sind they moved to Kutch and from thence to Saurashtra where their initial settlement was at Than, at the border of the Rajkot and Surendranagar districts. Unlike their Rajput predecessors, the Kathis did not form into a land-owning or predominatingly cultivating people; they remained cattle drovers and, more often than not, at odds with their more settled and prosperous neighbours. For most of the mediaeval period, they appear to have led a predatory and pastoral existence, roaming over much of the central zone which was difficult of access and thus a valuable refuge area; their settling down as a peaceful, cultivating people seems to have largely taken place in the 19th century. In the Rajkot area, they had their main seat in the south-west, at the borders of Amreli and Junagadh districts.

Thus, the area covered by the Rajkot district seems to have been an inaccessible refuge zone characterised by dense forests, shifting population and few settled villages, till well into the Mughal age. The only town of some consequence appears to have been Gondal to the south-west, a place which gained in importance due to its proximity to the Chudasama seat of power. The sixteenth century Mughal Gazetteer, '*Ain-i-Akbari*' lists sixty revenue-yielding units in the Sarkar of Sorath; of these only Upleta, Dhank, Jetpur, Jasdan, Gondal and Morvi can be identified as having been included in this area. "The first district known as new Sorath", writes Abul Fazl, "had remained unexplored on account of the impenetrable nature of the forests and the intricate windings of the mountains. A recluse by chance found its way into it and through him a knowledge of it was gained." And for Abul Fazl, this included Junagadh, well-known throughout mediaeval age, as well. It can be imagined how little known the central area would have been.

At the close of the 13th and the beginning of the 14th century when Gujarat felt the impact of the Turkish power which had by then consolidated itself on the Indo-Gangetic plain, much of the central area in Saurashtra was still, as has been noticed, a virtual *terra incognita*. Its major feature seems to have been the military road which linked the Solanki capital Anhilwada Patan in the mainland to Junagadh in the Peninsula. This passage, undoubtedly a primitive track hacked through the still primeval forest was however girt by fortified outposts, ponds and wells to facilitate the transit of considerable bodies of men. Some of these posts and stages, as Col. Watson noted, were the towns of the future-Wadhwan, Sayla, Adala, Dhandhalpur, Chobari, Anandpur, Sardhar, Gondal, Virpur and Jetpur. Subsequently, this direct link to the south-west supplanted the more circuitous road, skirting the coast, except for the religious pilgrims.

Persian chraniclers do not mention the route taken by the two Turkish generals, Nusrat Khan and Ulugh Khan on their march to Somnath after their first sack of Patan in about March - April 1299. It may, however, be presumed that since they were marching directly from Anhilwada Patan to the south-west, they would have proceeded by the shortest link, undoubtedly difficult but otherwise passable, which connected the two. Presumably, it was by this route that Nusrat Khan returned to the mainland while Ulugh Khan stayed on to ravage the Vanthali area, and afterwards proceeded by the coastal route to join his colleague at Asawal.

The Turkish attack was nothing more than a raid, probably not even fully that, for the primary purpose of the Turkish generals was to earn credit in the eyes of their religious brethern by appearing to tread in the foot-steps of the great Mahmud and thus to sanctify their otherwise mundane undertaking with a recognized halo, and to benefit in the attempt. In any case, whatever may have been the residuary effects of the holocaust on the coastal tracts, the inner areas were hardly affected.

Likewise, the establishment of the Turkish power in Anhilwada Patan and the arrival of Alb Khan there by 705/1306* six years after the initial attack in 698/1299, left the heart of the peninsula unaffected. In fact, the Turkish authority at Patan, expansionist in the days of the first Governor and steadily penetrating the southern coast of the peninsula (Turkish troops ravaged Shatrunjaya calling forth a renovation which the Jain savant Samra Sah effected with his master's leave and generous help and which made him celebrated in Jain religious lore) became itself a victim to internecine strife once this Governor was recalled. And the peninsula remained neglected till the last of the great Sultans, Muhammad bin Tughluq conceived the plan of compensating for the loss of Daulatabad by the conquest of Junagadh and thus resuscitating his fallen fortunes.

The details of this offensive on which the Sultan embarked in 749/1348 and was fully engaged next year, do not concern us directly here for it was against Ra Khengar of Junagadh who had harboured a fugitive whom the Sultan was bent on punishing, that it was directed. Nevertheless, the Sultan appears to have used the ancient "highway" which had been used since the days of Siddharaj Jayasingh for the attack on Junagadh. In Rubi I Rajab 750/June-October 1359, the Sultan was in the neighbourhood of Girnar, threatening it. A number of Rajput chieftains are reported to have submitted to him and Ra Khengar himself thought discretion the better part of valour and was thinking of surrendering his "guest" to his irate master, but Taghi, the fugitive, got warned and fled in time. Possibly, the Ra made peace with the Sultan and he held court in that town as its titular suzerain, and the Sultan stayed there preparing for his assault on Sind which was next

*The first figure represents the Hijri Era and the second the Christian Era.

on his list of conquests for the Sumeras there had harboured Taghi, the fugitive.

The next rainy season, Rabi II-Shaban 751/June-October 1350 was spent in Gondal, the first mention of a locality in this region in the Persian chronicles. Here the Sultan was laid up with a malignant fever which seems to have been long suppressed and which seems to have been phthisis, the cruelest of the consumptive diseases.

Even with this disease racking his tormented body, the Sultan made preparations and invited reinforcements from his distant capital Delhi to join him in Gondal for an assault on Sind. Only when the cool season had set in and the Ramzan fasts were over that the Sultan recovered sufficiently to leave Gondal. This he did in Shawwal 751/December 1350.

Once again, the brief interruption of alien control in the inner areas was ended as the Sultan's back was turned. Nothing could have illustrated the transient nature of this authority better than its complete evaporation once the invaders had left with his army.

Little is known about the affairs of the peninsula especially the interior for much of the reign of Muhammad bin Tughuluq's successor, Sultan Firuz. This ruler came to Gujarat in 768/1367-68 after a fruitless campaign in Sind and a disastrous passage through the Rann but he seems to have taken the shortest route to the provincial capital, Patan. The slackness of his reign and the chaos which characterised Delhi after him, left the local governors little initiative for expansion.

Nevertheless, by the time the fourteenth century neared the end, the authority of the Sultans had creeped to Mangrol and the southern coast had come to be effectively controlled by them. The arrival of Zafar Khan later to assume royal dignity and become independent under the title of Muzaffar Shah in 793-94/1391-92 indicated the commencement of a more vigorous policy. He ravaged the renovated temple of Somnath and left his deputies at Mangrol. Two inscriptions there indicate that in 797/1395, Malik Yakub was in the charge of Sorath and Malik Musa was the Kotwal at Mangrol; two years later, Malik Badar Binjhal was the deputy in Sorath and Shaikh bin Taj was posted at Mangrol.

Inevitably, the expansion of the authority of the rulers of the mainland over the peninsula spelt a mortal duel with the lords of Junagadh, the premier power in this region. His conflict with Ra Malaq commenced in 1400 when he drove this ruler from Junagadh to Vanthali; but later, the Ra regained his capital and harboured Shah Malik, a fugitive from Jhalawad, thus bringing down the wrath of Ahmad Shah, the real founder of the dynasty of Gujarat, over his head.

CHAPTER 2

History

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD

In 817/1414, Ahmad Shah entered the peninsula, not from Patan but from his newly founded capital Ahmedabad. Since this attack was directed at Vanthali, and the campaign originated from Ahmedabad, it may be supposed that Ahmad Shah followed the coastal rather than the formerly-used central route.

Once again, the ruler of Junagadh professed peace and offered acknowledgement of overlordship and tribute. Ahmad Shah accepted the same and returned to his capital, leaving two Syed brothers, Abu'l Khair and Qasim Khan as his deputies for the collection of *salami*. This collection, which was presumably the tribute imposed on all those Rajput rulers who had accepted the overlordship of the Sultan - for *salami* literally means offering attendants on salutation-was the first serious attempt made by the Sultans to place their relationship with the chieftains of the peninsula on a durable basis.

It is not given who these chieftains were ; presumably, it included a few from this region too though most of them must have been the Gohils of the south coast and the Jhalas of the north-east who at this time were engaged in a sharp but varying conflict with the Ahmedabad rulers. Some idea of this conflict is given by the *Mandalik Kavya* when Gangadhar refers to the raids led by Dudu, the Gohel chief and Ra Mandalik's father-in-law on Ahmedabad territory, a provocation which despite his valiant efforts to remedy it, brought Sultan Mahmud Begada against him.

Again however, no mention is made of the central regions in this protracted duel. The route taken by Mahmud Begada in both his invasions on Junagadh in 871 and 877/1474 is not given. It is possible that armies might have cut across this wild country in their offensive against a wilder zone, as it is also possible that Ra Mandalik's gay host would have passed through it in its joyous marital journey when he proceeded to wed the daughter of Raja Bhim of Jhalawad, but certainly these left no marks on the country.

With the fall of Junagadh and its conversion into a citadel of the Ahmedabad power, the peninsula can be said to have been definitely brought within its orbit. It is very doubtful, however that the Sultans were able to exercise *de facto* control in the interior or that their writ ran beyond the towns and garrison centers. Lawlessness or at least freedom from the imposed law of the Sultans of Gujarat seems to have very much remained the characteristic of this sequestered territory.

Thus the reigns of Mahmud Begada brought about the establishment of the *de jure* if not always *de facto* authority of the Sultans in the peninsula. Sultan Mahmud stayed there for about three more years after

the conquest of Junagadh, captured Bet-Shankhodhar, the most distant outpost of the peninsula and thus completed the ring-fence the construction of which had commenced with the first Muslim rulers of Ahmedabad. Simultaneously, the local chieftains were compelled to acknowledge his authority, tributes were fixed and a superficial control imposed upon the peninsula, at least on the accessible parts.

The inner parts, however, were not yet penetrated. In fact, they seem to have assumed the character of a refuge zone though even here stresses were being felt and the Sultan's deputies took every opportunity to exploit the frequent conflicts between the Rajputs in their own interests. One such example is furnished by the clash which arose between the Vaghela chief of Sardhar and the Jhalas of Jambu and Kundni, former seat of the Limbdi House. Khetoji, the Jhala chief, succeeded in repulsing the Sarvaiyas but was killed fighting the Vaghelas and Kundni fell first to Godha Vaghela of Sardhar and he also brought Jasdan under his sway. subsequently, thus more or less becoming dominant over this region. This incident took place in 1486.

The aftermath of this weakening of the Jhala authority on the outskirts of the peninsula was the fall of both Jambu and Shiani to Mahmud Begada ; and though Khetoji's son Saghoji avenged his father and slew Gogha Vaghel in a bitter conflict which he is said to have won with the help of his Bharwads, he had to take recourse to guile in order to recover his patrimony. The thanadar and his men were misled by the frequent invitations he extended to them and slaughtered in one of these feasts ; and strangely enough, Saghoji was able to secure a *farman* for his liberated principality by bribing the officials in Ahmedabad, surely not an edifying example of public morality in the court of the premier Sultan of Gujarat.

Another blow at Jhala power, a more serious one, at about the same time in 1486, opened the way for the control of the Rann coast by the Sultan. In 1486 when Khalil Khan, later to become Sultan with the title of Muzaffar Shah III, was the deputy at Junagadh, Vaghoji of Kuva attracted his attention. Sultan Mahmud himself marched to invade the Jhala capital which fell after an epic struggle, characteristic of the Rajputs. It had two consequences one of which directly affected this area which to-day constitutes the Rajkot district ; Morvi was constituted into a *khalsa* land and it was held till a century later when it was transferred to the Kutch House as a jagir by the royal nominee. The ring fence was thus complete.

The reign of Muzaffar Shah III (1512-1526), when Malik Ayyaz was the royal deputy with his headquarters in Diu while Tatar Khan Ghori with his headquarters in Junagadh controlled Sorath, did not witness any

direct expansion of the Sultan's power as had characterised his predecessor's age. However, the royal control on the coastal tract remained firm and the Portuguese threat led to the mobilisation of naval and land-based forces around the powerful base of Diu.

The situation changed rapidly under Bahadur Shah. The death of Malik Ayyaz led to his son Malik Ishaq being appointed in his place. This noble became either rebellious or mentally deranged but his activities made Bahadur Shah undertake a rapid march from Khambhat to Junagadh in 933/1527, soon after his accession. In his rapid march the Sultan, then hardly a lad of twenty but already a veteran fighter, passed through Dhandhuka, Ranpur and Jasdan and halted at Devli, fifteen *krohs* from Junagadh. Malik Ishaq fled at his approach, crossed to the northern coast, was challenged by Tughuluq Khan the *hakim* of Morvi and defeated and killed him. He dared not stay on, however, and passed into the Rann where he was subsequently captured and executed at the Sultan's orders.

Bahadur Shah returned to his capital passing through the bastions of Ahmedabad power in the southern coast--Mangrol, Chorwad and Somnath-Patan. He halted at Kodinar, camped at Delvada and crossed over to Diu where he made administrative appointments. None of these were, however, lasting. The authority of Ahmedabad as a coercive force in the interior can be said to have lapsed after him. The virtual rulers of Junagadh and Sorath subsequently were Tatar Khan Ghori and his son Amin Khan and they remained virtually independent of the centre till the end of the Sultanate, signalised by the suicide of Muzaffar Shah III.

The decline of the Sultanate after Bahadur Shah's disastrous encounter with Humayun and his unfortunate death at the hands of the Portuguese was partly responsible for the revival of Rajput power in the peninsula. More particularly, it can be said to have given way for the rise of a new Rajput force.

Jadejas of the Deda branch had been active in the peninsula since the
fourteenth century and had a series of conflicts with the Jethwas but
without determining to entrench themselves in the conquered area. It
was Jam Rawal Hala who in a series of attacks snatched the border
parganas from the Dedas, Chavdas and Jethwas and in 1540 founded
the city of Nawanagar.

The history of Nawanagar is important from the point of view of this
district because most of the Jadeja ruling houses of this district with the
important exception of Morvi splintered off at one time or the other
from the Nawanagar house. Besides, after the battle of Mithoi in which

he defeated the joint hosts of the Jethwa and Wala Rajputs together with the Kathis and Vaghelas, he cleared Halar and thus drove these elements especially the Kathis and the Walas into the central region.

CHAPTER 2

History

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD

The powerful confederacy of Amin Khan Ghori and Jam Satarsal which with other important elements like Loma Kathi of Kherdi supported Muzaffar Shah III in his last bid to retrieve his lost heritage and resulted in the terribly destructive battle of Bhuchar Mori outside the walls of Dhrol are also outside the scope of this history, except in one respect, Morvi, which had as yet remained *Khalsa,* is said to have been given to Rao Khengarji as a reward for surrendering the fugitive Muzaffar Shah to the Mughals. It has to be noted, however, that another story explains the acquisition of Morvi in a different way though the former one has become better known.

The extension of Mughal rule to Saurashtra thus coincided with the expansion of the Jadejas into central and northern Gujarat. Morvi acquired by Kutch remained a part of that State till a century later when in 1695 it split apart. The foundation of other ruling houses during this period may also be examined.

The Rajkot house was founded by Kunwar Vibhoji, the younger son of Ajoji, the eldest son of Jam Sataji. Ajoji fell on the field of Bhuchar Mori in 1591 and left two minor sons, Lakha and Vibhoji. Jam Sataji was succeeded by his brother Jam Jasoji in 1608 but on the death of this chief, Jam Lakhaji succeeded his uncle in 1624. Either because he was ambitions and desirous of carving out an independent principality for himself or because he felt dissatisfied with his appanage of Kalavada, Vibhoji migrated to his mother's parental home, Sardhar. He was also married to the daughter of the Vaghela chieftain and had received a village Chihbda as dowry, where he now established himself and built an " eight-roomed " mansion for himself.

The Vaghelas of Sardhar, as noted above, were a powerful people and as Col. Watson writes, " owned the country as far south as Gondal, then a holding of the Chudasamas". They were not, however, at good terms with the Mughal *faujdars* for their forays into the better settled Mughal territory had earned their hostility.

Jam Vibhoji planned to exploit this hostility and during the subedarship of Prince Khurram in Ahmedabad (1618-23) he repaired to the provincial capital. It is not known who the deputy in Ahmedabad then was, either Rustam Khan who deputised for the Prince from his appointment to 1622 or the Brahmin Sundardas, ennobled as Raja Vikramjit who, to quote Prof. Commissariat, " for securing the submission of the Rana of Udaipur on behalf of the Prince, had received from

Jahangir the title of Ray Rayan (1614)." Promising to enter Mughal service and to gain them an entrance into what till then had been for the Mughals virtually an untrodden territory, he secured a force. These troops succeeded in killing the Vaghela chief Kanoji and driving out a number of them. An imperial thana was established at Sardhar and Vibhoji was allowed to stay and serve the Mughals. With his help, the bulk of the eastern portion of the Vaghela territory was conquered by the Mughals though the western was overrun by the Kathis. Several villages. Ardoi, Rib, Ribda and Kalipat with several others, were given to him as a reward. He died in 1635.

This is essentially the version given in the Kathiawar Gazetteer. In another work, a Gujarati history of the Jadejas entitled *Sri Yaduvansha Prakash*, another version is given, based on Col. Walker's account of the Halar Prant. According to this account, Vibhoji killed the Vaghelas in a feast to which he had invited them at Chibhada but the Mughal subedar appointed a *thanadar* at Sardhar. Nevertheless, Vibhoji won over the *thanadar* by his bravery and going to Delhi, obtained a firm *parwana* for the Sardhar paragana.

Vibhoji also is reported to have laid the foundation of Rajkot. Kavi Mavdanji Bhimjibhai Ratnu, the author of the above-named work writes that he secured the land from a Sanghi named Raju and after him named the new-founded village as Rajkot. Near his original village, Chibhada, stands a *dargah*, called after Gambhira pir, a Muslim pir who is reported to have come with him from Delhi.

Gondal, as has been noted above, housed Muhammad bin Tughuluq for a year before his death in Sind. Subsequently, it fell into bad days and came to be included as a appanage of Junagadh. It appears to have remained a Chudasama holding after the fall of that city, for the Raizadahs retained some control over revenue collection. Amin Khan Ghori was nevertheless the first to revive it; it was here that he invited the fugitive Muzaffar Shah III.

The Vaghelas appear to have seized hold of it during the disturbances which heralded Mughal rule in Saurashtra for in the *A'in-i-Akbari* it is included among the *Parganas of the Vaghelas*. This, however, does not necessarily connote that the Vaghelas ruled over it; it might also mean the preponderance of Vaghela zamindars who had been recognised as landholders in the *khalsah* territory.

The establishment of the Jadeja house in Gondal followed two generations after the establishment of that house in Rajkot. Its founder was Kumbhoji, the younger son of Maheramanji, the only son of Vibhoji, the founder of the Rajkot house. The elder brother Sahebji

succeeded his father but in a dispute, the younger brother forced a partition of the territory. It is said that in this dispute, Kumbhoji appealed to Qutb-u'd-din Kheshgi, the Mughal *faujdar* at Junagadh, while the elder brother sought the help of the Jam of Nawanagar. The *faujdar*, however, mediated to bring about a settlement which gave to the younger brother the southern half of the patrimony, including the fort of Ardoi. Here he established himself in 1714/1657-58,* a date which incidentally agrees with the Mughal sources for Qutb-u'd-din had been in Junagadh when Dara arrived in Gujarat and was rewarded by Aurangzeb by being confirmed in his office because of his refusal to support that unfortunate Prince.

In 1733/1676, Kumbhoji attacked Gondal and with several other villages brought it under his rule ; in some accounts, this success is said to have been gained at the expense of his maternal uncle. The Mughals were however, too strong to be flouted and the very next year a Mughal force appeared before Gondal and forced Kumbhoji to withdraw to Ardoi. Kumbhoji too prepared to bid time but in 1735/1678, he passed away and was succeeded by his son Sangramji. Sangramji conciliated the *faujdar* at Junagadh and the Subedar at Ahmedabad by helping them to curb the turbulent Qasbatis of Gondal. In this way, he proved himself as a valuable ally and obtained the farman for Gondal. Ten years after the first and unsuccessful attempt, in 1743/1686, Kumbhoji moved his capital to Gondal.

"Morvi is situated on the west bank of the river Macchhu", it is said in the Kathiawar Gazetteer, "...the chief is a Jadeja Rajput and claims to belong to the senior branch of the entire Jadeja clan, including the houses of Kutch and Nawanagar."

Morvi, as has been noted above, was one of the principlities which the Sultans had seized from the Jhalas. Tughuluq Khan its holder was beaten by Malik Ishaq in the regin of Bahadur Shah, in 1527. Subsequently, in the reign of Ahmad Shah III, it was probably held by Fateh Khan Baluch but later it was given to the Rao of Kutch after the battle of Bhuchar Mori. But again, as is written in the Gazetteer, it was resumed and was taken over during the regin of Aurangzeb.

The founder of the Morvi house was Kayoji Rauji's son who left Kutch after his father's younger brother had been placed on the *gaddi* of Kutch. Kayoji brought the parganas of Morvi and Kantari under his control sometime about 1772/1705. Subsequently, he led an army into Kutch, but allowed himself to be pacified. He passed away in 1790/1733.

*The first figure represent the Vikram Samvat and the second Christian Era.

CHAPTER 2
History
MEDIAEVAL PERIOD

Another Jadeja house came into existence at about the same time by its founder Bhanji being able to subdue the turbulent Kathis of the area. This was the house of Virpur.

Wankaner, the only important state in this district also came into being by about the end of the 16th century when the Mughals were entering the peninsula It claims to be descended from an elder branch of the Dhrangadhra house, the premier Jhala house in Saurashtra.

It is said that Jhala Chandrasinhji of Halwad had six sons. The eldest, Prathirajji was taken captive to Ahmedabad and passed away there. The *gadi* of Halwad passed to his younger brother and his two sons went into outlawry against Halwad. Thus was created a long-lived feud between the two houses which smouldered for generations. Sultanji or Suratanji, the elder of the two sons sought the help of the Jam of Nawanagar and with his assistance subdued the Babrias and the Maiyas inhabiting the hills around Wankaner and established himself and raided Halwad territory. In 1605, he founded the town of Wankaner. He was killed fighting against an attack from Halwad in 1623.

The third and last significant group of estates in this district was that of the Kathis.

The arrival of the Kathis in the central region of the peninsula and their expansion here has already been noted. Of the Kathi states which came into being later, three broad categories could be distinguished. The first were the number of taluqas and estates belonging to the scattered in this and the neighbouring districts which were the off-shoots of the Jetpur house. The legendary history of the Valas goes to the 14th century for they are said to have entered Saurashtra then, established their early seats in Devlia Moral and Chital before acquiring Jetpur and later Mendarda and Bilkha.

The Kathiawar Gazetteer records two versions of the acquisition of Jetpur. As given by Amarji Ranchhodji in the *Tarikh-i-Sorath*, it is that it was given by Bahadur Khan, the first Nawab of Junagadh to Vira Vala. The second, the traditional, one recounts that it was gained by its present holders by helping the Bagasara Kathis against Vaijo Khaso of Mitiala. The first appears difficult to believe for Bahadur Khan Babi belonged to the age of Shah Jahan and his son. Further, British connection with the Jetpur house commenced with Vala Shri Mulu Naja who dealt with Col. Walker in the first quarter of the 19th century. This person was third in descent from Vira Vala and it is not possible therefore that Vira Vala could have been a contemporary of Bahadur Khan.

Another version given in *The Ruling Princes* appears more credible. It says that Chital which was the principality of the Sarvaiya Rajputs

was taken by the Kathis in 1735 and in 1760 the Nawab of Junagadh made over to them the districts of Jetpur, Bilkha and Mendarda as they were mainly inhabited by Khant, Kolis and other lawless and turbulent tribes. Since this was also a time when Junagadh affairs were in a chaos, pending the arrival of the celerated Diwan Ranchhodji, this appears quite likely. Further, the patronymic Virani and Jethani deriving from the two sons of Naja Wala which is the mark of the Jetpur branches begins from the two personages Vira and Jetha who flourished at this time.

The seventeenth century thus saw not only the establishment of Mughal suzerainty, undoubtedly to a large extent only titular, but also the birth of the major ruling houses in the district. In fact, nothing could have demonstrated the superficial nature of Mughal rule than the growth of these royal houses, sometimes with Mughal support, often without it, but certainly independent of it for their existence.

The Mughal *faujdar*, established in Junagadh and holding firmly the southern rimlands of the peninsula which abutted on the vital nerve territory of the provincial capital Ahmedabad and the coastal tracts containing the garrison town of Mangrol was largely rendered into an umpire in these intestine conflicts. Col. Watson, in the Kathiawar Gazetteer gives a fairly accurate idea of his duties; "the chief objects of the *faujadars* of this time appear to have been to obtain as much revenue as possible from the crown domains, to check the raids of the Kathis and to keep the Jam of Nawanagar in subjection. Otherwise, they were careless of what happened provided the zemindars paid their tributes regularly. Each year, to realize the revenue with less difficulty, the distant districts and outlying *tappas* (units of twelve villages ; those of twenty-four were known as *chovisis*) and villages were farmed to local chieftains until the tenure of the latter became almost a settled possession, liable only to a variable *jama* which represented the sum for which the villages had originally been farmed out."

This was the system as it operated during the seventeenth century when the *faujdar* had, though he used it with discretion, the power to command obedience and mete out deterent punishment whenever called for. Garrisoned strong points or thanahs dotted the peninsula being particularly strong at strategic points which while looking with a benevolent eye on intestine warfare if kept within recognised limits, jealously guarded the prerogatives of the overlords and imposed their fiats, if and when issued. Direct intervention was necessarily at a minimum but overt defiance was rarely allowed to go without speedy punishment.

The decline of the Mughal empire which set in with Aurangzeb's embroilment with the states of the Deccan and his long stay in that

region, had repercussions all over India and nowhere were they more clearly marked out than in the peninsula where the three-quarters of a century old rule had scarcely any time to establish itself and develop any roots. "The difficulties of the Empire in the war with Shivaji in the Deccan" Col. Watson writes, "were hailed with delight by all the imperial feudatories and by none more so than those of the peninsula and Gujarat and profound sympathy was felt not only for Shivaji but for the entire Maratha nation."

The collapse of the mighty fabric was rapid. Shortly before Aurangzeb's death, an imperial appointee of the Mughals, Nazar Ali, was driven out from his jagir of Halvad by Chandrasinghji of Wankaner, something which was inconceivable half a century earlier. "Almost every detached Muhammadan post or thanah of any importances" Col. Watson notes, "became independent; and while some were much curtailed of their possessions, others were overwhelmed entirely by their neighbouring *zemindars* who but for their intestine feuds, might, in the course of a few years, have wholly extinguished the Muhammadan power. The power of the *faujdar* was then contained to the limits of new Sorath and such thanahs or outposts in the coast belt or elsewhere which remained loyal to them. Though nominally he had the right to collect the tribute of the *zamindars*, he was scarcely able to do so and was dependent on the arrival of the *mulk-giri* force from Gujarat. With this, he used to co-operate."

Mulk-giri or *muluk-giri* was a typical symptom of this atrophy in administration which had overtaken the Mughals by the beginning of the eighteenth century, a particularly vicious and ruinous practice which was taken over by the Marathas and continued by them till British occupation and consequent settlement put an end to it in the beginning of the nineteenth century. Since the normal forms of tribute payment and tribute collections had fallen prey to the prevailing disorder, it was necessary for the subedar, the wielder of the largest single armed force in the region, to lead an annual campaign in the peninsula for the exaction of this demand. This visitation accompanied by all the scourges which were characteristic of eighteenth century warfare in India resulted in the army leaders being brought off or fought off as the personal balance might have been. Nevertheless, repeated long enough, the muluk-giri raids developed into a regular annual event under the Gaekwars, as the 18th century neared its end. Finally, the muluk-giri payments were commuted into a fixed payment in the Settlement made by Col. Walker.

With the decline of Mughal power, Maratha raids commenced in strength. In 1725, Pilaji Gaekwar led the first attack on the peninsula,

By now, Mughal authority had become less than legal fiction in the peninsula and little more than it outside. In 1738, Damaji Gaekwar entered the peninsula and in 1748 Sher Khan Babi assumed the title of Nawab of Junagadh. This act which proclaimed the former Mughal nominee in Junagadh, till singly the most powerful of the congernic which formed the volatile balance in the region, to be on his own finally dealt the *coup de grace* to what had become by then largely a myth.

In 1753, Ahmedabad fell to the Marathas and though Momin Khan reclaimed it for a while it had to be surrendered again in 1758. For the peninsula, this eclipse of the former power made little difference. The Marathas continued the annual *mulukgiri* raids, treating the Nawab no differently than others. For others, the only change was that the Maratha campaign was followed by anoher which the Nawab of Junagadh waged on his own the origin of the *zor-talabi*, literally force acquired rights claimed by the Junagadh rulers in later years.

A brief account of the history of the major states in the district for these two hundred years may now be attempted. These accounts are based mainly on the *Gazetteer*, supplemented by the *"Ruling Princes"* and the traditional history as given in Kavi Mavdanji Bhimjibhai's *Sri Yadu-vansh Prakash*. It is only a sketch for further research is needed to clarify a number of obscure points.

RAJKOT

The history of Rajkot for the sixteenth century is that of co-operation with the Mughal authority in Saurashtra while in the seventeenth it sought to exploit the weakness of the *faujdar* for its own ends, with varying fortunes. The first phase can be explained by the need of the emerging dynasty for support and the next by the established power's search for expansion.

The founder Vibhaji had planted his banner, as has been seen, in the land of the Vaghela Rajputs to whom he himself was related and who were bitterly opposed to the expanding power of the Mughal subedar, at Junagadh. By attaching himself to the Mughals and encompassing the expulsion of the Vaghelas and the foundation of a Mughal thana at Sardhar, Vibhaji gained some villages and permission to live in Sardhar which became the family seat.

In 1635, his son Meramanji succeeded his father and in 1640, Meramanji joined the Mughal subedar Azam Khan in his campaign against the Kathis. In this, his services were recognised and Sardhar was formally conferred upon him. Evidently, by now he was regarded as a dependable ally by the Mughals.

The succession dispute which followed his death led to the foundation of the Gondal house and the succession of Sahibji with the support of the thanahdar though earlier he had been compelled to retire to Nawanagar. The *faujdar*, Qutb-u'd-din Kheshgi also arranged for the partition of the territory between the two brothers. In 1664, Sahibji accompanied the *faujdar* against Nawanagar.

His son Bamanioji who succeeded his father in 1675, held firm to the Mughal alliance. He was rewarded with several villages either as rewards for his services or in the way which has been noted above. In 1694, he was killed in an encounter with the raiding Mianas and was succeeded by his son Meramaji II.

It was now the end of the 17th century and the Mughal colossus was beginning to show its feet-of clay. The peninsula had been denuded of its troops to meet the Maratha threat rapidly growing in its dimensions as Aurangzeb sought to crush them, once for all. This was the situation in which Meramaji, an ambitious chieftain, sought to take advantage of to gain Rajkot, founded by Vibhaji, the founder of the dynasty. This he succeeded in doing and gained not only Rajkot but also the surrounding villages. But still the Mughal *faujdar* was too strong; in 1720, Masum Khan, the deputy *faujdar* attacked Rajkot. Meramaji was killed in the battle and Masum Khan had regained the town.

Masum Khan, entitled Shujaet Khan gained Rajkot in jagir from Muhammad Shah (1719-42), rather a formal endorsement of an already established fact. He renamed the town after himself as Masumabad, a name that did not stick, and built its fort. But in 1732, he was attacked by Ranmalji and was killed. The town changed hands once again.

More difficult of capture was Sardhar the ancestral seat which had also been lost. Ranmalji asked Haloji of Gondal for help but was disappointed. Tejmalji of Kotda-Sangani was more helpful and the joint armies marched to the reduction of the citadel. This, however, was not easy; Bakar Khan, the thanadar, was a determined and gallant defender. Failing to capture it by assault, Ranmalji lay in wait for a suitable opportunity to ambush Bakar Khan which ultimately he could do as Bakar Khan had gone out of the fort with only one attendant. But before he could follow up his advantage, Lakha Khachar of Bhadla had managed to invest and occupy the fort with a large force of Kathis.

Once again Ranmalji asked Tejmalji for help and the two chieftains this time managed to overwhelm the fort. Once again in his lifetime did Ranmalji lose Sardhar when Rama Khachar of Anandpur surprised it in his absence. It was, however, speedily recovered and in reprisal Anandpur was itself ravaged, the gates of that town being brought and fixed in Sardhar.

The death of Ranmalji in 1746 was followed by the long rule of Lakhoji who being either disinclined or unfit to rule, placed his eldest son Meramanji on the throne. By now Maratha raids in the peninsula were at their height and the Babi power, ensconced in Junagadh, about to become independent. Internecine feuds now sprang up among the brothers as his second brother Veroji established himself at Sardhar. Troubles with Meraman Khawas of Nawanagar also intervened and Meramanji is said to have been a party to the invitation extended to Wazir Fateh Muhammad of Kutch to cross the Rann and attack Nawanagar.

The Marathas also claimed their share of attention and in 1782 Meramanji was held by them in Limbdi owing to a default in the payment of 'jama', the muluk-giri tribute levied by them. This was nevertheless fortunate ; it provided the leisure for the poet in Meramanji and he completed his *magnum opus*, the *Pravin Sagar*, a long poem in Vrajbhasha (old Hindi) by which he is better known to-day.

In 1794, Meramanji died in his father's lifetime leaving Ranmalji, his son, then only a youth. Lakhoji resumed the administration but was expelled in a year and a half by his grandson. He retired to Nawanagar but after some time was allowed to return and take over the affairs with the help of Veroji of Sardhar. But of this, he soon tired and retired to Nawanagar where he died in 1796.

Ranmalji succeeded to the Rajkot portion while Veroji continued to retain Sardhar and its appanages. This was the situation when in 1807 Col. Walker arrived in the peninsula to make the Settlement. Col. Walker treated the two as separate holdings and gave guarantees to both Ranmalji and Veroji. But on representations by the Rajkot durbar urging their claim on the basis of the ancestral title, Captain Ballantyne caused Veroji to withdraw to his *gras* and restored Sardhar to Rajkot.

GONDAL

Gondal, as has been seen, was founded by Kumbhoji as a result of the partition of the Rajkot territory in which the portion south of the river Bhadar passed to him. The earlier seat of the family was Ardoi and though Kumbhoji is said to have obtained possession of Gondal, he could not keep it against the superior strength of the *faujdar* of Junagadh.

In 1735/1679 Kumbhoji died and was succeeded by Sangramji I. This cheif obtained Gondal together with a grant of 86 villages for the help rendered to the *faujdar* against the Kasbati marauders. With this acquisition, he moved his headquarters to Gondal which henceforth became the seat of the dynasty.

CHAPTER 2

History
MEDIAEVAL PERIOD

Sangramji was followed by Haloji who acquired Bhayavadar from the Desadyas and he was followed by Kumbhaji II called popularly as Bha Kumbhaji. Bha Kumbhaji ruled from 1809/1752 to 1846/1789 and was one of the most powerful men in the peninsula in that age. Endowed with "indomitable courage, strong will and astute diplomacy" he raised Gondal to the status of one of the more important states by the acquisition of rich *parganas* like Dhoraji, Upleta and others. His relations with the neighbouring Babi Nawabs of Junagadh were too complicated to deal with here, especially during the tenure of Nawab Mohabat Khan when the difficulties with the Arab troops were besetting the state. It was from Junagadh that these rich acquisitions were obtained "either for military help or for extricating them (the Nawabs) from court intrigues."

Another notable contribution of Bha Kumbhaji was the institution of *Jivaidari* or service tenures which brought a number of warlike Rajput and other warlike tribes like the Jhalas, Sarvaiyas, Samranis and others into his service, thus building up the military strength of the state. "He lived", the author of the *Ruling Chiefs* comments, "in an age of powerful men like Diwan Amarji of Junagadh, Meru Khawas of Nawanagar, Wakhatsingh Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar and Wazir Fateh Mohamad of Cutch." And evidently, he was not the least of them.

Kumbhaji was followed by his grandson Muloji and he by Dajibhai or Sangaji who together ruled for a period of ten years. These were years of tension in which the Gondal rulers, were particularly involved with Junagadh with the active interest of both Nawanagar and the Marathas. Finally, the Permanent Settlement by Col. Walker in 1807-08 put an end to the turbulence and disturbance of this unsettled era.

MORVI

Morvi, in the north, was in the first place so situated as to form in bridge between Nawanagar to its west and Kutch to its north. Further, its own complications with the Miana principality of Malia to its north and the Jhalas of Halvad to its south kept it engaged throughout the 17th century. In this unequal conflict, its rulers devised the method of engaging foreign troops to do the fighting.

Though it formed a distinct part of the territory of the Jadeja ruler of Kutch, the formal separation of Morvi took place, as has been seen in the time of Kayoji in about 1772/1715. A conflict with Halvad developed in his lifetime.

In 1790/1734. Kayoji passed away succeeded by his son Aluyaji who mainly lived in Adhol. While returning from a pilgrimage from Dwarka, he was treacherously assassinated within Nawanagar territory which

led to a few villages being given to Morvi. His successor Ravoji beautified Morvi but his undecided conflict with Malia claimed much of his resources. His son Panchanji continued his father's feud with Malia and invited Junagadh troops to assist him.

In 1829/1772, he was succeeded by Vaghji, his son, who became involved with Kunwar Bapaji of Dhrangadhra and invited Shab Zaman Khan of Bantwa to fight for him. He next subsidized the force of the Gaekwar Fatesingh Rao which had entered the peninsula on its annual mulukgiri expedition to proceed against Malia. This costly venture led to the plunder of a Miana town Khakhrechi but to no decision.

Vaghji ruled till 1785 A. D. and remained on good terms with Junagadh for when in 1777 the army of Nawab Hamid Khan entered Vagad, Adhoi alone was exempted from tribute. He was succeeded by Hamirji who became involved in a quarrel with the Jhalas of Wadhwan for which he sought Junagadh help. In 1790, he was succeeded by his brother Jiaji.

Jiaji's tenure saw the end of this turbulent era and with Meru (Meraman) Khawas of Nawanagar on one side and Jamadar Fateh Mohammed on the other, it was also the most disturbed. In 1848/1793, Meru Khawas incited by Dada Khachar of Jasdan led an attack on Morvi; and possibly at the same time Fateh Mohammad crossed the Rann to lead an attack on Nawanagar. Moreover, Morvi villages appear to have been ravaged by Junoji of Nagarwas who surrounding his palace with a fort plundered the surrounding areas. Commissioning the Peshwa's troops, Jiaji marched to Nagarwas, demolished the walls and posted a garrison there.

Simultaneously trouble with Kutch developed in their attempt to seize Vavania; a Morvi port. This made the Thakore lead a sanguinary attack on Kutch which was halted only because the allies felt that the over all success of the Morvi ruler might make him too powerful. The joint army returned through Malia but though the town itself could not be captured, the chief Dosaji fell in the victorious army's hands and was brought a captive to Morvi.

This in turn led to Miana ravages on Morvi territory which affected Jiaji to an extent which compelled him to seek the help of Babaji Appaji, promising to hand him over a village if he succeeded in reducing Malia. Babaji made the attempt and though not successful, claimed the fees, and Miana raids became more frequent and more sharp.

In brief, Morvi was altogether in a distracted condition when Col. Walker appeared in Gujarat. He was persuaded by the Thakore

CHAPTER 2 — History MEDIAEVAL PERIOD

to march against Malia and with British help the Mianas were finally brought to order. The defences of the Malia town were razed and the Morvi Darbar built a fort, Nahani Baral, with its debris.

The condition of Jhalawad itself was now miserable as a consequence of this constant warfare and annual Maratha expeditions. "The villages of Jhalawad were few", Capt. Wilberforce-Bell writes, "and those in a miserable state while their inhabitants lived in a constant fear of aggression. The land was destitute of woods and trees to such an extent that fuel was practically unprocurable, while cultivation was scarcely undertaken. The population of the country districts had almost entirely disappeared throughout the province, the people preferring to seek safety in walled towns. On the road between Kandorna and Rajkot alone no less than thirty towns and villages had been laid waste and were nothing but deserted ruins. Such villages as were not deserted were mortgaged to creditors, the lives of the villagers and their families being regarded as security for the payment of revenue. The chiefs themselves were poor and in most cases it was quite impossible for them to produce their dues when tribute was demanded of them by the Marathas. In short, everything was chaos and confusion and great misery was the lot of all of those who were unable to exact a livelihood from others less fortunate than even themselves. Rapine and robbery were rampant throughout the country and the hand of every man was against his neighbour." It is possible that the British author is unconsciously trying to paint the picture dark, to show that the darkest hour just preceded the British dawn; but certainly the condition of the country in the midst of this constant strife lasting for over three quarters of a century could have been anything but enviable.

The Settlement in Morvi was thus made in 1807-08 and as in other areas of the peninsula, gave peace and stability to the area. In 1816, Jiaji harboured the dispossessed Khavases of Jodia and Balambha in Nawanagar till they were reinstated. Incursions from across the Rann having multiplied, in 1819, the British forces were landed in that state and Bhuj was captured. In the compensations which were given, Morvi also profited by gaining a village which had been seized by Jamadar Fateh Mohammad.

In 1885/1829, Thakore Jiaji died after an eventful rule, leaving behind a more peaceful legacy.

WANKANER

Wankaner, the only Jhala state in Rajkot district, in reality forms a part of the neighbouring Jhala states in the Surendranagar district. Its history, during these two hundred years was characterised by its feud with the parental state, Halvad, the original seat of Dhrangadhra.

The foundation of Wankaner town after the subjugation of the area by Sultanji or Sartanji in 1605 marked the beginning of the state's independent existence and also of sworn hostility to Halwad. "The vow taken by him (Sultanji) :)" it is given in The Ruling Princes, Chiefs and Leading Personages in the Western India States Agency, "that until the Halvad *gadi* was retaken, none of his descendants should complete the ceremony of four rounds on marriage has remained inviolate to this day."

To his younger brother Raoji, Sultanji granted a few villages which were restored when Raoji in 1630 occupied Wadhwan which had been the parental appanage of his father. Sultanji too led several raids on Halvad until in 1632 he was killed by a Halwad force which attacked him when he was setting out for Idar to fetch his wife who had gone on a visit to her parents.

Chandrasinghji, third in descent from Sultanji, came to the *gadi* in 1679. In his time, Babi Nazar Ali was installed at Halvad by the Mughal Subedar Raja Jaswant Singh and its ruler also named Jaswantsinghji. The Babi jagirdar held it for six years and was then turned out by Chandrasinghji but later its legitimate ruler claimed it on the strength of a *sanad* which he had secured from the Emperor himself.

After his death in 1721, Chandrasinhji was succeeded one after the other by his two sons. In 1749 Raj Bharoji, a more enterprizing figure, came to the *gadi*. He protected his capital by building a wall around it and with the help of Diwan Amarji of Junagadh attempted to put down the Kathis whose power in the centre and the south-east of the peninsula appears to have grown at the expense of the Mughal power. He is also reported to have taken Halwad but could not hold it for long. He also attacked Sardhar and successfully fought its ruler who came to its defence. He passed away in 1780.

The disorder in the peninsula was at its height and Chandrasinhji II who came to the *gadi* in 1787 plundered Sudamda, the seat of the Kathis. He was also involved during a visit to Ahmedabad in a quarrel with Jamadar Bacha of Baroda which led to the death of the Jamadar's nephew. A few villages had to be given to the Baroda captain.

Chandrasinhji also appears to have exercised some pacifying influence on his neighbours for it was at his mediation that the Thakore of Gondal, Kumbhoji, released Rawaji Khachar of Anandpur. He was also instrumental in bringing about an amicable settlement between the Maharao of Kutch and the Chief of Adesar. In 1807-08 when Col. Walker arrived in the peninsula, Chandrasinhji accepted the same on behalf of the Wankaner state. He died in 1839 and was succeeded by his son.

CHAPTER 2

History

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD

JASDAN

Jasdan was one of the Kathi states, the town situated in the south-east of the district. Originally, Jasdan was held by the Khumans of Kherdi but in 1685, it was seized by the Khachars, Vika Khachar taking it away from Jasa Khuman who held it for Rajkot. The Khumans and Khachars consequently had a long drawn feud.

The powerful figure of Jasdan was, however, Vajsur Khachar, fourth from Vika who by his personal valour and qualities of leadership became the acknowledged leader of the Kathis. He extended his influence, imposing his *pal* or *valvo*, in other words protection money or simple threat money over a number of chiefs. By 1787, Kathi raids and Kathi terror reached up to Dhandhuka and Ranpur in the east.

These depredations which brought Vajsur Khachar in conflict with Bhavnagar when a Kathi confederacy was planned against Wakhatsinghji. This led to a powerful attack by Wakhatsinghji on Chital and later he also took and plundered Jasdan. Subsequently, Jam Jassaji of Nawanagar took Jasdan and retained it until Vajsur Khachar, on the occasion of the marriage of Jam Jassa's son, presented Atkot to him and was given back Jasdan.

In 1807-08 when Col. Walker entered the peninsula for Settlement Vajsur Khachar settled with him for Jasdan. The British entrusted some villages to him and also agreed to pay him Rs. 9,000 per month for service with 400 cavalry. This in fact led to the pacification of Jasdan. Vajsur also introduced the system of primogeniture in his state in supersession of the system of equal division among the heirs which was the Kathi custom. He died in 1809.

MODERN PERIOD

The Settlement of 1807-08 signified that the age of disorder consequent on the disintegration of the Mughal empire was nearing its end. For about a decade more the Gaekwar power endured in the Peninsula but finally in 1820, their rights were taken over by the British who thus finally emerged as tre new paramount authority.......................to mark the last century and a quarter of the Princely order.

The Settlements were essentially *ad hoc* agreements designed to settle primarily the claims of the Gaekwar on the Saurashtra chiefs and thereby to obviate the necessity of annual *mulukgiri* campaigns which wrought havoc in the countryside and terrorised the princes and peasants alike. Secondly, and necessarily the Settlements also sought to adjudicate the conflicting claims of the local chiefs and to assure help and security to the threatened rulers provided they accepted the conditions of the new order.

This lack of any guiding principle and the inability to undertake any detailed inquiry into the tangled skeins of dynastic and clan rights, in cases where disputes existed, indicated—and such appears to have been the intention of their British architect-Colonel-Walker—that they were essentially makeshift and temporary and were in more peaceful times, to be superseded by more elaborate and better fashioned ones.

This however, never happened. The Settlements of 1807 can be said to have almost petrified the political map of this area except for the expansion of Gaekwar authority which during the interregnum given it brought a number of petty chieftains within its overlordship and thus carved its territorial domain in Saurashtra, namely, Amreli and Okhamandal. This, therefore, was characteristic of the process which began in 1807 and was given final shape or was frozen by 1820.

In fact, one of the factors which fashioned new order was the view that sovereignty vested in the power to which tribute was due. To translate into legalo-ethical terms the political realities of a disturbed era was indeed a herculean task and even more arduous was to create a legal superstructure which would take into consideration the various claims of the numerous units—and this principle which favoured the large units and led to the absorption of a number of separate tribute paying talukas. There was absorption of the mal-grassia vassals in Junagadh. This was as much true of the Settlement of the Central Zone.

This area, the heart of the peninsula was the preserve of Jadeja principalities which had originated from the two major hoses of Rajkot and Gondal and were thus a part of these states. However, as Col. Watson records in the Gazetteer, larger chieftains were unwilling to accept responsibility for their lesser kinsmen, if only for the reason that they exercised no control over them—and more often than not they were not the most law abiding people. Consequently, Settlements were made with individual chiefs which raised them to the status of independent princes—and the Rajkot district as it now stands, embracing the bulk of the central zone of Saurashtra contained no less than forty-one States and talukas. This as will be noted, included both Jadeja and Kathi states and also the Jhala states to the north.

Thus, to repeat, no dependable principle was used to distinguish or to discriminate as to which should be considered as separate tribute-paying-states or a part of a larger which and the first settlement which was originally made for ten years, was made permanent in 1822, when the British assumed the paramount power in the peninsula. The complicated mosaic of states which Saurashtra became ; particularly the central zone, with splintered talukas and scattered villages, thus came into being.

CHAPTER 2

History

MODERN PERIOD

For the central zone, the Settlements were more or less final except for minor adjustments. For the Rajkot State, a subsequent adjustment was important, as noted above for Col. Walker had given separate guarantees both to Ranmalji, the ruler and his uncle Veroji who held Sardhar. His successor, Captain Ballantyne restored Sardhar to Rajkot and made Veroji retire to Khambha. In this way, the ancestral seat, a prized possession came to be restored to Rajkot, an event which was deemed important enough to be inscribed in the very title of Raj, henceforth referred to as "Sansthan Rajkot-Sardhar".

The year 1813 was one of scarcity verging on famine. In 1811, a famine in Marwar had caused an exodus of the stricken people who entered this land; in 1812, the same plight struck Kutch and the same year, locusts struck Jhalavad. In 1813, rains nearly failed and the next year there was excessive rainfall causing destructive floods. In 1815, a plague followed.

These calamities took their toll. In Morvi, Major H. L. Nutt writes in the Bombay Gazetteer (Kathiawar) "at least a hundred villages must have been temporarily abandoned while two or three hundred more were greatly enfeebled."

"So famous is this famine that people still swear by its sin and misery." Major Nutt continues, a man will say, "If what I state is false let the sin of *Samvat* 1869 cling to me." Another will say, "Swear to me by the misery of *Samvat* 1869.", Though this is familiarly called the *agnotro* or Sixtynine famine (*Samvat* 1869. A. D. 1814), it began in *Samvat* 1868 and did not end till *samvat* 1871. In *samvat* 1870 (A. D. 1815) excessive rain rotted the crops and the people were so enfeebled by pestilence that they were unable to sow the cold weather crops. In this year also destructive floods ruined many houses and in some places swept away whole villages. The Tarikh-i-Sorath mentions that "all these calamities were attributed to the comet of 1812".

These years were truly calamitous for the people but the trial of misery was not an end. On June 16, 1819, a severe earthquake caused much alarm among the people and extensive damage in Morvi within this district and Porbandar and Amran outside. This was followed by excessive rainfall in 1820 leading to a prohibitive rise in prices and pestilence. The only redeeming feature of these years was the dubious one of stating that though the people suffered yet their suffering was much less than during the terrible *agnotro* years.

Five years later, in 1825, there was a scarcity of rain causing many deaths and a widespread loss of livestock. However, the mainland was relatively less affected and the distress alleviated by bringing in large stocks from those parts.

In 1820, the British Agency was founded in Rajkot. This was consequent upon the agreement with the Gaekwar of Baroda in which he agreed not to make any demands on the chiefs of the peninsula except through the British. Later in 1863, the British Government leased an extensive piece of land to found its mulki station, and Captain Barnewell was appointed as the first Political Agent. Like other British stations in Indian states, this territory was placed outside the jurisdiction of the State.

In the same year, Kathi disturbances broke out. They were mainly localised in the adjoining areas of Amreli and Navanagar and also affected some parts in Junagadh. The Kathi states of Jetpur and Jasdan in this district were naturally involved.

These disturbances, were essentially the resumption of the old feud between the Khuman Kathis of Kundla and their adversary, the Gohil rulers of Bhavnagar. In 1790, Vakhatsinghji had dispossessed the Khumans of Kundla and therefore on the death of this powerful ruler in 1816, they thought it an opportune time to recover it. Thus in 1820, under the leadership of Hada Khuman, they resumed their old feud.

The details of this conflict which took place outside this district are not necessary here. The intensification of this conflict made the British Agent proceed to Amreli and summon the local chieftains against the Kathi *baharwatias*, the landholders dispossessed of their lands who had turned outlaws.

Wajesinghji of Bhavnagar against whom the Kathi wrath was mainly directed proceeded to Kundla to prepare against the Khumans—and complained to the Agent that the Khumans were being aided and abetted by their kinsmen, the Wala Kathis of Chital and Jetpur. The charge was strenuously denied by the Kathi leaders but Captain Barnewell made them provide securities for good behaviour.

Almost immediately after the Khuman leaders were surpised by Wajesinghji in two villages belonging to the Jetpur Kathis Gugarala and Walardi where they had retired after raiding a Bhavnagar village. The action in these two villages dealt a heavy blow to the Khumans and Wajesinghji also found enough to convince him of the complicity of the Wala Kathis. He referred the matter to Captain Barnewell.

The British Agent called Mulu Wala and other shareholders of Jetpur and placed them under custody, attached the Jetpur estate and appointed an administrator. This deterrent step had its desired effects. The Wala chiefs asked for release which was offered to them on the condition that they undertook to capture and hand over the Khuman baharawatias who were still at large. This was accepted and the Kathi

leaders were released except Wikamshi Wala of Jetpur, Chela Khachar of Jasdan; Bhan Khachar of Bhadli, Harsur Wala of Bagasra, Danta Kotila of Dedan and one or two others who were retained as hostages.

These chiefs, after some pursuit, succeeded in capturing Jogidas Khuman and his six relatives who were the leaders in this outbreak. They were then handed over to the Jetpur chief's hostages who took them to Bhavnagar in 1824. However, no satisfactory solution could be arrived at between the Khuman leaders and Wajesinghji of Bhavnagar.

This failure led to the revival of the conflict which continued till 1840 and centered in the predominantly Kathi areas of the south. It was during this conflict that a British officer Captain Grant fell into the hands of a Kathi baharwatia Bawa Raning and remained for about two months in their hands in the Gir forests. He was finally released through the intercession of the Nawab of Junagadh who made the Kathis restore Bawa Raning the lands of which he had been dispossessed.

The outbreak of Kathi disturbances indicates not only the peculiar nature of outlawry as it came into being into Saurashtra subsequent to the establishment of some sort of order in the province but it also shows the ethos of the landholding elements as it had evolved in a socio-political system where land and share in land was conceived of as a *giras* or mouthful of sustenance. "The commonest word" Col. Watson recorded, "in Kathiawar in connection with land administration is *giras* or more correctly *gras*. It means a mouthful and from times immemorial has been used to express the landed possession of a member of one of the ruling tribes."

During the time of the Marathas, almost nothing had restrained these petty landholders from exercising the power within their domains so long as they defrayed the *jamabandi* due to the superior power. "The power of life and death, and the administration of justice within their respective village was possessed by all and it was never thought necessary to make any reference to the authority of a superior Government in order to obtain leave for the punishment or to avert the effects of being punished. a criminal or disobedient subject."

In 1873. as will be noted, the establishment of the Rajasthanik Courts provided the girasias, a peaceful device for the redress of their complaints. Kathi violence had become virtually extinct after 1840 especially in this characteristic form. And the change in times robbed the girasia, when taking to arms, of any public sympathy. A

more peaceful age which, in Kincaid's picturesque phraseology, "diverted into the pockets of lawyers all the money which otherwise would have been spent in the purchase of arms and horses" had commenced.

The Kathi disturbances were characteristic of the first half of the nineteenth century. The second half witnessed disturbances of a different order : the Wagher Revolt and the Miana troubles which affected the Malia and the adjoining regions in the last years of that century.

The Wagher revolt, localised in Okhamandal, is of peripheral interest to this district. Its outbreak synchronised with the Revolt of 1857 and there is reason to believe that it was sparked off in 1859 due to the greater flareup in the north. The operations of the Waghers against the Gaekwar territory of Amreli and against Junagadh led to the involvement of Gondal and other states to the south west. In 1865, it was proposed to raise a fund for joint operations in which among others, Gondal also contributed. The bulk of operations, however, by the Waghers, for instance the daring sack of Kodinar on October 8, 1860, took place outside this district. The Waghers made only occasional raids to penetrate areas within this distrct; in 1875, the Wagher leader Nathu Manik plundered Porbandar village and attacked Gondal territory. This was a sorry epilogue to the already crushed revolt and it was not too difficult to break up this gang in Okhamandal.

The Miana lawlessness which seriously affected Malia and the coastal tracts of this district in the last two decades of the nineteenth century was different in nature from either the method adopted by the Girassias or the tribal outbreak of the Waghers. The Mianas, like the Waghers, are a community of fisherman of Sindhi origin. Their reputation for turbulence and as fighting men presumably led to their being invited from Kutch to Malia by its first chief Morji ; then trying to become independent of his brother at Morvi. "The Malia chief, writes Kincaid, " thereby secured for himself independence from Morvi and for his successors endless trouble and humiliation."

The accounts of both Col. Watson in the Gazetteer and Mr. Kincaid in his Outlaws of Kathiawar, indicate the Mianas in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, to have been a courageous but lawless people. Though Mohammedans, their way of life resembled the Rajputs.

CHAPTER 2 — History — MODERN PERIOD

With such a background, it is not surprising that the Mianas, unless kept firmly in check—and under such control as for instance in Nawanagar, they strayed off the beaten path less often—would prove to be a headache to any administration, let alone the totally inadequate one of small states. It was therefore the Agency which had to deal with them and by which their lawless elements were finally liquidated.

The imposition of *Pax Brittanica* in 1822 was necessarily followed by the introduction of a measure of uniformity and patternising of legal system which was to be followed by the paramount power and which could also serve as the basis for the settlement of disputes. The chiefs believed that the right of general supervision which included (1) the right to interfere in order to settle disputed succession, (2) the right to punish offenders seized in chiefships of which they were not subjects and (3) the right to bring to book chiefs who disturbed public order. These rights had rested with the power to which they paid the tribute—and this had now passed from the Gaekwar to the British.

Consequently, the British took the first step in this direction by establishing a court of criminal justice, the Chief Court in 1831, presided over by the Political Agent and assisted by three or four chiefs. This court was to try cases of capital crimes in estates of petty chiefs who were too weak to take action themselves and also those cases in which such chiefs were themselves involved. The chiefs who sat with the Political Agent were judges who decided cases in the light of their own ethical system. Extreme leniency was shown to *baharwatias* and often the presiding judge had to try in vain to persuade his colleagues to pass a sentence which would meet, in his opinion, the end of justice. None could be divested, however guilty he might be, of his ancestral property.

The Court therefore, made little impression. "The social and political system of Kathiawar" writes Col. L. C. Barton in the Gazetteer, "was described as a system of sanguinary boundary disputes, murders, robbery, abduction, arson and self-outlawry." The situation was made worse by the emergence of petty chiefs and in majority of cases, their

jurisdiction claimed was over two villages, one village or even a fraction of a village.

Radical steps were therefore necessary to remedy the situation. In 1863, these were undertaken by a sweeping reorganization of the jurisdictional rights of the chiefs into seven classes and defining accordingly, their powers and the extent of their jurisdiction. Col. Keatinge, the most notable Political Agent after Col. Walker, was the author of these, as of other reforms.

The effect of these reforms was to deprive the small chiefs, particularly those possessing shares in villages of the nebulous power they were supposed to enjoy.

A number of these chiefs were included under the control of a *thanadar* with limited magisterial and civil powers. These *thanahs* were then grouped in *prants*; Jhalavad, Gohilvad, Sorath and Halar, corresponding to the ancient divisions of the peninsula over each of which a European Political Assistant was appointed to supervise administration, to try inter-jurisdictional cases and also to deal with other offenders.

In the Rajkot district, there were no first class states with powers to try for capital offences any person except a British subject without permission from the Political Agent. Four States viz., Rajkot, Morvi, Wankaner and Gondal were placed in the second class who could act likewise for their own subjects only. The authority of other chiefs was generally fixed according to their class.

While as a rule, there was no appeal from these Courts, the paramount power acting through its officials reserved the right to review cases where there was suspicion of injustice. The Political Assistants in the different *prants* were invested with the civil powers of the District Judges and the criminal authority of the District Magistrate. Over them, a Judicial Assistant was appointed to try all cases except political ones which were tried by the Political Agent himself.

For political cases, involving disputes between the chiefs, the initial court was that of the Political Assistant and then they went to the Political Agent and subsequently up to the Secretary of State. No fees were paid and these cases were decided on the basis of equity.

Simultaneously, it was decided that as far as possible the authority of the chiefs within their states should be strengthened, particularly *vis-a-vis* the *girasias* and their *bhayats* or cadet branches. Hence, they were referred to the chiefs within whose jurisdiction they held their gras for justice and the chiefs were warned that it was their responsibility to mete out justice to them.

This system however, very soon proved itself to be a failure for more often than not as Col. Barton notes. " The chiefs considered that they had the game in their own hands while the *girasias* thought it mockery to be referred to the class which they considered their hereditary foes and oppressors. "

Consequently, the Rajasthanik or Landlords' Court was founded in 1873. This was presided over by an experienced British officer and the other two members were chosen out of panel of six submitted by the chief, to which objection could be taken by the other party. This Court was to be the final referee in all matters regarding the internal disputes of the states, of claims pressed by the landholders and denied by the chief.

At the same time, a survey establishment was founded to demarcate the lands which were pronounced by the court to belong to the land-holders, the *girasias*.

The Rajasthanik Court proved to be of immense value to the *girasias* and can be said to have finally put an end to the *baharwatia* system. It defined rights and above all it put the prestige of the paramount power behind the implementation of these definitions. Not only did it function to adjudicate disputed cases but on many occasions, " it was called upon to register the record of rights which has been mutually agreed to by the parties concerned. " In 1890, it was abolished.

Thus the rudiments of a judicial system came into being in the states after 1863. Codes based on the models of the British Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, were drawn up in the larger and more progressives states. Police was introduced and roads patrolled.

The beginnings of primary and secondary education were made in the Peninsula, with the English School at Rajkot serving as the centre piece. In 1867, steps were taken to raise that school to a high school when the Nawab of Junagadh presented Rs. 1,00,000 in commemoration of the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to India. This was opened on January 4, 1875 by the Governor of Bombay, the first high school in the Peninsula.

In the meanwhile Col. Keatinge, the architect of the reforms of 1863 had come to feel that the education of the chiefs also required a high degree of priority. The initial response from the chiefs was discouraging; the chiefs did not like that their sons should be away from home or mix with other boys of lesser birth. The efforts of the Political Agent nevertheless bore fruit though not during his tenure as more and more chiefs were pursuaded to contribute towards the foundation of a Rajkumar College at Rajkot.

Though the Rajkumar College had very few pupils on its roll in the initial stages, it soon became the premier institution of its kind in Western India, especially in the Bombay Presidency.

The location of the Agency headquarters in Rajkot also benefitted it by making it the first centre in the Peninsula where a European style medical institution was established. This was the Rajkot Civil Hospital, founded by the British Government in 1836. Subsequently, several states established dispensaries and by 1882, they had come into being within this district in Wankaner, Jetpur, Rajkot station, Rajkot city, Morvi, Tankara, Gondal, Dhoraji, Upleta, Bhayavadar, Sarsai, Motda, Sangani, Virpur and Jasdan.

Educational and health services in the district, despite the pre-eminence gained by Rajkot, remained in rudimentary stages during the nineteenth and the early part of the twentieth century. But a beginning had already been made. The graduation of one of the chiefs belonging to this district, Thakore Saheb Bhagwatsinhji of Gondal as a full fledged Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons from Edinburgh was an important forward step in this direction.

Col. Keatinge and his many sided activities in this region represented a new awareness of the Empire, the New Imperialism which was being felt in England since the days of Lord Palmerstone and which culminated in the assumption by the Queen of England, of the title of the Empress of India. The British Crown now desired not merely complete obedience from the Indian chiefs; its aim was also now to claim their allegiance. In India, the experience of the Revolt of 1857 had added a new dimension to this awareness.

With this end in view, the practice of holding *durbars* came into vogue. In 1870, on the day preceding when he declared the Rajkumar College open, the Governor of Bombay held a *durbar* in Rajkot where probably for the first time in the history of the peninsula, a number of chiefs came together peaceably. In 1877, Lord Lytton held the first Imperial *Durbar* in Delhi for proclaiming the assumption of the title

CHAPTER 2

History

MODERN PERIOD

of Empress of India by the Queen of England. Among the rulers assembled, there were the rulers of Saurashtra *viz*.. Nawanagar, Junagadh, Bhavnagar and from this district Morvi.

On this occasion, to commemorate it, the system of salutes was instituted. In this region, the first class rulers were given eleven guns, the ruler of Morvi getting the same number as a personal distinction, though the regular number was nine for second class states. In a *Durbar* held on January 1, 1878, the Political Agent ceremonially presented the banners and the insignias of these honours to the recipients.

Ceremonial visits and *durbars* also became customary as the century drew to a close. The Duke of Clarence, Prince Albert Victor visited Saurashtra in 1890 and in the same year, the Governor of Bombay held a *durbar* in Rajkot to invest the Nawab of Junagadh with the insignia of G. C. I. E. Next year, Thakore Saheb of Gondal received the title of Maharajah as a personal distinction in a *durbar* held in his capital. To celebrate the Jubilee of the Queen Empress, *durbars* were held at different centres including Rajkot and Thakore Saheb Bhagwatsinghji received the insignia of G. C. I. E.

With the advent of Lord Curzon, an Imperialist, who loved pageantry, this practice was further encouraged. In November 1900. he held a magnificent *durbar* at Rajkot attended by nearly all the chiefs and leading men of the region. Next year, the Governor of Bombay, Lord Northcote unveiled a statue of a former Governor at Morvi and visited Gondal and other centres.

The second Imperial *Durbar* held in Delhi to proclaim the accession to the throne of Edward VII was attended among other Saurashtra princes, by the rulers of Morvi and Gondal and was followed by *durbars* held in Rajkot and Dhrangadhra. The third Imperial *Durbar* of 1911 was attended by these two princes and a also in addition by the Thakore Saheb Amarsinhji of Wankaner.

Among the troops which now saw service overseas and which earlier had also served in the Boer War, were the Imperial Service Troops. This force was formed in response to an appeal by the Viceroy Lord Dufferin in 1888 when addressing the Indian Princes at Patiala he asked them to raise a section of their state forces to a pitch of efficiency which would enable them to serve side by side with the Imperial troops. This elite corps while remaining with the rulers was to be trained by British officers. In Kathiawar, the three major states, Junagadh, Nawanagar and Bhavnagar offered quotas and the headquarters of this force were estabiished at Rajkot.

CHAPTER 2

History

MODERN PERIOD

The administrative framework fashioned by Col. Keatinge in 1863 continued without any major alteration till 1923. In 1902, the designation of the "senior representative of the Government" was altered from "Political Agent" to "Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar." Simultaneously, the former Assistants placed over each of the four Prants came to be designated as Political Agents. Earlier, in 1886, the headquarters of the Political Agent for Gohilwad had been shifted from Manikwada to Jetalsar in the Gondal state, after an agreement with the state.

More sweeping changes took place in 1923 and 1924, keeping in line with the recommendations made in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. In 1923, the four Prants were reduced to two, the Western Kathiawar Agency, comprising the former Halar and Sorath districts with headquarters at Rajkot and the Eastern Kathiawar Agency comprising Jhalavad and Gohilwad with its headquarters at Wadhwan.

Next year, in 1924, the political control of the states was transferred from the Bombay Government to the Government of India. Accordingly, an enlarged Western India States Agency came into being. Kutch and the sixteen other salute states in Kathiawar and Banaskantha which was placed within this Agency, including the four salute states, namely, Morvi, Gondal, Wankaner and Rajkot in this district established direct relations with the Agent to the Governor General as the senior representative now came to be designated. The others were placed under the jurisdiction of the Political Agents for the two existent divisions and for the new division of Banaskantha with its headquarters at Palanpur.

Judicial administration was also reformed by establishing a Judicial Commissioner's Court with the powers of a High Court at Rajkot. In 1925, the non-Jurisdictional chiefs were grouped together in twelve *thanas*, the *thanadars* being given limited civil and criminal powers.

In 1933, the states in the Mahikantha Agency were also placed under the Jurisdiction of this Agency, by creating a new division.

In 1943, a further rationalisation was attempted. By the Notification No. 60 of the Western India States Agency Gazette, issued on April 16, 1943, the Government of India instituted what came to be known as the "Scheme of Attachment of Small Units" or in brief, the "Attachment Scheme". The purpose of this Scheme was to rationalise the maze of jurisdictions and the administrative and economic problems created by the fragmentation of holdings on a scale which was known nowhere else in India. In brief, the Scheme suggested that the smaller units were to be "attached" to their larger neighbours for purposes

CHAPTER 2 — History Modern Period

of administration—so that they could share in the benefits which only a larger unit could afford. The small holders were assured that full provision had been made for their continued integrity and for the provision of the existing powers and privileges of the talukadars. In this district, three talukas Mengni, Rajpara and Shahpur were "attached" to Gondal.

This measure did not prove popular with the petty talukdars who had their states attached Its reverberations were heard four years later at the time of the Transfer of Power. "It provoked bitter opposition", noted Shri V. P Menon, Adviser to the Ministry of States, Government of India, in *The Story of the Integration of Indian States*, "from the rulers of smaller states. After the transfer of power, the position of these states became a problem by itself. Their rulers asserted that since Paramountcy had lapsed, they were no longer bound by the Attachment Scheme and this had deleterious results in many parts of Kathiawad."

On November 5th, 1944, the Western Indian States Agency and the Baroda and Gujarat States Agency were amalgamated. The Resident at Baroda established direct contact with Kutch and the Political Agents, Western and Eastern Kathiawad Agencies, with their head-quarters in Rajkot were placed in charge of the states in Kathiawar. Of the states in this district, Rajkot and Gondal were included in the Western Agency and Morvi and Wankaner in the Eastern.

This was the last territorial and administrative adjustment before the momentous changes brought about by the Indian Independence and the Transfer of Power on August 15th, 1947 and the formation of the Union of Saurashtra States on February 15th, 1948.

The district now known as Rajkot was then formed by the amalgamation of four major states viz., Gondal, Rajkot, Morvi and Wankaner and about forty-one lesser units including Thanas. Rajkot also became the capital of the new Union and the district was called "Madhya Saurashtra".

With minor modifications pertaining to the transfer of pockets for the purposes of rationalisation, the district has continued to be as it was then formed. In 1956, when the Union of Saurashtra was merged in the State of Bombay, Rajkot became the headquarters of a division containing the five districts of the former Part B State. In 1959, pursuant to a Bombay Government Notification, its name was changed from "Madhya Saurashtra" to "Rajkot".

The Settlement of 1807 left Rajkot partitioned but in 1813, as noticed above, Sardhar was restored. In the time of Thakore Ranmalsinhji, the British also established their station in Rajkot in 1822 which they enlarged in 1863.

In 1825, Thakore Ranmalsinhji died and was succeeded by Thakore Surji. He reigned till 1844 and in his time the beneficial effects of the Agency station on the town began to be felt.

Meramanji II succeeded Thakore Surji. In 1857 he was honoured by the British Government for his diligence in suppressing female infanticide which by the end of the third quarter of the 19th century had been virtually rooted out in this area. In 1862, Bavaji Raj then six years old succeeded his father and the State was put under Regency administration.

In 1874, Thakore Saheb Bavaji was invested with ruling powers. He was a ruler with evidently reformist views. Two of his appointments are indicative of his inclinations. He invited Shri Karasandas Mulji of the famous Maharaja Libel case, to be his Karbhari—advisor and administrator in 1875. The seniormost post was held by Azam Karamchand Uttamchand Gandhi (father of Mahatma Gandhi) till his retirement in 1881.

Bavajiraj introduced several improvements in Rajkot: he opened libraries and founded the municipality. He died young when he was only thirty-four years old, in 1890. This led to another minority administration.

Lakhajiraj was one of the exceptional rulers in Saurashtra, he took active interest in the relief operations during the severe epidemics of 1918-19 and 1924-25. He encouraged local handicraft and industries. He took interest in education and founded a number of schools and also promoted scouting.

He displayed a refreshing independence in outlook in relation to the British Government. Differences developed between him and the Agency regarding the Civil station and even more about his attempts to found the Chamber of Princes, - the *Kathiawar Narendra Mandal.* In actual fact, the Bombay Government conveyed to him, their displeasure on this count through the Agency in 1923. In a reference to this, the Executive of the Kathiawar Political Conference in a Resolution dated October 29, 1923 meeting in Bhavnagar expressed its full support to his move and urged the Government to withdraw the displeasure expressed by it on this legitimate and inoffensive move.

He also viewed the emergence of the new political consciousness with favour and allowed the first session of the Kathiawar Political Conference to be held in Rajkot. He attended the third session of the same Conference held in Bhavnagar in January 1925, at which Mahatma Gandhi presided. An address recognising his services to the people of

CHAPTER 2

History

MODERN PERIOD

Kathiawar was presented to him by this body, at a ceremony presided over by Gandhiji. Later in February, Gandhiji visited Rajkot. To him, the Thakore Saheb paid the signal honour of seating him on his right, and opened the Rashtriya Shala.

On September 29th 1923, he inaugurated the Rajkot Praja Pratinidhi Sabha, which had no nominated members. This was an unprecedented step and marked Rajkot as politically an advanced state in Saurashtra. On February 10th, 1926 he opened a conference of the workers and next month the session of the Akhil Dharmasabha. A number of other organisations like the Merchants Associations, the Khedut Mahasabha for cultivators etc. were founded by him. He also welcomed Rabindranath Tagore when he visited the State and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he presided over the youth conference held in 1929 in Rajkot.

A number of other reforms were also introduced by this public spirited ruler during his rule. He died on February 2, 1930 and was succeeded by his son, Thakore Dharmendrasinhji.

It was during his time that the movement which led to Gandhiji undertaking his fast in Rajkot in February 1939, took place. Reference would be made to this later.

Dharmendrasinhji died young on June 11, 1940 and was succeeded by his brother Thakore Saheb Pradumansinhji, the present title holder.

Gondal

Thakore Saheb Devoji, the ruler of Gondal who made the Settlement with Col. Walker in 1807-08 passed away in 1812 leaving four sons all of whom succeeded him one after the other. Thakore Saheb Nathuji ruled for two years from 1812 to 1814, Kanoji from 1814 to 1821, Chandrasinhji or Motibhai from 1821 to 1841 and Bhanabhai from 1841 to 1851.

During these years, the state remained in the grip of internal troubles. Tribute was not paid regularly and the pay of state troops fell into arrears. During the famine of 1813, an attempt was made by Kathi and other chiefs like Hado Khuman, Raning Wala and Nejo Khachar to plunder Gondal, an attempt which Nathuji successfully withstood with his Rajput allies.

Nevertheless, *baharwatia* trouble continued and with the intrigues of the state functionaries and the ruling family members and the chronic condition of state finances, the influence of the Political Agent increased to a great extent. Appeals to Rajkot came to be more frequent.

Gondal

The administration and the finance of the state improved during the last years of Bhanabhai's rule owing to the efforts of Durlabhji Buch, a Nawanagar subject who came to be appointed as the chief Karbhari. Under Sangramsinhji, who came to the *gadi* in 1851, he was, on Agency recommendation, continued in his post. During the regime of Sangramsinhji, judicial courts were founded in Gondal. On December 14, 1869 Sangramsinhji died at the age of forty-seven and was succeeded by his son, Bhagwatsinhji, then a child of four.

The reign of Bhagwatsinhji spanned a whole age—from 1869 when he came to the *gadi* to 1944 when he expired.

During his long administration, Gondal recorded general progress in education. Compulsory education for girls was introduced and a Girasia School was founded. Revenue reforms were introduced. Occupancy rights and the right of selling land to other peasants was granted to the peasantry. Deriving much of his income from investments outside state, he made the state practically free from taxation. This was also possible because of the fact that a large number of the subjects of Gondal were engaged in business abroad.

His long reign came to an end on March 9th, 1944. He was succeeded by Thakore Saheb Bhojrajji, educated at Eton and Balliol who had been associated with his father in the task of administration. Four years after his accession came the merger of the states into the Saurashtra Union.

Morvi

Morvi, as has been noted, was in a harassed state owing to the Miana trouble and also owing to its being a kind of buffer between the mutually strifing States of Kutch and Nawanagar. It was to suppress the Mianas that Thakore Saheb Jiaji had invited Babaji Appaji, which subsequently led to his appeal to the British. Since the inroads from across the Rann did not cease even after the death of jamadar Fateh Mahomed, the British Government moved against Bhuj and made that State pay compensation to Morvi.

Thakore Saheb Jiaji passed away in 1829 and was succeeded by his son Prathipalji. Prathipalji's efforts were directed towards freeing his state from debt. In 1846, he was succeeded by his son Thakore Saheb Raoji.

Thakore Saheb Raoji was an accomplished prince who founded courts of justice, encouraged trade and commerce and took interest in agriculture. On his death in 1870, the state passed under minority administration which lasted till 1879 when Thakore Saheb Waghji was invested with ruling powers.

CHAPTER 2

History
MODERN PERIOD
Morvi

He died on June 11, 1922 and was succeeded by Thakore Saheb Lakhadhirajji. During his time, Morvi continued to be one of the best administered states in Saurashtra. Shri V. P. Menon, then Adviser to the Ministry of States, Government of India writing at the time of merger, noted that "Morvi State was well governed and that the Maharaja left the largest cash balance in relation to the size of the State."

The Maharaja requested that he should be allowed to abdicate before signing the merger agreement, and the Government, realizing his sentiments, agreed to it. He was succeeded by the Thakore Saheb Mahendrasinhji.

Wankaner

Since the Settlement of 1807-08, Wankaner State has had on the whole a peaceful tenure. Thakore Saheb Chandrasinhji's efforts led Thakore Saheb Kumbhoji of Gondal release Rawaji Khachar of Anandpur and he also mediated between the Maharao of Kutch and the Chief of Adesar.

He died in 1839 and was succeeded by Thakore Saheb Wakhatsinghji a religious man who left much of the burden of State work to his second son, Banesinghji.

In 1860, he was succeeded by his grandson Thakore Saheb Ranesinghji, then a minor. His was an uneventful reign and he died in 1881 at the early age of thirty-nine. For a time, the state again passed under Agency administration In 1889, Thakore Amarsinhji was invested with ruling powers.

Rajkot

The aftermath of the first World War affected this part also with the ideas of popular Government and nationalism. Lakhajiraj, as we have seen, was a staunch nationalist and in sympathy with the aspirations of the people. He presented Mahatma Gandhi with an address in Bhavnagar, early in 1925, welcomed him to Rajkot, and declared open the Rashtriya Shala With him as the ruler, Rajkot gained political awareness and was probably much in advance of other states in Saurashtra.

The installation of Congress ministries in a number of provinces in British India together with the imminence of Federation necessitated in 1937-38 a new urgency to the problem of Indian States. The peoples' movement became insistent for greater participation and the Congress too felt that it was no longer possible for it to remain indifferent to the movement in the states. For the rulers too, the issue was now squarely

to the forefront—unless they succeeded in either arresting the movement or canalising it into lines which suited their convenience, it seemed that they would lose not only their grip on their states but also the voice they might have in the wider forum if Federation came into being.

In this context there took place the chain of events which culminated with Mahatma Gandhi undertaking a fast in Rajkot.

In 1922, Thakore Saheb Lakhajiraj had founded a Pratinidhi Sabha elected on adult franchise. This Sabha possessed considerab'e legislative powers, but obviously stopped short of sharing power. Several other representative institutions like the Khedut Sabha as also the Rajkot Municipality had come into existence by the same time. This, as has been noted above, gave Rajkot an enhanced political awareness not commonly found elsewhere in Saurashtra.

and for a year, the State remained under Agency management.
Thakore Dharmendrasinhji was young when he came to the throne

By 1938, Durbar Shri Virawalla, the Dewan, was getting unpopular in the state. Early in 1938, he came in for criticism in the Pratinidhi Sabha on account of certain unpopular measures undertaken by him to increase state revenue.

These were the immediate issues which furnished the occasion for the agitation which commenced on August 15th 1938. Essentially, it was also sparked by the unpopularity of the Dewan. A meeting held the same evening, demanding the cancellation of the licence granted to the gambling stalls, was suppressed by a lathi charge and popular leaders were arrested and released soon after.

This success encouraged the popu'ar leaders and they planned for the second stage which would concern itself, not only with the rectification of minor or major grievances but would, in the first instance, demonstrate the confidence of the people of the state in the leaders and thus refute the charge that they had no backing and secondly, would also bring in the wider question of responsible Government. Consequently, the Praja Parishad was founded and it was decided to hold an open session of the same on September 5th 1938 presided over by a person no less than late Sardar Patel who, at that time, was the President of the Kathiwar Political Conference.

The state authorities evidently did not relish these developments. Nevertheless, Sardar Patel arrived at Rajkot and presided over the conference. It had been the intention of the Sabha to pass a resolution demanding the removal of the Dewan : this, however, could not be done and in its place, the Parishad formulated the demands which were

being then voiced. These were, first and foremost, to urge the Ruler to commit himself to the introduction of responsible Government and in earnest thereof to restore the State Assembly to its former position. The second demand was for the removal of actual grievances—lessening the burden of land tax by 15%, and the abolition of the "monopolies."

Sardar Patel addressed a public meeting the same evening and also met the Dewan Durbar Shri Virawalla by invitation. After the meeting Sardar Patel addressed to Shri Virawalla a letter containing popular demands and warning the State administration that it would have to meet serious agitation if it failed to give them due consideration and meet them in time.

The State administration was in a process of transition. Late in August, the Thakore Saheb had sought the premission of the Political Department to appoint Sir Patrick Cadell, a retired civilian and a former Dewan of the Junagadh State, as his Dewan. For this purpose, Sir Patrick was called from England. Durbar Shri Virawalla became the Personal Adviser to the Ruler.

It is difficult to gauge the actual relationship which came into existence between the newly-appointed Dewan, brought in with the hope, that he would be able to handle the situation better—and the former Dewan, placed in the unofficial post of Advisor and presumably, still enjoying the confidence of the Ruler. A "duality" came into the administration, thus rendering it more difficult for any solution to be arrived at.

Sir Patrick began his tenure by making a general survey of the State administration and by initiating a judiciously blended policy of reform and repression. His first step was to reduce the pressure of land taxation: land tax was reduced by 18% and it was announced that an experienced revenue officer would go into the terms of assessment and such other problems. By a subsequent Notification of September 28th the unpopular "monopolies" were abolished, the construction of another cinema hall permitted and it was promised that the Privy List of the ruler would be provided for in the budget and a committee would look into the measures of the reforms which would later be introduced.

These concessions and the promises were deemed as inadequate by the Parishad leaders and the agitation commenced once again. Simultaneously, differences developed between the Ruler and the newly-appointed Dewan, who, he felt, had failed to come up to his expectations. From the correspondence which came to be published later, it appears, that the Dewan held the Ruler responsible, at least to some extent, for the agitation caused by maladministration—and the Ruler felt the policy of concessions followed by the Dewan, inadvisable. It was not possible

for the Ruler to secure the removal of the Dewan, though by now he had little confidence in him. On the contrary, Durbar Shri Virawalla whom the Political Agent suspected to be the real force, was for the time being, made to leave Rajkot in the end of October.

The Ruler invited Sardar Patel to Rajkot for further talks and consequently, Sardar Patel arrived in Rajkot on December 25th. He met the Ruler at tea by invitation and the talks were held in a session lasting eight hours. Besides the Thakore Saheb and Sardar Patel, the Dewan, Sir Patrick Cadell and other members of the Council, were present during these talks.

The result was an agreed formulae which was similar to the draft which Sardar Patel had mentioned in his statement of December 10th. This was contained in Notification of December 26th, 1939 (No. 50 of 1938-39).

This Notification proposed a Committee of ten persons who were subjects of the State; three of these were to be officials and seven non-officials. This Committee was to report on the reforms to be instituted in the State by the end of January 1939. These reforms were to give the widest power to the people keeping in mind the obligations of the Ruler to the King Emperor. Simultaneously, the Ruler agreed to limit his Privy Purse according to the limits laid down by the Narendra Mandal, affirmed his intention to implement the recommendations of the committee and as a token of good-will ordered the release of all political prisoners and the withdrawal of repressive measures.

In a separate letter to Sardar Patel which for obvious reasons did not form a part of the published Notification, the Ruler agreed to make the appointment of the seven non-official members according to the recommendations made by Sardar Patel. It was on this point that the later dispute was to occur. Was the ruler bound to accept the recommendations made by Sardar Patel or had he retained some discretion by virtue of his authority under which the appointments were made?

The acceptance of the principle of responsible Government by an Indian ruler was an important event. Good Government was recognised, rather insisted upon by even the Political Department but not so far responsible Government. Therefore, following the Announcement, a meeting of the Council presided over by the Thakore Saheb and attended by the Resident, Mr. Gibson was held on December 28th. A few excerpts of this important meeting were subsequently published in the *Harijan* and the *Harijanbandhu*.

From these, it appears that the Resident was critical of the Settlement arrived at; and secondly, the Thakore Saheb was now determined to

bring back Durbar Virawalla, despite the Resident's opposition—and to become free of Sir Patrick. On January 7th, Sir Patrick left Rajkot and the same day, Durbar Virawalla arrived and took over the charge as Dewan.

On January 4th Sardar Patel communicated the seven names, which he was entitled to recommend under the settlement, to the Thakore Saheb. These names had unfortunately become known to the Press before they reached the Thakore Saheb. Consequently, on January 12th, the State authorities wrote to Sardar Patel regretting this and indicating, for the first time that the Mussalmans, *bhayats* and scheduled castes had asked for representation in the Committee and it was the Thakore Saheb's desire to accommodate them in the seven seats allotted to the people.

This was a new consideration, a principle invoked for the first time, plausible undoubtedly but one which would have rendered the working of the committee, at least in terms envisaged in the Settlement, impossible. The Parishad representation would have been reduced to a minority, three instead of seven in a committee of ten. It also went against the terms of the Settlement in which the Sardar, on behalf of the Parishad had been given the right to recommend seven names which the ruler undertook to appoint This was therefore also the point of dispute--did the ruler have the right to differ from the recommendations submitted by Sardar Patel ?

Consequently, Sardar Patel agreed to accommodate the Ruler in the matter of objection he had regarding the nomination of one of the nominees, Shri Dhebar, who it was said was not a state subject and therefore ineligible : in his place, he recommended another name. But he declined to accept the new proposal put forward by the Ruler, which, he felt, violated the spirit of the settlement of December 26th.

On January 21st the names were announced—not according to the recommendations made by Sardar Patel of which only three names were included but in the light of Thakore Saheb's letter of January 12th, namely, containing in addition to these three names suggested by Sardar Patel, four other names—two representatives of the Muslim Council and one each of the *bhayats* and the depressed classes. Four names were taken off from the list recommended by Sardar Patel.

In their Notification issued on January 27th, the state authorities justified their stand.

This announcement appeared to Sardar Patel as a "breach of faith" and a virtual challenge to the Parishad.

On January 26th the state authorities responded by issuing an Ordinance promulgating repressive measures for the "maintenance of law and order", and warning people to keep aloof from the renewed movement. The struggle was on—again and with renewed ferocity.

With Durbar Virwalla at the helm of affairs and enjoying the full confidence of the ruler, the state administration prepared to meet the challenge. Stringent police arrangements were made in the town blanketted by a total *hartal*. Leaders like Shri Dhebar and others were arrested.

The reports of the police measures caused deep anguish both to Gandhiji and to Kasturba. She asked Gandhiji to be allowed to proceed to Rajkot. After some hesitation, Gandhiji allowed her to go there with Maniben Patel.

On February 3rd, as they reached Rajkot, they were arrested and taken to Sanosra.

In the meanwhile, the struggle was gaining in intensity and the state prisons, inadequate to hold a large number were being filled to capacity. A large number of prisoners were therefore taken to Sardhar and lodged in old Darbar Gadh in conditions which were primitive without the bare necessities to meet the bitter cold of January.

The result was that a number of prisoners detained at Sardhar went on hunger strike and in their sympathy, a general strike among prisoners at Rajkot also commenced. The news of these developments disturbed Mahatma Gandhi. On February 20th, he sent a telegram to the First Member, seeking a clarification. In his reply of February 21st, the First Member, Khan Saheb Fateh Mahomed denied that there was any truth in the allegations. In his next telegram Gandhiji inquired about the fasting prisoners about which there had been no mention in the earlier brief telegram of the First Member—and in reply was told that all proper arrangements had been made. Gandhiji was obviously not satisfied and in his next telegram of February 24th, he informed the First Member of his decision to visit Rajkot personally "in search of truth and as a peacemaker". The First Member tried to dissuade him but leaving Wardha on February 25th, Gandhiji arrived in Rajkot on February 27th.

On March 2nd, Gandhiji wrote to the Thakore Saheb urging him to announce that the earlier Notification of December 26th was still valid, to retain his four nominees but appoint five members on behalf of the Praja Parishad, so that the "Parishad should have the majority on its side", to appoint Shri Dhebar as the President of the Committee

and finally to appoint three or less than three officials who would function as advisers to the Committee, without having the right to vote. These three advisers were also to form the Executive Council and were to be responsible for the administration of the State in the spirit of the Notification of December 26th. Simultaneously, the political prisoners were to be immediately released.

The letter urged the Thakore Saheb in moving words to accept these terms; Gandhiji referred to his own intimate links with the State and its ruling House and finally, he concluded that if the Thakore Saheb could not "see your (his) way to accept my suggestion before noon tomorrow, my fast will commence from that time and will continue *till after acceptance.*"

The reply from the Thakore Saheb was received the same evening. In his letter, the Ruler averred that his earlier Notification still stood but he was unable to accept the recommendations of names to be included in it. As the ruler, it was his duty to see that the various interests in the state were accorded due representation — and he could not absolve himself of his responsibility. It was his desire that the Committee functioned in an amicable atmosphere and there would be no delay in introducing those reforms which were considered necessary in the State.

In Gandhiji's words, this reply, added "fuel to the fire". "If Thakore Saheb's reply is the last word", said he on March 3rd, the day on which the fast began, "my fast has to continue to the end of my time on earth". More in sadness than in anger, he wrote to the Thakore Saheb. "You are acting like a man who promises a donation and then goes back on his word".

Gandhiji's fast added a new dimension to this struggle, which was till then essentially a local one. The Communique issued by the Rajkot *Durbar* struck him as "An Unkind Cut". On 4th March, he wrote to Col. Gibson asking that his letter be communicated to the Viceroy. In this letter, he called Durbar Shri Virawalla to be the real ruler and expressed his opinion that the Paramount Power should intervene immediately to make the Thakore Saheb keep his word given to Sardar Patel.

Kasturba was still in detention along with others and remained till 6th when they were unconditionally released. On March 5th, Sardar Patel issued a statement from Tripura where the Congress Session was then being held. The Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow returned to New Delhi. On March 7th, at 10-45 A.M., his reply was received by Gandhiji.

Gandhiji's fast had, necessarily wider repercussion. Numerous messages reached the Viceroy, among them some from the Congress

Governments in the provinces, asking him to intervene. The Congress ministries in Bombay, Bihar and Central Provinces and some others threatened to resign if no action was taken to end the fast. A first rate constitutional crisis seemed to be impending, requiring the immmediate attention of the Viceroy—and he (Viceroy) therefore hastened back to the capital.

In his reply, Lord Linlithgow suggested that the best way in which all doubts could be resolved was to refer the question to the Chief Justice of India —" to consult this high authority as to the manner in which the Committee should be composed in accordance with the terms of the Notification and the Thakore Saheb's letter referred to above ".

On this basis the Viceroy requested Gandhiji to end his fast and invited Gandhiji to New Delhi for further talks. This assurance, as Gandhiji said in his brief reply to the Viceroy, were regarded by him " as sufficient warrant for breaking the fast. At 2-20 P. M., the same day, Gandhiji broke his fast which he had commenced four days earlier on March 3rd.

On March 10th, Durbar Shri Virawalla met Gandhiji and had talks with him for an hour. His departure plunged Gandhiji in thought and sowed the seeds of doubts which were later to torture him : " What is lacking in my *ahimsa?* Even after my fast, there is no change in Darbar Shri Virawalla ? "

On 11th, he received a letter from the *bhayats* requesting permission to call on him in deputation. To save time, he wrote a letter assuring both the *bhayats* and the Mussalmans about their rights. On March 13th having to some extent regained his health, he left for New Delhi.

On March 17th, Sardar Patel presented his case to the Resident of the Western India Agency, Rajkot : the reply from the Thakore Saheb was presented on March 26th. To plead the case on behalf of the Thakore Saheb, Durbar Shri Virawalla himself proceeded to Delhi.

On April 3rd, Sir Maurice Gwyer then Chief Justice gave his award. " In my opinion ", the Chief Justice wrote, " the true construction of each document is, that the Thakore Saheb undertook to appoint the persons whom Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel may recommend, and that he does not reserve to himself any discretion to reject those whom he does not approve. He is no doubt entitled to criticise the recommendations and to urge reasons for reconsidering them ; but unless it can be shown that any of the persons recommended are neither servants nor subjects of the State, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel is to have the last word ".

CHAPTER 2

History
MODERN PERIOD
Rajkot

The Award completely vindicated Sardar Patel — and the interpretation put on it by Mahatma Gandhi. In New Delhi, he had long talks with the Viceroy in which Rajkot figured prominently — it was by now almost a test case, symptomatic of the willingness of Princely India to admit responsible Government. On April 4th, Gandhiji had a last meeting with the Viceroy. On April 7th, the Viceroy wrote assuring that the Paramount power would do everything to ensure the fulfilment of the promise by the Thakore Saheb.

" The fight in the states " said Gandhiji, " is going to be a stiff one. So far as Rajkot is concerned, I must go back ". On his way back, he justified the prominence and the exaggerated attention which in the opinion of some correspondents, he had given to Rajkot: it was a universal malady that he had been called upon to cure in that state, geographically " a tiny spot on the map of India ".

Gandhiji reached Rajkot on April 9th. It was his wish to help the Thakore Saheb keep his word to the Mussalman and the *bhayats* and to include their representatives, nominated by him, in the committee, formed in the terms of Sir Maurice's award. But here came in the hardest trial of all; even the " fiery ordeal " paled before the anguish he had now to endure.

Gandhijis suggestion was basically the same he had made before the fast. " So long as the Sardar's nominees have a bare majority on the committee " he wrote to the Thakore Saheb on his arrival in Rajkot " he will gladly accept those names ". Thus, if the four names included by the Thakore Saheb to represent Mussalman, bhayat and depressed class interests remained and the official block had the right to vote, " the Sardar will have to nominate seven members. If you withdraw the seven names, the Sardar would have to give seven names ".

In this reply, the Thakore Saheb agreed that he would like to include the four gentlemen whom he had nominated to represent these interests. But the enlargement of the Committee was now hardly possible as they were bound by the Notification of December 26th seen in the light of the Award. The Thakore Saheb had wished to give proper representation to these interests and had therefore done so in his Notification of January 21st; besides, Gandhij too shared this view for he had given assurances to the Muslim and *bhayat* deputations who waited on him on February 28th, and the letter he had written to the president of the Girassia Association on March 11th. In these assurances, he had said that the representatives already nominated on their behalf would be included in the committee. " In view of these assurances ". Thakore Saheb concluded. " I have no doubt that you will advise Mr. Patel to include these names in the list of seven non-official members who, in

accordance with the Chief Justice of India's decision, are now to be recommended by him." The Thakore Saheb also hoped that an additional name would be included in his list as the representative of the depressed classes.

This interpretation of Award coupled with the assurances given earlier placed Gandhiji in an invidious position for it was made to appear that it was Sardar Patel and Gandhiji who were standing in the way of proper representation being given to Mussalman, *bhayat* and depressed class interests. For five days, Gandhiji held prolonged talks with the Muslim representatives and also with the *bhayats* but failed to persuade them to work as a team with the other nominees of the Sardar. Finally on April 14th, he submitted the seven names to the Thakore Saheb, omitting the names of four nominees.

In his letter of April 14th and in the statement issued on April 15th, Gandhiji clarified his position : he had more than fulfilled his promise by offering to reduce the majority of the Parishad nominees on the committee to one ; the appeal should have been made to the Thakore Saheb to seize the opportunity given to him for rehabilitating his nominees. The Award nowhere closed the door to satisfactory adjustments mutually arrived at.

The publication of the letter and the statement led to the charge by the Mussalman and *bhayat* that Gandhiji had been committing a breach of promise. On April 16th, a black flag demonstration was organised during and after the time of prayers. "What hurt me most" Gandhiji said in a statement on April 16th, "about this evening's demonstration is that the demonstrators chose what was for me a solemn hour of the day".

Gandhiji characteristically braved it through. He stepped into the midst of the hecklers who had kept on shouting through the prayers. He was struck with sudden pain, a frequent symptom when he was suffering acute mental anguish and for a time, he stood in the heart of that milling crowd, eyes closed and in silent prayer, supporting himself on a staff. Then supporting himself by leaning on the shoulders of a girasia, he walked to the car.

Two Muslim representatives came to see him, and expressed their anxiety. Gandhiji explained that this was not unusual. "But should the worst happen after all", he remarked, "what privilege can be greater for a Satyagrahi than to fall with a prayer in your heart for those whom you wanted to serve but who under a delusion took you for an enemy ?"

The opposition became greater as the names were disclosed later on. In a statement on April 18th, Mr. Jinnah said, "Mr. Gandhi proved beyond doubt that he wants the Mussalmans to carry out his behests by insisting upon their agreeing beforehand to vote as he finally orders them to do even for the purpose of formulating the recommendation of the political advancement of the people of Rajkot". He directed his followers to boycott the "packed" committee. On April 19th, Dr. Ambedkar who had arrived in Rajkot at the invitation of the Thakore Saheb met Gandhiji and urged upon him the necessity of having a depressed class nominee in the Committee.

Finally, having failed in his efforts to arrive at a workable *via media*, Gandhiji wrote to the Resident "seeking his aid in terms of the Viceregal assurances given to me". The Resident invited him to an interview. During this interview, on a sudden inspiration, he made what the Resident, Mr. Gibson called a "sporting offer". It was that the whole Committee be nominated by the Thakore Saheb provided that its Report be scrutinized by the Parishad and in case of differences, both the note of dissent and the original report submitted to the Chief Justice.

This offer was turned down, as Durbar Shri Virawalla explained to Gandhiji that it maintained the pressure under which the Thakore Saheb was made to function. It retained with the Parishad the right to scrutinize the Report and if not satisfied with it, to submit it to the Chief Justice.

About this intervitw, Gandhiji wrote, "he had a sudden consciousness of my imperfect handling of *ahimsa* ... as showing want of faith in the essential goodness of human nature and littleness of my own belief in *ahimsa*". This was a feeling which was to grow upon him.

On April 24th, he left Rajkot after fifteen harrowing days. On way to Bombay, he wrote under the caption, "I am Defeated". "Rajkot seems to have robbed me of my youth. I never knew that I was old. Now I am weighed down by the knowledge of decrepitude. I never knew what it was to lose hope. But it seems to have been cremated in Rajkot. My *ahimsa* has been put to such a test as it had never been subjected before".

In Calcutta where he attended the A. I. C. C. session or in Brindaban and Champaran, Bihar where he addressed the fifth session of the Gandhi Seva Sangh, Rajkot never remained far from Gandhiji's mind. And slowly a resolve was crystallizing. His *ahimsa* was inadequate: he had not dealt with Durbar Shri Virawalla in the way of *ahimsa* and had therefore failed to convert him.

On May 12th, he returned to Rajkot to find that his statement, "I am Defeated", had disturbed the Parishad workers. In his talks to the workers, he characterised the Award as a "halter round my neck". For the first time he suggested that he would like "altogether to give up the shelter of the Award before proceeding with the work of appeasing Durbar Shri Virawalla". Fod himself alone, he would not have hesitated — but as the custodian of the people's interest, he doubted if he could run any risks.

Five days in Rajkot strengthened his will. Mahadev Desai has described the process, of the painful decision and how it was taken. He felt he had been impatient; he could not woo Durbar Virawalla and keep the sword of the Award hanging over his head. His inner voice was prompting him to renounce the Award.

On May 17th, after *bhayat* and Mussalman's statement had come and he was on the point of replying to them, he hesitated and then stopped: "Why this burden on the poor Chief Justice when I do not want to benefit by his Award which has given rise to this reference. Even if he decides the reference in my favour—as I am sure, he must—I have no use for it".

"Then he retired into silence". Mahadev Desai wrote, "and sat down to write the statement which is now public property."

The statement of May 17th is a mirror of the bitter anguish through which Gandhiji had passed. His conflict was moral not constitutional. individual and not political. His fast, he felt should have been addressed only towards the Thakore Saheb and his adviser, he had acted hastily in seeking the intervention of the Paramount power. The Award thereby became a cause of angering the *bhayats* and the Mussalmans; now that a reference to the Cheif Justice was again being felt necessary, he had decided to give it up. Let them, the Mussalmans and the *bhayats*, claim what they could from the Thakore Saheb.

Gandhiji was criticised for this step. Sardar Patel was at that time in Rajkot. So was Mahadev Desai. The latter was not completely satisfied and asked Gandhiji about this decision. Kasturba felt mystified. Sardar Patel however, accepted the decision without a word or protest.

For Gandhiji, Rajkot proved to be a "priceless laboratory". "This decision," as Mahadev Desai wrote, "was the first step of atonement in having tarnished a pure act of prayer" and as token thereof, Gandhiji attended a Durbar on May 20th, held by the Ruler, almost as a symbol of victory.

CHAPTER 2

History
MODERN PERIOD
Rajkot

This is hardly the place to go into the factors which prompted Gandhiji to take this "momentous step". Only a brief analysis as given by Mahadev Desai may be mentioned.

In brief, Gandhiji felt that legally, he had been justified in invoking the intervention of the Paramount power, which was responsible for regulating the policy of tributary Indian States and its Rulers. Morally he had, to use Mahadev Desai's phrase, "tarnished a pure act of prayer that the fast was" by this impatience, by appealing to an alien authority when his sole effort should have been to convert the Thakore Saheb and his Advisor, Durbar Shri Virawalla. Having realised this shortcoming in his practice of *ahimsa*, the first step was, to shun the fruits of this error — the Award. The next was, to attend the Durbar, which as Gandhiji said, "I would have attended it even if he (Durbar Shri Virawalla) had told me that it was in celebration of the Thakore Saheb's victory and my defeat".

Gandhiji stayed in Rajkot till the end of May. During this time, he spoke to the workers, explaining to them the reasons which had made him give up the dearly-bought gains. He outlined a programme of constructive action for the Parishad workers to follow.

The Report of the committee appointed by the Ruler was submitted to him on August 29th, 1939 and it was published together with the Reforms based upon it in the Announcement of October 27th, 1939.

Briefly, the Reforms envisaged the formation of a Pratinidhi Sabha of 60 members, forty of whom were to be elected and 20 nominated. Of these 20, five were to be officials and the Dewan was to be the Ex-Officio President of the Sabha, making its total strength, sixty-one. Of the forty elective seats, fourteen were allotted to the "minorities", namely, the Muslims, girasias and the depressed classes.

The powers of the Sabha were subject to the over-all final and veto powers of the Ruler in the exercise of his absolute powers. Subject to this, the Sabha could discuss matters of public interest, excepting Political and private affairs, and religious and quasi-religious matters. The budget was to be votable except for the Palace, Foreign and Political departments, subject to the veto and absolute powers of the Ruler.

Subject to the same absolute control, nation-building departments like medical, education and municipality were to be transferred to Ministers, and placed under the control of the Sabha in as much as the members were appointed from the Sabha and were also removable from

office in case of adverse vote. Their number term of office to be co-terminous with that of the to receive an honorarium of Rs. 1,200 per annum. Th the powers of Head of the Department.

A consultative committee of two official and three non members was to be appointed to advice on matters relating to fu industries, trade and commerce. Of his "own free will" the Ruler offered to limit his privy purse to "reasonable requirements of the Ruling House" which would not be "in excess of the state resources". Gandhiji, writing in the *Harijan*, characterised these "reforms" as a retrogressive step.

Little however was done subsequently. The War had broken out and shortly after, the Congress itself entered a greater fight for freedom. It was with Independence in 1947 and with the formation of the Union of Saurashtra early next year that a new age dawned for the people of this state—as elsewhere in India.

APPENDIX

EXCAVATIONS AT ROJDI

Location :—Rojdi rechristened as Srinathgadh (Long. 70° 54·59′; Lat. 21° 51·75′) is some 12 miles NE of Gondal and connected with the latter by a motorable road. The ancient mound is situated about half a kilometre east of the village. It is 500 × 130 M in size. Excavations were conducted on the site during 1958-59 and again in 1963. In all three periods of occupation were uncovered.

Period I.—The Harappans settled during this period. In the first phase their rabble structures were built on mud brick platform of about a meter high. They used sturdy pottery generally with red slip and at times decorated with bands. The principal forms in pottery were the typical dish-on-stand, long storage jars, convex profile bowls, globular pots etc. This phase seems to have ended by fire. The second phase revealed expansion of the habitation. The pottery in buff ware is more common now. Other antiquities include copper chisels, celts, fish hooks, beads of carnelian, agate, chank, stealite, fience and terracotta. A pot containing hundreds of tiny stealite beads with 21 gold beads was also found. The age of the settlement could be about 2000 B-C. The site was thereafter left by the people.

Period II.—During Ksatrapa-Gupta period people settled once more. Besides crude ware, a few fragments of R. P. W. ware were also found. Regular stone structures were also met. Once again people left the site.

Muslim period site was once more occupied. houses of angular rubble. They used burnished ...e with Celadon ware. Coins of Sultan Mohmud I currency were found. The village appears to have around it during this period. The site was then left by the ...at an unknown date.

PART III

CHAPTER 3—THE PEOPLE AND THEIR CULTURE

CHAPTER 3

The People and their Culture

THE PEOPLE

THE POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT ACCORDING TO the 1961 census was 12,08,519 of which 6,15,661 were males and 5,92,858 females. The rural population spread over 855 villages in the district was 7,40,536 as against the urban population of 4,67,984. The following table which gives population statistics of the district for the last sixty years indicates that while the rural population registered an increase of over 160 per cent. the urban population registered an increase of about 230 per cent. The trend towards increased urbanisation is clearly discernible. (Table 1).

The statement given below shows that according to 1961 census about 87 per cent. (10,53,890 persons) of the total population of the district was of Hindus. Muslims numbered 1,25,347 (about 10 percent.) followed by Jains who numbered 27,835 (about 2 per cent) other communities formed only a negligible proportion of the total population as can be seen from the following statement.

Population by religion : Rajkot district (1961).

	Religion	Population
1.	Hindus	10,53,890
2.	Muslims	1,25,347
3.	Christians	937
4.	Jains	27,835
5.	Sikhs	282
6.	Zoroastrians	190
7.	Buddhists	20
8.	Jews	17
9.	Tribal Religious Population ...	...
10.	Others	1
	Total ...	12,08,519

CHAPTER 3

The People and their Culture

THE PEOPLE

TABLE 1

Population of Rajkot District 1901 to 1961

Census years	Towns	Villages	Urban Population			Rural Population			Total Population
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1901 ..	10	468	70,577	70,668	1,41,245	1,83,613	1,75,828	3,59,441	5,00,685
1911 ..	10	468	65.549	68,654	1,34,203	2,32,691	2,23,275	4,56,186	5,90,389
1921 ..	10	474	73,961	76,730	1,50,711	2,21,672	2,14,178	4,35,850	5,86,561
1931 ..	10	678	96,251	96,647	1,92,898	2,47,550	2,38,372	4,85,922	6,78,820
1941 ..	12	647	1,30,675	1,29,558	2,60,233	2,73,816	2,65,814	5,39,630	7,99,863
1951 ..	19	849	1,79,364	1,81,233	3,60,597	2,88,562	2,80,865	5,69,427	9,30,024
1961 ..	14	855	2,38,659	2,29,325	4,67,984	3,77,002	3,63,533	7,40,535	12,08,519

The following two tables give talukawise break-up of rural and urban population and area and houses in rural and urban areas.

TABLE 2

Rural and Urban population of Rajkot district, 1961

Taluka / Mahal	Rural	Urban	Total
Rajkot	66,958	1,94,145	2,61,103
Jasdan	84,206	15,687	99,893
Paddhari	36,718	..	36,718
Gondal	90,342	49,905	1,40,247
Lodhika	22,094	..	22,094
Kotda-Sangani	30,783	..	30,783
Morvi	1,07,196	54,810	1,62,006
Maliya	42,170	5,830	48,000
Wankaner	56,329	22,509	78,838
Jetpur	60,799	31,186	91,985
Dhoraji	42,823	48,951	91,774
Jam-Kandorna	35,839	5,030	40,869
Upleta	64,278	39,931	1,04,209
Rajkot District (Total) ..	7,40,535	4,67,984	12,08,519

TABLE 3

Area, houses and inmates, 1961

Rajkot District	Area (In sq. miles)	No. of houses	No. of persons
Urban	66.3	82,023	4,67,984
Rural	4,204.6	1,23,714	7,40,535
Total	4,270.9	2,05,737	12,08,519

CHAPTER 3

The People and their Culture

HOUSES AND HOUSING

Thanks to the impetus given to urbanization consequent on the growth of industries and to the further acceleration of that process in the post-Independence period as a result of the increased industrial tempo in almost all parts of the country under a planned economy, the pattern of house construction and the nature of facilities available to its occupants have generally undergone a considerable change. The realisation of the potentialities of cement and steel as basic material in erecting structures has been another potent contributory factor in introducing altered designs for buildings. Consequent on the ever growing pressure of population in urban areas, the size of individual towns and cities has been constantly expanding. The height of buildings is being continuously added to; houses are being planned and constructed with a view to providing a large number of small tenements in which a much larger number of people than what previously could be thought of for such accommodation could take up their residence. The phenomenon of big chawls having several floors and having on each floor continuous rows of single or double rooms has become a fairly common feature of many big industrial towns. Open spaces, small or large, in front or in the rear of houses are being progressively squeezed out as a result of overcrowding and of the insistent demand for more and more accommodation.

On the other hand, attempts are also made to introduce some kind of system in urban expansion in order to make it more healthy, salutary and purposeful. In most of the important cities there is now established a separate town planning authority which prescribes several rules and regulations to govern construction. New buildings are required to conform to plans approved by that body. Incorporation of extensive vacant areas surrounding an old city within the limits of that city has given rise to the growth of suburbs or new townships which, on account of prior planning, are generally devoid of those irregularities, uncouthness and insanitary conditions which have usually marded the older haphazard concentrations of population. The gradual introduction of underground drainage system with flushing tanks in individual houses and the more wdiely extended facility of water supply through water taps to individual tenements or households have made unnecessary in such houses the special arrangements that had to be made in the old type of houses for providing those services.

The use of cement and steel and of reinforced concrete, because of the immense strength and durability of their combination, has resulted in a substantial reduction in the width of walls of houses and in the use of timber for purposes of pillars and ceilings. In the case of new houses in modern cities, there is a certain kind of uniformity of appearance and architectural design and also in the nature of accommodation provided.

Self-contained two room, three room or four room tenements with probably one or two balconies and with independent sanitary attachments, is generally the residential quarter of a middle-class family in a predominantly industrial town. Bigger accommodation either by way of bigger flats or of bungalows is the privilege of the richer section of the community. The large majority have, however, to live in small one room or double room tenements in an over-crowded manner.

The city of Rajkot is fast developing into a prominent industrial centre of Saurashtra, particularly of medium and small industries. Its new houses have naturally begun to be affected to some extent by the impact of the tendencies and forces described in the foregoing paragraphs. The majority of the houses are, however, old and conform to the pattern that was in vogue in the past.

In the nature of things, the pattern of houses in villages in the district has not undergone in any appreciable measure the same kind of change that it has undergone in cities. Broadly speaking, the old pattern and style continue. However, villages in close proximity of urban areas have to some extent been influenced by what has been happening only a few miles away from them. A small number of modern type storeyed houses in an otherwise rural surrounding are not an infrequent sight in the village landscape.

The description of houses given in the following pages has thus not to be taken to apply to the generality of houses as they are built to-day, particularly in cities. It rather applies to houses constructed a generation or two ago and which still constitute a substantial proportion of contemporary urban accommodation. Nor would it be correct to imagine that the old mode and style have been entirely given up even in new constructions undertaken in the present times.

The type of houses built in the district vary with the locality and the stage of development and culture of the community to which the inhabitants belong. For purposes of description such dwellings can best be treated according to their location.

Town houses of the well-to-do class are generally built on a slightly raised plinth which is reached by two or three stone steps set parallel to the line of the street. Along the outer edge of the plinth, is a row of wooden pillars set on stone pedestals with their capitals let into a heavy cross-beam that supports the upper storey. Behind the row of wooden pillars and under the projecting part of the upper storey is an *otala* (open terrace) two to four feet wide. At the back of the *otala* runs the front wall of the lower part of the house with an entrance in the middle furnished generally with a strong wooden-barred door.

The construction of the house as also the number of rooms depend upon the total area at the disposal of the owner. Usually the house

CHAPTER 3

The People and their Culture

HOUSES AND HOUSING

consists of a front and a back part separated by a small open court on each side of which is a passage; in the upper storey (if there is one) an open terrace connects the front and back parts of the house.

The first room near the entrance door is called *parsal* (entrance room) which is generally without much furniture. In some cases it is used as a store or lumber room, or occasionally as a *kacheri* (public room), or as a workshop if the owner of the house is an artisan. The *parsal* leads to *chauk* (small court) which has a passage on either side opening into a number of rooms, on one side being the *rasodun* (cooking room) and the *paniyarun* (water room) and on the other side the chamber for the household gods. Behind the court and opposite the entrance room there are generally one or two *oradas* (chambers), which are used as store room and even as bedroom for women of the house. The family ornaments are sometimes kept in this room in a strong box.

The distribution of rooms is not always the same. But they are alike so far that the building must set apart on the ground floor places for cooking, dining, worshipping, bathing, and grain storing. Many of the old houses are provided with a water-closet which is generally at one end of the verandah.

Generally in one corner of the entrance room is a wooden stair-case to get to the upper floor known as *medi*. The front room in the upper storey above *parsal* is used as a *divankhanu* (reception room). It may be furnished in the old fashioned way with a carpet, a row of cushions propper against the walls, perhaps a mirror or two, and a *hinchko* (swing). Those who have adopted new ways furnish the room with tables, chairs or a sofa set in western fashion. The back portion of the upper storey is called the *pachhali medi* which contains rooms used as bed-rooms by the sons of the family. The family clothing and sometimes family jewellaries are stored in those rooms in *petaras* (strong boxes) and safes respectively.

Modern houses are generally built in *chuna* or cement masonry and in *chuna* or cement plaster. The structure is of wood-work. The doors, windows and ceiling are of wood. Rich people, who have constructed their houses during the last thirty years, have used R. C. C. slabs for floorings: in other houses floorings are of wooden cutting and planks covered either by cow dung and mud or by cement plaster or stone slabs. They are also covered by cement tiles occasionally. The poor class people in towns build their houses in mud masonry with either cement or *chuna* plaster or painting. They are single storeyed or double-storeyed with roofs of country tiles.

Most of the towns in the district have no proper drainage system and hence each house has its own covered pit either in the house premises

or in front of the house for water disposal. These are more or less of the sort of soak-pits. Where pipe-water supply is not provided well water is used for drinking, bathing or washing purposes.

The description given above holds good in case of dwellings of artisans and poorer classes in towns except that they are generally without an upper storey and are a room or two less. The entrance room for such classes is also used as a workshop.

The dwellings of the poorest classes are little better than huts, the roofs being of tiles or thatch and walls of reed dabbed with mud. The space enclosed is sometimes divided into two by a partition of millet stalks, but in many cases the house has but one room.

Village Houses

Houses in villages are mostly adjacent to each other with a common wall between two houses and plinths not much raised above the surface level. As a general rule, they are more roomy than those of the town people. The walls are made of burnt bricks and mortar or mud and the wood work of solid timber. The roof is tiled and in some cases there is an upper storey. About the middle of the front wall of the house is the door way, used both by the inmates and their cattle, though in case of houses of the better sort there is usually near one end of the front wall a separate entrance leading direct to the stable. In the case of farmers, in the open space in front of the house, sheds are kept for buffaloes, cows and bullocks.

Village houses are usually of two broad types one having the *faliun* an open compound-followed by the *parsal* (entrance room) in the front part near the entrance door, and the other having the entrance door directly leading to the *parsal* and having an open enclosure known as *vado* (yard) at the rear serving the purpose of the *faliun*.

In the inner wall of the entrance room and opposite the opening of the street is usually a second door leading to the interior of the house, which consists of central space, walled off on one side and the other side opening into a *kohodiu* (stable and cow-house), there being only a bar of wood drawn across the front of the *kohodiu* (stable). The wall of the central space at right angle to the *parsal* opens into three doors leading into separate rooms about 10 feet square. Of these rooms that next to the front of the house is generally used as a store room for clothes, ornaments and grain, the middle room is generally the *rasodun* (cooking room) and the next to the back of the house is the water room. In the central place the family members take their meals and in the rainy months some sleep there; others sleep in the *parsal* or upper storey if there is one. In fair weather they generally sleep in the open air outside the street door. Occasionally some houses are found with a small *chauk* in between the *parsal* and the central space. Where there is *vado* (yard) at the back, miscellaneous articles are stored in it. Some

CHAPTER 3 — The People and their Culture HOUSES AND HOUSING

houses have an extensive back yard which is used for storing crops and grass and raising temporary sheds for cattle in winter and summer; during the rains a few vegetables are also grown there. The houses of cultivators in middling circumstances are built on the same plan but on a smaller scale.

Houses of the lower classes and the dwellings of the so-called Harijans or scheduled castes are generally situated on the outskirts of the village. They are small huts thatched with grass or palm leaves, with walls of earth or of split bamboo smeared with mud and enclosing a space of about 12 feet square, divided in some cases into two rooms by a partition consisting of split stalks, the inner room being used for cooking and outer for sleeping, though in many cases the whole of the interior forms but one chamber.

DRESS

Modes and fashions in dress have considerably changed in the course of the last 30 or 40 years, partly as a result of the wider spread of western education and partly in consideration of better suitability to altered conditions and ways of life. The more elaborate aspects of the older apparel have practically disappeared, particularly in cities. Their place has been taken by much simpler and lighter clothing. A much greater uniformity is now in evidence in the general style of the clothes worn, irrespective of past traditions and practices peculiar to individual castes. It would be interesting to have a glimpse of the different items that made up the dress of ordinary men and women in Rajkot district as they were found till over a generation ago. Fashions change, but a new fashion is not an entirely new creation. More often than not, it is a modification, not an entire obliteration, of what had previously been in existence.

The following were the main items in the dress worn by a Hindu male (1) *paghadi* (pre-formed turban), *phento* or *sapho* (freshly folded turban), (2) *paheran* (shirt), (3) *angarkho* (coat) and *jamo* (long coat), (4) *pachedi* or *dupatto* (shoulder-cloth), (5) *dhotiyun* (waist cloth) and (6) *jodo* (country made shoes).

Made of the fine cotton cloth with a fringe of gold brocade at each end, the *paghadi* (turban) varied in its length from twenty to fifty yards. It was usually worn by priestly brahmins and sometimes by well-to-do banias who used them on special occasions. It is, however, going out of vogue. The *phento* was the most common headwear among villagers and cultivators. The way one folded his *phento* was an indication in many cases of the caste of the wearer as well as of the place he belonged to. Banias, for instance, had their turbans folded round with folds projecting at left corner on the front; while cultivators folded them round horizontally and vertically with projection on one usually right hand-side of the turban. Turbans used, for instance, in Morvi and

DRESS

surrounding area were of different type from those used in Rajkot. The *jamo*, a long coat, which in the past formed a part of the dress of men in respectable position, was, except on wedding occasions, almost entirely confined to the use of a few elderly people. The *pachedi* or *dupatto*, a white muslin cloth, about three yards long by a yard broad, was worn either as a scarf round the shoulders or as a sash round the waist.

The Dhotiyun.

The *dhotiyun* which continues to be in common use even to-day, (though its place is being increasing taken by the *lengha* among younger people) is four or four and a half yards in length (the pair consisting eight or nine yards) and forty-eight or fifty inches in width, in narrow coloured border running lengthwise to cover the whole length at both the ends. It covers the body below the waist and in wearing is folded into small folds of about three or four inches each. The majority of the folds, piled one upon the other, extend from the middle of the waist in front reaching down to the feet; the portion required to be wound round the body is unfolded and wound; the other end, with a few folds, is passed under thighs, reaching up to the middle of the waist or the back side and securely tucked in into the upper border. A *dhotiyun* used by middle and well-to-do classes is made of fine or superfine cloth; the one used by poorer men is thicker in texture.

The following were the main items in the dress of a Hindu female: (1) *sadi* or *sallo* (robe), (2) *choli* or *kanchali* (bodice), (3) *ghagharo* or *chanio* (petticoat) and (4) *odhani* (head scarf).

The outdoor dress of a well-to-do woman included a *sadi* (robe), a *choli* (bodice), and a *ghagharo* (petticoat) worn under the *sadi*. For holiday wear she had rich and gay clothes, some of silk with gold borders. Girls when they went out wore a *ghaghari* (short petticoat) and *odhani*, a piece of cloth covering the body and the head. Boys wore round caps, an *angarkho* (tunic), a *lengha* (trousers), or a *potadi* (small waistcloth). Children, both boys and girls, wore *jhablas* (frocks) and caps.

Very noticeable changes have taken place in the last few years in the dress of the ordinary man, particularly of the younger people in cities and towns. The long-winded eight yards *dhotiyun* is substituted by the *lengha*, *i. e.* loose trousers made of long cloth of medium thickness. The old *angarko* or *kedia* was for some time replaced by a short or long coat of western type; the latter has now given way to a *sadro*, *i. e.* a longish shirt known as Gandhi or Nehru shirt, over which may be worn a jacket, particularly in winter. The western type of suit, *i. e.* a coat and trousers is occasionally found being used by a few gentry or office going people. The more popular dress among them (as also among college students), is, however, a trouser and a bush shirt or a bush coat. Curiously enough, head dress of any kind has gone almost

CHAPTER 3

The People and their Culture

DRESS

completely out of fashion among the younger people. In fact, it now seems to be a general phenomenon in several parts of the country for people to go about entirely bare headed. At times, a Gandhi cap may be seen and very rarely, on ceremonial occasions, a *phento* or *paghadi* may make its appearance.

Women in cities and towns have given up wearing long heavy *sallas* which they used to wear in the last generation. They now put on *sadis* which are much less heavy and a little shorter. Under them are put on petticoats, often with fringes matching the border of the *sadi*. The old type of bodice has been discarded and its place has been taken by different varieties of the same known as cholis, blouses and polkas. Girls go bare-heads and generally do not put on *odhanis* as before. The *chappal* has become a favourite foot-wear for all-men, women and children, particularly in urban areas. *Pathani* sandals are in considerable use by men.

It may be noted that the villager has not yet taken on any large scale to the western type trousers and the bush-coat or even to Nehru shirt and jacket. More often than not, he is found wearing the old type loose and thick trousers which form into small folds down the waist and the many laced *kedias* or *angarkhas* or *bandas* and *bandis* to cover the upper part of the body. He is also generally found with his typical head-dress, a thickly folded and often picturesquely coloured *phento*. He continues to wear the old type of heavy shoes, usually processed by the village cobbler. Women in villages still continue to be found to a large extent in their old multi-coloured costume consisting of the *salla* and the bodice

The remarkable transformation that has taken place in men's dress derived to some extent from the acute shortage of cloth in the difficult conditions created by World War II and the necessity of economy in its use as much as possible experienced even by very highly placed persons in society. Its price had also risen very high and discouraged buying even when stocks were sometimes available in the market. Another important factor of a psychological nature was in operation for some time, not in any particular district but throughout the whole country. The upsurge of national awakening in the land from the early years of the century, manifest, among other things, in the Swadeshi Movement and its later intensification after the advent of the non-co-operation movement in 1920 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi led to a vigorous re-thinking about the suitability of a man's clothing to the climate in which he lived. Loose and light garments which were the favourite mode of covering the body in by-gone days, were naturally found to be more suitable for a hot climate and began to come in common use. Even the more sophisticated layer of society did not fail to resort to simpler slothing. In the post-Independence days after

scarcity of cloth has vanished (though prices are still high), the practice to stick to lighter clothing has persisted.

ORNAMENTS

To use ornaments has to a great extent become out of fashion for males, though the privilege continues to be exercised by the fair sex. However, some *vanias*, especially those living in rural areas, are found putting on a *kandoro* (silver girdle), a gold or pearl *kanthi* (necklace) and *vinti* (finger ring). *Vinti* is in fact found to be the most common ornament used not only by men of bania community but of all communities.

The items of ornaments in the female wear are many. On festive occasions, women adorn their necks with gold or pearl necklaces or with rich strings of pearls; they also wear bracelets, nose-rings, armlets, and jewelled ornaments set to resemble flowers. There has been a great change in the last fifty years in the pattern of ornaments worn by women. New designs have been produced thanks to the phenomenal rise in the price of gold and diamonds, and ornaments are now very much more costly, though more artistic than before.

Apart from the modern brooches of fancy shapes used in the hair, the traditional gold plated hair ornaments worn by women are called *chak*. Their ears are adorned in the ear-lobe with *butti* of real or imitation pearls or of diamonds according to the wealth of the family and other ornaments such as *lolias*, *jhals*, and *tholias*. On their necks they wear *handis*, *danias*, *kanthis*, *tusis*, *chandrahars*, and *sanklis*. Coloured ivory bracelets called *chudis* inlaid with gold and gold bracelets called *bangadis* are worn on the wrist. Anklets of silver called *kadla* or *bagaldanas*, chain anklets called *todas* or *sanklas*, and silver rings on the toes are their feet ornaments. Almost all these feet ornaments have now gone out of vogue and are hardly used by a modern woman.

Child

Children's ornaments include *kallas*, *sanklas*, *hansdis*, *bagaldanas*, *jhanjharas*, *langarias*, *valis*, gold and silver belts, *kandoras*, and *darshanias*. These ornaments are used only in old fashioned Hindu families living in villages. People living in urban areas have stopped decorating their children with such gold or silver ornaments. (The dress and ornaments of hindus belonging to the backward class are described in a separate section).

FOOD

Under the dominating influence of the doctrine of *ahimsa*, non-injury to life, for several centuries, hindus in this district, as in other districts of Gujarat are mostly vegetarians. Only *rajputs* and some of the so-called lower castes such as *bhangis*, *kolis*, or scheduled tribes have no scruples about taking animal food which includes the flesh of goats, sheep or fowls, eggs and fish of all kinds. Cows and peacocks are considered holy and their destruction is resented even by non-vegetarian

CHAPTER 3 — The People and their Culture

hindus : except for the difference on the score of taking non-vegetarian food, the general nature of the dishes and the way of their serving are more or less common to all.

FOOD

Daily Meals

Hindus generally take two meals a day : the first between ten and twelve in the morning and the second between seven and nine in the evening. The Sravakas (Jains), who because of their religious precepts have to finish their evening meal before sunset, are an exception.

The morning meal of a well-to-do family generally comprises *bhat* (boiled rice) of fine quality, *dal* (split pulse and mixed with spices of various kinds) or *kadhi* (butter milk boiled with spices added), *rotli* (thin round cakes of wheat flour spread with *ghee*), one or two kinds of *shak* (cooked vegetables), and as ancillary items *kachumber* (salad), *chutneys*, *athanus* (pickles) and *murabbas*, and curds. At the evening meal there are *bhakharis* (cakes of wheat flour), boiled milk, some vegetables and pickles. *Chhas* (butter milk) is not generally included in the meal as it is believed by many to be not agreeable for health. In a family in middling circumstances the morning meal consists of rice, *dal* (split pulse), *rotla* (bread of unleavened dough) of *bajri* or *jowar* flour and vegetables of cheap quality. For the evening meal there is *rotla* (bread) and vegetables with milk at times. The diet of the poorer classes of artisans, town workmen and field labourers consists of *jowar* or *bajri rotla* (bread) in the morning and *khichadi* (rice and split pulse together) in the evening.

Except in households of a few urbanites who have taken to western table manners, each dining person has a *patlo* (a small low wooden stool) to sit upon and meals are served in a *thali* (a flat round metal dish) with two or three *vadkis* (small metal bowls) sometimes placed on a similar *patlo* but more often on the ground. A *loto* (water-jug) generally of brass with a *pavalu* (drinking cup) set upon it stands on one side. Pottages and vegetables are served in the *vadkis* on the right hand side, the rice or wheat dish in the centre and *kachumber*, *chutneys*, etc., on the left of the *thali*.

Hindus, except cultivators and those engaged in manual labour, generally take no afternoon meal. During the last sixty years the use of tea has spread among all the people. Coffee is also popular with a certain number of people. Tea with milk and sugar is taken early in the morning and in the afternoon. Some take tea brewed with pepper, dry ginger and cinnamon (*masalani cha*) as a digestive.

SOCIAL CUSTOMS

Public feasts and dinners are not uncommon in the hindu mode of living in Saurashtra. They fall into three kinds : trade dinners, social dinners, and religious dinners. In the first category come the yearly dinners given by members of various associated trades and the special dinner given by an individual member to celebrate the occasion of his

joining the guild. Social dinners are of three kinds : those given by the whole caste ; those given by one member of the caste either to the whole caste or to a limited number of invitees ; and open air picnics where each party brings its own supplies. The first, called *occhav* is held to do honour to some god or saint or to celebrate the anniversary of the *kuldevi* (tutelary goddess of the caste). Of the second kind are caste feasts (that is to the whole caste) given by an individual to celebrate domestic events. Though this is not enjoined by religion, custom has made it all but compulsory on certain occasions such as first pregnancy, investiture with the sacred thread, marriage and death. In addition to these there are several other occasions for optional feasts, given either to the whole caste or to relatives, friends and acquaintances. *Sraddha* (death anniversary), *vastushanti* (quietening of the spirits in a newly built house), completing a *vrat* (religious observance), birthday, birth of a son, etc., are the occasions. The third sort are *ujanis* (caste picnics generally held by backward castes at the shrine of some deity, either in fulfilment of a vow or on the disappearance of a disease.

CHAPTER 3

The People and their Culture

SOCIAL CUSTOMS

Caste Dinner

Some days previous to giving a caste dinner the host gets busy laying in supplies of grain, pulse, sugar and ghee, ordering firewood, engaging cooks and collecting cooking pots. On the morning of the feast day invitations are sent round from house to house and the host's friends come and try to be as useful as they can. The ordinary time for holding caste dinners is in the evening, a little before dusk. At small feasts women and men dine at the same time in different rows ; boys except the very youngest, dine with men ; babies and girls with women. Men and women may dine separately and by turns at bigger functions.

Guests come dressed in their best : each generally brings his drinking pot and cup. They take their place in rows on the ground. For each are laid a leaf to be used as a plate, a *patlo* (wooden seat to sit upon), two cups for curries and a drinking cup. When all are seated the members of the host's family and caste people serve the dinner viands on the leaf-plate, first some salt, salted ginger, pickles, then vegetables, then sweets, and last of all split pulse, curry and rice.

The food usually consists of some sweet article such as *ladus* (sweet balls of wheat flour mixed with ghee and sugar) or *dudhapak* (boiled milk, sugar and rice) or *shrikhand*, *basundi* or *siro* (samolina mixed with ghee) and vegetables, rice, curry, etc. The actual number of dishes served depends upon the season, the occasion and the money spent by the person who gives it.

HINDU CUSTOMS

The major part of hindu customs consists of ritualistic practices related to various religious ceremonies known as *samskaras* sacraments). There is a great divergence of views among *smriti* writers regarding the number of *samskaras*. They are classified as—(1) *nitya* (usual) and (2) *naimittika* (occasional or incidental) the

CHAPTER 3

The People and their Culture

HINDU CUSTOMS

former number sixteen and must be performed : observance of the latter is optional. *Brahmins* and a'so communities which claim *kshatriya* or *vaishya* origin perform most of the sixteen sacraments : four of them, namely *simanta* (pregnancy), *upanayana* (thread-girding), *vivaha* (marriage) and *svargarohana* (heaven-climbing) are observed with some care by all vedic hindus irrespective of community.

Pregnancy

Generally two ceremonies are performed at the husband's house in honour of the woman's first pregnancy. The first which takes place at the beginning of the fifth month is known as *panchamasi* and the second which is held in the seventh month is called *simanta*. The *panchamasi* ceremony which corresponds to the Vedic *samskara* of *vishnubali* is popularly known as *rakhadi* (guarding) and *simanta* which corresponds to the *vedic samskara* of *simantonayana* is popularly known as *agharani* or *kholobharvo* (lap filling). The family priest or astrologer prescribes the days for both the ceremonies. On the auspicious day selected for the *panchamasi* the pregnant woman wearing rich ornaments and clothes worships the house god or the *gotraj* (family deity) and her husband's sister binds round the woman's right wrist a silver or gold amulet called *rakhadi* (guard), receiving a money present in return. The *rakhadi* may be strung in a *nadachhadi* (red thread) mixed with silver thread. This *rakhadi* is worn with the object of keeping the woman and child away from evil influences.

The *simant* (hair parting) or more commonly known *agharani* or *kholobharvo* (lap filling) takes place on any lucky day between the sixth and the eighth month of a first pregnancy. Into the lap of the prgnant woman a *saubhagyvanti* (unwidowed woman) who has never lost a child drops five pounds of rice, a coconut, five betel-leaves, five cloves, five cardamoms, five betelnuts, five lotus-seeds, ten flowers and a rupee. For some days after the ceremony, at the invitation of her friends and relatives the woman attends dinners and receives presents of clothes or of money and then goes to her father's house for delivery and may stay on till the child is three or four months old. These ceremonies are not as elaborately observed these days as they were observed in the past.

Child Birth

The expectant mother generally goes to her parent's house for her first confinement. In old days when education had not much spread and medical facilities were not available on a large scale, confinement used to take place in rooms which were not airy and without the assistance of trained nurses. Usually an untrained but experienced midwife available in the locality was called. Even now, in villages and backward areas and among uneducated people the same practice continues to exist to some extent. But in cities and in educated families, increasing use is being made of lying-in hospital and assistance is taken from qualified nurses and doctors. On the birth of a child the

family astrologer or some relation is asked to note the time. Some time after the child is born the midwife cuts its navel cord and buries the afterbirth in a corner of the compound in front of the house.

Child Birth

In orthodox families and according to orthodox customs for nine nights after the birth the mother is kept in a closed room with her head tightly wrapped with black cloth. The newborn baby is laid on a wooden stool close to the mother's cot. For three days the child is given a cotton wick soaked in *galathunthi*, a mixture of caster oil, ghee and honey and then put to the mother's breast. During the first nine days friends and relations drop in to inquire after the health of the mother and child. For ten days the members of the husband's family observe *vraddhisūtaka* (impurity after a child-birth) and are careful not to touch the household god or perform daily rites or draw water from the house cisterns or touch *papad* (wafer biscuits) and *athanu* (pickles). It is held that the impurity extends to all connected on the father's side to the seventh degree. It lasts in the case of a male child for ten and in the case of a female child for three days.

On the sixth day *chhathi pujan* (sixth day worship) is performed. It is believed that on that night goddess *chhatthi* writes on the child's brow its future. In honour of the goddess a cofiguration of articles such as a piece of paper, an ink-stand, red-pen, kanku, rice, flowers, copper coins, a cloth piece, and a ghee lamp, etc., is laid on a footstool near the mother's bed and worshipped. The articles also include six goddesses of luck represented by six heaps of wheat or rice with a betelnut and a copper coin set on each heap. The things are taken away on the following morning. On the morning of the tenth the mother and the child are bathed and moved to another part of the house while the bedding is changed and the floor of the lying-in room is smeared with cowdung.

Among certain *brahmins* the mother and child are bathed on the twelfth day and are taken into the open yard behind the house to worship the sun. Similar is the custom among *rajputs*.

On the twelfth day the *baran balians* (twelve sacreds) are worshipped. Twelve small heaps of rice are laid on a footstool and near them twelve betelnuts, twelve betel leaves and twelve copper coins. The mother then worships the *baran balians* with *kanku* and flowers and so also the well, the door-post and the *khal* (house privy).

Naming the child

Generally on the twelfth day, but sometimes on some other suitable day, the child's naming ceremony takes place. The husband's female relations go to the house of the mother's parents and present the child with ornaments and clothes. The child is dressed in some of the clothes thus presented and the father's sister lays it on a white sheet of cloth along with seven *pipal* (ficus religious) leaves and seven betelnuts. The four ends of the cloth are raised by four children and the babe is

CHAPTER 3 — The People and their Culture — HINDU CUSTOMS

rocked four times, the children and the father's sister singing at each swing, "*joli poli pipal pan phoiye padyu nam*. (The sheet, the betel, and the *pipal* leaves; from its aunt the name the babe receives)." At the end of the swinging and rocking the father's sister names the child. She is then presented with a cloth piece and silver coin by the mother's parents, and to other women and children are distributed *pohas* (fried and pounded rice), cocoa-kernal, gur and copper coins. Generally if the babe is a girl the ceremony is not performed very elaborately.

On some auspicious day within three months of the birth, the mother returns to her husband's house, her parents presenting their grandchild clothes, ornaments and a cradle.

Botan

The *botan* or weaning ceremony corresponding to the vedic rite of *chaulakarma* is performed as a rite among brahmins in the boy's third eighth month after birth when the maternal uncle or some other near relation gives some *khir* (milk boiled with rice and sugar) laid on a rupee for the child to lick.

The *chaula* (head shaving) corresponding to vedic *samskara* of *chaulakarma* is performed as a rite among brahmins in the boy's third or fifth year or now-a-days at the time of the *upanayana* (thread-girding) ceremony. Among many other communities a similar ceremony known as *badha utaravi* (obstacle removing) is sometimes performed in fulfilment of a vow observed for the well being of the child. The child's hair is ceremonially cut and the hair-clippings are offered as an oblation to the family deity or a goddess.

Upanayana or Janoi

The *upanayana* or *janoi* (thread-ceremony) as it is called in Gujarati is a vedic *samskara* involving various acts one of which is the investing the *batuk* (boy) with *yajnopavita* or *janoi* (sacred thread). Hindus claiming a place in the first three varnas (classes), *i. e. dvijatis* (twice-born) consider *upnayana* as an essential *samskara* (purificatory rite), which formally initiates one to *brahmacharyashrama*, the stage of student-hood which, when concluded with the rite of *samavartana*, befits one to marry or enter *grahasthashrama*, the householder's stage. *Lohanas* and *bhatias* consider themselves by traditton entitled to undergo the *upanayana*. In the selection of the proper time for the ceremony the astrologer who is consulted by the father is guided by intricate rules about the proper months, *tithis* (days), and time for *upanayana* as laid down in works like the *samskara-prakasa, nirnaya sindhu* and *dharma sindhu*. He also pays special attention to the month in which, the constellation under which, and the day on which the boy was born. The thread-girding always takes place between morning and noon, never after mid-day.

When the ceremony is to be performed on a grand scale, preparations begin a few days before the thread-girding day. Drummers and

CHAPTER 3

The People and their Culture

HINDU CUSTOMS

Upanayana or Janoi

pipers are engaged. A *mandava* (booth or porch) is built and invitation letters sent to relations and friends. Two or three days before the appointed day a carpenter brings four wooden posts called *manek stambha* (ruby pillars) of which the women take charge after throwing rice and red-powder over them. Then the boy worships the posts and while the women sing a carpenter sets them up one at each corner of the booth or bower. The carpenter is given molasses and wheat and all children who are present receive fruit, dry dates and molasses. The day the *mandava* is build the *ghana* (rice-pounding ceremony) is held and the boy is rubbed with turmeric paste. On the morning of the rice-pounding day the family priest makes the boy worship god Ganapati and the *matrikas* (mothers) who are represented by two large painted earthen vessels with a small pot in the neck of each and in the pot's mouth a cocoanut and mango leaves. A clarified butter lamp is lighted and two baskets called *ranyadeva* holding powdered cowdung and grains of whaat are placed close by and a space is surrounded with quart lines and fresh smeared cowdung. From this day till the thread-girding day the women of the family sing songs both in the morning and in the evening.

Prior to the ceremony of *upanayana* proper, a number of propitiatory rites which are required to be followed before the performance of a *samskara* are gone through. They are : worship of Ganapati and *gotraj* (family deities), *vriddhi* (increase), *abhyudayika* (prosperity) *sraddha*, *punyahavachana* (holy-day blessing), *devapratishtha* (god installing) propitiation and consecration of *mandapa-devta* (booth deities), and *matrikapujana* (worship of the *matrikas*). A *grahamakha* (sacrifice to the planets) may also be performed any day previous to the thread-girding. It is also a practice to perform before the *upanayana* expiatory rites for the late performance or non-performance of *samskaras* occurring earlier.

The *upanayana* ceremony proper consists of various ritualistic acts. They are : (1) *agnisthapana* : lighting of *agni* (sacred fire) on a *sthandila* (altar) and offering of prayer to it (2) *homapurvangam* : (first part of the sacrifice) : after establishing the sacred fire with an appropriate ritual, the father makes offerings of *ajya* (ghee) oblations to various deities *e. g.*, *prajapati*, *agni*, *soma*, etc., (3) *acharyavaranadi* : after the first part of the sacrifice is over, the *kumar* (boy) with folded hands approaches the *acharya* (preceptor-priest) and makes a request to initiate him to *bramahacharyasram* (stage of student-hood). The *acharya* grants his request, hands over to him a consecrated *yajnopavita* (sacred thread), a *danda* (walking stick) and gives him general instructions as to how to acquire knowledge, (4) *upanayan-pradhan-homah* : the *acharya* makes four offerings of *samidha* (sacred fuel sticks) to the fire and then the *kumar* makes an offering of one *samidha* and then wipes off his face thrice

with the words purporting "I anoint myself with lustre and may *agni* and *indra* bestow on me insight, offspring and vigour", (5) *homasya-uttarangam* : here the *acharya* concludes the sacrifice with the final oblations, (6) *marjana* ; the *acharya* sprinkles sacred water over the head of the *kumar* and towards all directions, (7) *samisthajapa* : the *acharya* and *kumar* both stand and offer prayer to *yajurdevata* (sacrificial god), (8) *savitri upadesa*: here the *kumar* bends his knees, embraces the teacher's feet and requests him to recite the verse sacred to *savitri* and the teacher recites *pada* (syllable) by *pada* the *savitri* verse and makes the *kumar* repeat it syllable by syllable, (9) *vrata-bandhu* : here the *acharya* advises the student how to behave in his career of studentship and tells him of the rules and observances to be followed by a *bramhachari* (student), (10) *medhajanama*: the *kumar* (now a student) faces the east and prays the goddess *medha* to give him knowledge and wealth, (11) the parents, with their son sitting to their right, conclude the whole ceremony with a prayer to god, the assembled priests bless the student and the father pays them *dakshina*.

Apart from and in addition to these rituals, various popular practices have grown as part of the ceremony. They are given below : when the actual ceremonies of *upanayana* (thread girding) and *chaulakarma* (tonsure) are over the boy is bathed and dressed in rich clothes with ornaments. The father or some disciple of the family priest of the same age as the boy leads the boy to the priest who seats him on his right. The boy asks the priest to make him a *brahmachari* (vedic student) and the priest takes off the boy's clothes and girds him with a *munj mekhala* (girdle of *munj* grass). Round his neck is fastened a sacred thread prepared by a *brahman* who spins a cotton thread as long as ninety-six times the breadth of four fingers. The thread is first folded into three and again trebled and the folds held together by a knot called *brahmagranthi* (brahma's knot). The boy is given a new cloth five cubits long: a *khakhar* (butea frondosa) staff as tall as the upraised end of the boy's top knot, a piece of deer skin and *langoti* (loin cloth). A patlo (wooden stool) is set near his father and the boy is seated on it facing east. The preceptor takes water into his hollowed hands and offers it to the boy who thrice sips it. The preceptor then gives the boy a coconut and taking him by the hand goes out of the booth and both bow to the sun. On their return to their seats the preceptor takes the boy's right hand and asks him to state his name and to say whose *brahmachari* he has become. When the boy mentions his name and says he is his preceptor's *brahmachari*, the preceptor lets go the boy's hand, takes him round the sacrificial fire, and seating him by his side drops nine offerings into the fire. He then says to the boy: "you have now become a *brahmachari*; you must observe religious exactness; you must sip a mouthful of water before taking food: you must not sleep during the day: you must control your speech; you must keep alight the sacred fire and cleanse it

Upanayana or Janoi

your mouth after taking food." The *mahanamya* (great-name-telling), the thirteenth of the vedic *samskara* is then performed. The boy sitting on the north of the fire bows to the preceptor and begs to be initiated into the mysteries of the sacred verse; the boy and his preceptor or father are covered with a shawl and the preceptor thrice whispers the sacred verse (*gayatri*) into the boy's right ear first syllable by syllable, next phrase by phrase and then the whole verse. That no one, whether *brahman* or *shudra*, man or woman, may hear the verse all present go to some distance. Then the shawl is taken away and all return to their seats and kindle the fire by putting on *samidha* (butter-smeared sacred wooden chips) three times. The boy holds his hands over the fire and raises them in front of his mouth. He takes the ashes from the altar and marks his forehead with them. He bows to the preceptor and the fire and begs alms from his mother. The mother brings on her head a *bedla*; metal plate marked with a square tracing of redpowder in which are set four balls of sweet rice each weighing about a pound, a rupee and a cocoanut. The boy's brow is marked with redpowder and the plate is handed to him.

Samavartana

When the alms giving is over the fourteenth of the vedic *samskara*, *samavartana* (return of the student) begins. In this ceremony water from eight new pitchers is poured in an unbroken stream over the boy's head who is then rubbed with turmeric powder and bathed. The boy makes over to the priest the loin cloth, the deer skin and the grass ropes and puts on new clothes presented by his maternal uncle and takes the staff in his hand. He presents the *brahmans* with money and they repeat blessings over his head. His relations give him a rupee or two.

In the afternoon male and female relations arrive. The boy is dressed in a coat, waistcloth, shoes and turban; flower garlands are hung from his head and round his neck, in his right hand he carries a bamboo to which is tied a piece of cloth containing seven cakes; a manuscript of *veda* is put under his arm and an umbrella is held over his head. As the procession moves music plays and women sing. When it reaches the street corner the procession stops. Two wooden stools are placed at the street corner on one of which is set the manuscript of the *veda* and on the other the boy. The manuscript is worshipped and round it a circle is drawn on the ground by pouring out water representing the seven seas. The boy is advised to give up the idea of travelling in search of study as he will have to cross seven oceans and meet with other difficulties. When the worship of the oceans is over the boy rises holding the *veda* under his arm and the staff in his right hand. He then runs a little distance after which his maternal uncle catches hold of him and persuades him to return home. The uncle then takes the boy in his arms and walks under a shawl held over his head by four men. All the way as the procession returns to the boy's house, brahmins keep reciting vedic *mantras* (texts). On

CHAPTER 3

The People and their Culture

HINDU CUSTOMS

reaching home his mother waves water round the boy's head and makes him bow low before the family goddess, the family priests, and the family elders. In the evening, generally a caste dinner is given or at least friends and relations are fed. For some days following, the boy goes out to dine at the houses of different relations and friends and according to custom is given copper or silver coins.

MARRIAGE

For the hindu, marriage is a *samskara*—a sacrament that can be established after going through a number of ceremonial details which have their basis in the *gruhya sutras*. In its essence it is a ritual and a formality through which an individual has to go to be able to start his or her life *grahasthasrama*, *i. e.*, householder's stage.

The marriage customs of the so-called higher and lower caste groups in Rajkot do not differ much in important particulars. Except for some backward tribes and *harijans* who may have priests of their own, the ceremony is conducted by *gaurs* (professional priests) who are brahmins and are supposed to use the vedic text in the ceremonies of brahmins and allied communities and the *pauranic* one of those of others.

The general obligation set up by religion for a hindu to marry is restricted by numerous rules which to some extent differ communitywise and are known as customs of endogamy (marrying in), exogamy (marrying out) and hypergamy (marrying higher or lower). There are also customs regarding widow-marriage and child-marriage.

The rules of endogamy have now come to mean that members of the same *varna* (class) who at the same time belong to same *nyata* (caste or sub-caste) could only marry each other. The *brahmin*, *vania*, *rajput* and *kanbi* castes must marry their boys and girls within their caste or sub-caste. Hypergamy breaks this rule to some extent; *e. g.*, hypergamy is found among the *leva* and *kadva kanbis* who are divided into a landlord class and a tenant class of cultivators.

Rules of Exogamy

The *shastras* ordain that a person should not marry in his own *gotra* or *pravara*, and within six or seven degrees of relationships on the fathers' side and four or five on the mother's side. Only *brahmins*, as they know their *gotra* can abide by rule of *gotra* exogamy. The rule forbidding marriage within the same *pravara* is not observed by any of the brahmins in Saurashtra. Only the *gotra* of the father and not of the mother is considered when a marriage alliance is contemplated. Brahmins, however, may marry within the same *gotra* provided the couple are outside the first seven degrees of relationship. Among the *audich brahmins* if the surname is different marriage can take place even if the *gotra* be the same. Among *rajputs*, the place of *gotra* is taken by the clan, *e. g.* Jadeja, Chavda, Rathod ,Solanki and many other clans, claimed by *rajputs* are equally strickly exogamous divisions.

MARRIAGE

Monetary consideration

The Indian Parliament passed in 1960 an Act abolishing the giving or taking of dowry at the time of marriage. The custom had prevailed for generations and had caused acute hardship to poor parents. There was a strong agitation against the continuance of such a harmful custom, in response to which new law was passed. In law, therefore, the dowry system as such no longer exists. It is a penal offence to break the law. The account given in the following pages pertains legally speaking, to the past and has got a sociological value of its own. No uniform rule prevailed regarding monetary consideration as condition at a marriage. Some castes put a price on the bride, others on the bridegroom and there were some who did not put a price on either. A few had the custom of having price on both. The five commonest arrangements were ; (1) the bridegroom settled a certain sum on the bride called *pallu* which became a part of the *stree-dhan* (dowry); (2) the bridegroom received *paheramni* or *paithan, i. e.* a dowry or portion with the bride ; (3) the bridegroom paid a sum of money to the bride's father ; (4) no stipulation was made about dowry or portion ; (5) the marriage was agreed to on the understanding that a counter alliance would follow. Of these arrangements the first was the commonest ; the second was found among certain brahmins, rajputs, and brahma kshatris ; the third occurred when the bridegroom was a widower or of inferior family ; the fourth was found among very few sub-divisions of brahmins and extensively among the so-called lower classes ; and the fifth which in essence was a return marriage was adopted to gain brides for men of low *kul* (family) or for those who could not otherwise secure them. The actual cash paid to the bridegrooom's father was called *vankado* and it was settled at the time of betrothal.

Betrothal

Marriages are generally arranged by the parents or elders of the boy and the girl. Social conditions, however, among advanced classes have by now improved to the extent of allowing the boy and the girl, if not to court each other at least to cultivate enough acquaintance to be able to make a free choice. There is no fixed rule as to which of the parties should make the offer. Generally among the educated and well-to-do classes negotiations commence with the girl's party while among the poor and the backward classes, the boy's father or his relation makes the approach.

When there are no objections on grounds of exogamy and endogamy the horoscopes of the girl and the boy are compared (in the more advanced families these restrictions are not necessarily observed), and if found agreeing the girls father chooses an auspicious day for the betrothal (*sagai* or *vevishal*) and sends a representative or the family priest to the bridegroom's house to make the formal announcement. The messanger or the priest is fed and given a rupee or two and as a sign of joy the boy's father distributes sugar among his friends and relations. Betrothals are always verbal and never written. A verbal

CHAPTER 3

The People and their Culture

MARRIAGE

betrothal is binding, but its performance may be avoided by payment of a fine. Among some communities even the offer of a better match may be considered reason enough for breaking the betrothal. A general rule prevails that if either of the parties to be married becomes maimed or invalid the other is freed from the promise.

The auspicious day for the wedding is fixed in consultation with an astrologer. Usually the day on which the moon is favourable both to the girl and to the boy and which is auspicious in all other respects is fixed for marriage.

Preparations

Great preparations are made on both sides. The house is coloured and white-washed. Related women folk are invited to come and help in preparing *papad, vadi* and *sev* (kinds of wafer biscuits, balls and vermicelli) for use at caste-dinners and distribution among caste people. The building of the *mandvo* (marriage poarch or booth) is begun a few days before the wedding. Drummers and pipers are engaged. Every night songs are sung by ladies of the house and by relations and friends who assemble for the purpose and are presented with dates and cocoanuts or silver coins. A few days previous to the marriage *kankotris* (marriage invitations) written or printed are despatched to friends and relatives. Two or three days before the day of the marriage at both the houses the *mandvo muhurta* (installation of the booth) and the installation and worship of Ganapati and the *Gotraj* (family deity) take place.

The *mandvo muhurta* ceremony is observed at both the places among all communities but castes like *vanias* and *rajputs* give it a great importance. As the marriage ceremony is held at the bride's, the booth there is specially decorated. Especially among *vanias* early in the morning several women meet and taking a lamp pass singing to a refuge heap near the place for the *mando*. They dig a small hole close to the heap, drop a pice and a betelnut into the hole and worship them with *kumkum*, rice and flowers. They fill the hole and bury a nail in it. This ceremony known as *ukardi notarvi* (dung-hill): is meant to placate evil spirits. Five males belonging to the family take part in the *mandvo muhurta*. A hole is dug either on the right side of the main door of the house or in a place specially chosen by the astrologer. In front of this hole the parents of the bride and the bridegroom, as the case may be, are seated on a *patla* facing east, their foreheads are marked with *kanku* and the ends of their garments are knotted together by the family priest. They throw in the hole a few drops of water mixed with *kanku*, curds and milk, a betelnut and a copper coin. Their garments are then united and while music is played and women neighbours and friends sing songs, a *khijada* (prosopis spicigara) log dressed by a carpenter and known as *manek stambh* (ruby piller) is set up in the hole. This inaugurates the erecting of the booth.

The same day *mandvo muhurta* is performed, a party of male and female relations go with music to the potter's to worship his wheel and bring earthern vessels required for the wedding. This is known as *chak vadhavava* (wheel worship) ceremony. They throw rice and turmeric powder over the wheel, present the potter a cocount, rice and molasses and return with the vessels in a procession singing *phatanas* (jest-songs). The *mandvo muhurta* is followed by the installation and worship of Ganapati and *Gotrj* (family deity) and a number of propitiatory rites such as *punyahavachan*, *matrukapujana nandisraddha* and *grahamakha*.

The image of Ganapati and his two consorts, *Riddhi* and *Siddhi*, is painted in many colours or drawn in outline of *sindur* (red lead) on a wall in a room and worshipped. In many castes it is the right of the daughters of the family to worship the God and receive presents in return.

In the morning the head of the family bathes, performs *sandhya*, and worships Ganapati. He next worships the *varsodharas*. These are seven legendary streams *Sri*, *Laksmi*, *Driti*, *Medha*, *Pragnya*, *Svahu*, and *Sarasvati* represented by seven *kanku* marks on the wall, Molasses, rice and *sami* (prosopis spicigara) leaves are stuck over the seven posts and along with the *varshodharas* are installed the *matrkas* (Mothers). They are set up in the form of sixteen small heaps of rice placed on a piece of cloth spread over *patla* (wodden stool) set in front of two big earthern vessels, each with a small earthern pot in its mouth, and in the small pots a coconut and mango leaves. Over these vessels are hung two baskets with wheat seedlings grown in them. The wheat sprouts called *rannyadev* or *rannade* are worshipped by all castes, and are called the *Gotraj* by some. The worshipper in token that the *varsodharas* and *matrakas* are set up as gods, throws rice on them. He sets a coconut in front of each of them in the hope that they may fulfil his desires. He then begins the *vriddhi* (increase) or the *abhyadhika sraddha*. Five small bundles formed by twisting and tying roots and tips of *kusha*[1] grass are laid on a *patla* facing the worshipper. Water from a copper dish in which have been dropped a blade of *darbha* or *kusha* redpowder and grains of barley and sesame is sprinkled over the bundles. The performer knots the end of his waistcloth, sprinkless over his head water from the dish with a blade of *darbha* or *kusha* grass and pours water on his hand in token of his *sankalpa* (promise) to perform the worship of the *visvadevas* and ancestors. Having duly performed the worship under the guidance of the priest the worshipper sweeps the grounds in front of him and taking into his hands water and

1. The *darbha* (poa cynosurcides) also called *kusha* is held in such peculiar veneration by Hindus that every law book and almost every poem in Sanskrit contains frequent allusions to the holiness of the plant.

CHAPTER 3

The People and their Culture

MARRIAGE

three blades of *kusha* grass marked with redpowder pours the contents in three lines from east to west. As food for the ancestral spirits nine balls of cooked rice and *kansar* (wheat flour mixed witih sugar and clarified butter) are laid on three blades of *kusha* grass in three parallel lines. Over each of the three lines of balls is laid a piece of cloth or in its absence three threads. The *pindas* (balls) are then worshipped with sandle powder and flowers. When the worship is over the worshipper salutes the *pindas*, offers *daksina* to the *brahmins* and receives their blessings. He then throws rice over the balls, removes the blades of underlying *kusha* grass, and smells the pindas. This offering to the fathers differs from other funeral ceremonies in the detail that the worshipper does not wear the sacred thread on his right shoulder. In the after noon of *vriddhi sraddha* and *matruka* installing is generally performed *grahasanti* (planet soothing), an intricate rite meant to propitiate the planets and make them favourable.

Among all castes, just before the marriage ceremony or on the day before it, the bride's maternal uncle and his wife bring presents for the bride and her parents. These presents are known as the *mosalu*, a present from *mosal* or the maternal uncle's house, and are brought in a procession with music and women singing songs. In the procession the presents are displayed on large open baskets carried by two women. The bride's presents consist of her wedding dress or ornaments especially *chuda* (bangles) to be worn at the time of the wedding ceremony. The bangles are made of ivory and dyed red, a strip of gold covering the whole circle except the two raised edges. Usually three *chudas* are worn on each wrist together with two blue glass bangles called *kankan* which are also brought along with these presents. These ivory *chuda* which formerly used to be nearly two inches broad are, as modern fashion dictates, hardly one tenth of an inch wide. The bride's parents also receive presents of rich items of dress. In some castes the bridegroom is presented with *mosalu* consisting of cash and rich dress. Even among castes where there is no such custom, the bridegroom's wedding dress is invariably presented by the maternal uncle.

The Jan

After the *grahsaanti* (planet soothing) is over if the bride belongs to another village the *jan* (procession of carriages) starts to go there. The bridegroom having bathed and put on the clothes received from his maternal uncle mounts a horse holding in his joined hands a coconut, betel, leaf, rice and a rupee.

The procession starts, with drummers and pipers in the front followed by male relations and the bridegroom generally on his horse and the women singing. The further journey to the bride's village is completed by any convenient method of transport, and on their arrival at the village the parents and the male relations of the bride go to receive them. The girl's father embraces the boy's father, salutes him and

escorts the procession to some house in the village which has been specially engaged for their use. When the bride and bridegroom belong to the same village such processions are not necessary.

MARRIAGE

On reaching the bride's village the newly arrived guests dine with the girl's father, return to their lodgings and again visit the girl's house taking with them silk clothes and other presents. The bride sits on a *patlo* (wooden stool) set for her within a square traced with rice and the bridegroom's father washes her right foot with milk and water, sprinkles *aksata* (grains of rice) over it, gives her a rupee and puts the ornaments and other presents in her lap. The girl retires into the house and the bridegroom's party return to their quarters.

The bridegroom now gets ready to start for the marriage hall. Before the wedding procession starts, women of the bride's party go to the bridegroom's house with *Kalvo i. e.* a food offering consisting of some sweet wheat-cakes, sugar, *ghee*, etc. These are served to the bridegroom on a *thali* (dining plate) and his hands washed with sugar and water. A present is made to the lady who serves the *Kalvo* and washes the brass dish, the dish is filled with dried dates and the bride's relations go home. Among vadnagara nagars the *kalvo* consists of milk and the bride's sister carries it in a small brass pot.

The bridegroom's wedding procession is a grand affair among all castes, though among the highly educated families it is not infrequently dispensed with altogether.

Varghodo

The procession starts, first the bridegroom riding on a richly caparisoned horse or in a carriage or car or sometimes even walking, with a canopy over his head. He may be dressed in an old fashioned coat known as *jama* made of dazzling golden cloth and a turban of similar cloth, or an ordinary long coat of rich cloth and a turban often in the Rajput fashion. Among nagars the groom puts on a simpler attire. The mother of the bridegroom puts on her head a *mod* (decorated head dress) and carries in her hand a *raman divo* or *olaman divo*, a lamp of peculiar shape. Among nagars the bridegroom's father's sister carries the lamp, and his mother keeps in her hand a brass pot filled with milk which she pours on the hoof of the bridegroom's horse as he moves on in the procession.

At the bride's the bridegroom dismounts and is made to stand on a *patala* at the entrance of the marriage booth. The bride's mother with the priest and several women accompanied by the husband of one of the bride's sisters go to where the bridegroom stands. The bride's mother puts on a *mod* (coronet) and then ways a miniature plough, a grinding pestle, a churning stick, and an arrow four times over the

heads of both the bridegroom and on the bride's sister's husband and throws pieces of jowar stalks in all directions. She piles at the bridegroom's feet a *samupt* (kodyannox) made with two earthern cups painted white and tied together with a red string so that their edges touch each other. She makes a *chandlo* on the bridegroom's forehead and squeezes his nose. The bridegroom treads the *samput* and breaks it and entering the booth takes his seat on a *patla* set in the *mayaru*, a specially decorated place erected in the *mandvo*.

The marriage service now begins.

The rites and ceremonies (*vidhi*) to be performed at the *vivaha* (wedding) are generally the same among all Hindus, though they may vary in some minqr details according to caste and region. The rites commonly found in all Brahmanic Hindu communities are *kanyadana*, *vivaha homa*, *pani-grahana*, *agni-parinayana*, *asmarohana*, *laj-homa*, and *saptapadi*, each succeeding in the order given here. These are interpolated by a number of minor social ceremonies such as : feet-washing, honey-sipping, rice-throwing, moment-naming, present-making, cloth-worship, oath-taking and feeding.

The bridegroom sitting in the *mayaru* is formally received by the bride's parents. His feet are washed and he is honoured with *madhuparka* (mixture of honey, butter, curds and sugar). Then the bride clad in her marriage robe and decked with jewels is led by her maternal uncle to a *patlo* facing the bridegroom and a cloth is drawn between the marrying couple. The priest puts the bride's right hand in the bridegroom's right hand and places blade of *darbha* grass between their hands. Until the auspicious moment arrives the priests chant verses, and relations and others clustering round the bride and bridegroom, at the end of each verse, keep on silently throwing a few grains of rice over the two. At the auspicious moment the priests cease chanting and the cloth is drawn towards the north, a brass plate is beaten with a stick and at the signal the musicians raise blast of music. The priest repeats the names of the bride and the bridegroom and the names of their fathers, great-grand fathers and families and (among Brahmins) the names of their *pravara* and *gotra* (stock branch) and *veda*. Repeating these particulars along with the priest, the bride's father solemnly declares that to achieve happy results he gives his healthy daughter to the bridegroom and that she is no more his, and then the father pulls out the blade of grass from between the couple's joined hands and the marriage is declared solemnized Great importance is attached to this pulling of the blade of grass at the particular propitious moment, as this completes the *hastamelap* (joining of hands) of the bride and bridegroom.

The guests now depart. While the women of the bride's family sing marriage songs, the bride and bridegroom receive presents from their

friends and relations, each present being duly noted in writing by one person belonging to the bride's and by another belonging to the bridegroom's family.

Then begins the ritual of *vivaha homa* (marriage sacrifice). For that purpose, just near the *mayaru* where the *kanyadan* took place, a small square booth called *chori* is made. At each of the four corners of the *chori*, bamboo poles are erected and in the space between these poles at each corner seven empty water pots are piled, one over another, the biggest at the bottom and the smallest at the top. Among some castes the pots are brass ones and among others they are earthern ones. The pots are painted white and five red marks are made over them with *kanku*. Festoons of the leaves of *Asoka*, popularly *Asopalav* are tied on all the four sides. Facing the east the bride and bridegroom sit- on one long *patala* (wooden seat which must have no nails to it) the bride sitting on the bridegrooms's right. The priest constructs an earthen altar in the *chori*, establishes a sacred fire on the altar and makes some prescribed offering of *ghee* in the fire. The bridegroom then takes the bride's right hand into his own right hand, saying 'Oh wife, I hold thy hand that till our old age, we both may live together.' The priest sets on the north-east corner of the *chori* an earthen water pot full of water into which coins have been dropped and its mouth clossed by mango leaves. The bridegroom makes the bride rise and with his left hand hold her right toe on a stone set to north repeating the sacred verse which enjoins the bride to be firm as the stone. He takes a round of the sacrificial fire and the stone, the bride following him closely. When the round is finished, the bridegroom holds the bride's palm over his own and in the bride's palm her brother or some relation drops some *ghee* and fried grain and the bride lets them fall as an offering into the fire. The circuit making and offering of fried grain are repeated four times. To the north-east of the fire seven small heaps of rice are piled and the bride levels them one by one with her right toe. These are the seven steps which when once taken the marriage cannot be annulled. Water from the pot set to north-east is then sprinkled over the heads both of the bride and bridegroom. Afterwards the bridegroom lays his right hand to the bride's right shoulder, the priest repeating on his behalf the verse meaning " Oh bride, give your heart to my work, make your mind agreeable to mine. May the god Brihaspati make you pleasing to me. " The bride and bridegroom are then taken out and shown the polar star. Fresh offerings are made to the fire and the bride and bridegroom bow low before the family gods, the priest, and the elders including the father-in-law and the mother-in-law.

Among *brahmans* there is the custom of performing the *charubhaksana* or *charubhaksa* (cooked food eating) ceremony at the bride's house usually on the fourth and sometimes on the next or third

CHAPTER 3

The People and their Culture

MARRIAGE

day after marriage. The vadnagara nagars call it *chotho dahado, i. e* the fourth day. The couple sit in the booth called *chori* and the priest lighting a fire performs a sacrifice. After this the couple feed each other with *kansar* as on the wedding day. The bridegroom's people are then presented with cash and clothes by the bride's people. These presents are given even among castes which do not perform *charubhaksana*. The bridegroom is also presented with a rich dress, a couch, silk bed and big copper vessels. The communities which used to put a price on the bridegroom had to pay very high *peharamani*, as these gifts were called, at this ceremony.

The time now comes for the bride to leave her father's home. The parting is sad and tears are shed by the bride and her mother. A car waits at the door. Worship is offered to the car wheels and while songs befitting the occasion are being sung the couple takes leave.

In olden times when child-marriage was prevalent, the bride did not accompany the *jan* procession on the return trip. This is not the case now (except in *shrimali brahmins* in whose case the bride never accompanies the *jan* on the returning trip).

On returning home the bridal couple is received ceremonially at the house steps. They then proceed to enter the house. The bridegroom's younger sister stops them at the door and on a promise of a gift lets them in. They then together offer worship to the *maitrkas, gotraj, ranna-dev* or any other nuptial deities that were installed at the inception and formally dismiss them. Ladies sing special songs at the time. The bride and bridegroom then untie the *mindhal* (bracelet) from each other's wrist, unfasten the ends of their robes which had been knotted together, feed each other with *kansar* and play with *kodis* (shell money). The booth is then dismantled, the *manek stambh* is pulled out and the *ukardi* (dung-hill) deity is dislodged. With a *vadhamana* (thanks giving) ceremony performed at the temple of village God where all go in a procession the marriage ceremony comes to a close.

Among a number of communities the bride returns to her father's house after a stay of a fortnight at the husband's on an *anu* (invitation) sent by her father, along with her younger brother. When she returns to her husband's after some days her father furnishes her with clothes, ornaments, sweets and a number of articles of household utility and a feast is held at the husband's. The time between the succeeding *anus* goes on increasing and the final *anu* known as *jianu* is sent when the daughter goes to her father for her first delivery. It may be a custom among some communities for the father to send some presents every year to his daughter after the *jianu*.

Though law sanctions widow marriage, it is not common among orthodox people, particularly among the so called higher castes. Such

marriages are however not uncommon among Harijans and aboriginal tribes. As Hindu Shastras do not accept wiodw marriage as a *sanskara* there is no ritualistic ceremony for it. Those who perform it are led by the custom of the caste. Divorce is not common among the advanced communities. Among the backward tribes and communities, however, it is not uncommon.

DEATH

On the near approach of death, the dying person is laid on his back with his feet to the south on the portion of the floor which has been smeared with fresh cowdung, and some drops of *Ganga* water alongwith *Tulsi* leaves are poured into his mouth. Close by is set a lighted lamp led with *ghee*, a *brahman* priest reads the Bhagvad-Gita to the dying person and the relations sit near and repeat "Ram Ram". When life is gone the body is covered with a sheet. The news of the death spreads and caste people come for the funeral. Friends and relations sit outside in the verandah weeping. According to the old custom women stand in a circle near the door, cover their faces with their robes and lament. But the custom is now disappearing, particularly in cities.

While the women are wailing, two or three men fetch from the market two bamboo poles, coir ropes and pieces of bamboo, and if the deceased is a married woman a silk robe and a red thread called *nada*. The pieces of bamboo are fastened to the poles by coir ropes at short distances. The bier is then washed with water and is taken inside the house. The body is bathed and clothed in a waistcloth if a man and in a silk sadi if a woman, is laid on the bier and tied to it by coir strings. It is then shrouded with a silken robe in the case of an unwidowed woman or with a shawl or other costly cloth in the case of a rich man and with a white linen sheet in other cases.

The bier is raised on the shoulders of four of the nearest relations and is borne forth feet first, the chief mourner going a little in front carrying, an earthen jar holding lighted cowdung cakes. The widow of the deceased and other women of the family follow the party for some distance and then return to the house walking, and bathe either in a well water or in a river.

When the burning ground is reached which is usually on the banks of a river, the bier is laid on the ground. A pile of wood and cowdung cakes is prepared and the body is laid on the pile with its head to the north. The religious part of the ceremony is then performed by the son or other nearest of the kin.

He offers to the dead balls of rice flour, the priest reciting the proper *mantra*. Leaves of sacred basil, pieces of sandal wood, *gugal* (incense) and coconuts are dropped on the body and the pyre is completed. The

priest starts chanting sacred verses and the chief mourner takes a lighted cowdung cake from the earthen jar, dips it in clarified butter and repeating *mantras* places it on the mouth of the corpse. He then moves five times round the pyre with a burning brand in his hand and lights it at the head. The pyre is then kindled. When the fire is burnt out water is poured over it and the embers extinguished. They gather the ashes and throw them into the river or if no stream is near drop them into a pit dug for the purpose and sprinkle with water. A ball of rice flour is laid on the spot where the body was burnt. The chief mourner who kindled the pile chooses from the extinguished embers two small pieces of bone and carries them with him with the object of throwing them with suitable ceremonies into a sacred river. In some cases these pieces of bone are laid on the spot where the dead body rested. The chief mourner fills with water the earthen pot in which the fire was carried and throws it backwards over his head. When this last rite is over the whole party leaves the burning ground lamenting but never looking back. On their way home at a river or pond the son and other relations offer the deceased sesame and water, and then all bathe, wash their clothes, return to the house of mourning and then go back to their homes. On that day no food is prepared in the house of the dead The inmates are fed with food, prepared at the house of near relations or neighbours.

At the house of mourning for ten days female relations and friends come morning and evening. The period of mourning varies from less than a month to a year according to the age of the deceased and the nearness of the relationship During the first twelve days of mourning members of the same family stock are held to be impure and their touch to cause defilement Of them those adult males who are younger than the deceased are expected to have their heads and moustaches shaved on the tenth day after a death.

Memorial rites or *shraddhas* are performed on the tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth days after a death. On each of the ten days the chief mourner offers a rice ball or he offers ten rice balls all at once on the tenth day The leading rite on the eleventh day is marrying a steer to a heifer. The performer of the rites bathes and to become pure makes *prayaschitta* (atonement). Then follows the eleventh day *shraddha* in which a ball of cooked rice is offered to the dead. On the twelfth day, the sixteen monthly *shraddha* are performed together and after them the *sapindikarana* or ancestral *shraddha* by which the dead joins the *pitrs* (forefathers). With the thirteenth day *shraddha* at which various utility articles designed for the use of the departed soul are presented to the family priest, the funeral rites come to an end. During the first year, *masio* (monthly), *chhamasi* (half-yearly) and *varsi* (yearly) *shraddhas* are performed. A separate rite is performed on

DEATH

one of the fifteen days assigned for *shraddha* in the month of Bhadrapada. On all these occasions as part of the rite caste dinners are sometimes given.

It may be noted that superstitious beliefs have tended to decline. New social concepts and values have begun to emerge and to pose a serious challenge to the accepted dogmas.

Many of the old customs and practices connected with various aspects of social life such as birth, marriage, death and funeral obsequies have tended to disappear or to be considerably abridged, particularly in urban areas, partly as a result of the spread of education and partly as a result of the altered conditions of life created by industrialization.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

Element Worship

Hindus believe that the universe is formed of five elements of *panch mahabhutani* (literally, five great beings). These five elements are *Prithvi* (earth) *ap* (water), *tejas* (light), *vayu* (wind) and *akash* (ether). All objects are believed to be composed of one or more of these elements, and when an object is destroyed each of its component parts returns to its own elements. Each of the five elements is presided over by deities, earth by *Kshiti*, water by *Varuna* and *Indra*, light by *Agni*, wind by *Vayu* or *Pavan* and other by *Indra*. Four of these elements *viz.*, earth, water, fire and wind are in one form or other. worshipped by almost all classes of hindus.

Earth

Earth as one of the five elements of the universe is held in high reverence by all castes. As the nourisher of life, she is looked upon as a mother. She is the embodiment of forebearance and long sufferings, pure and holy, yet allows both the pure and the impure, the just and the unjust, to dwell on her. It was to lighten her burden of evil that Vishnu underwent his nine incarnations. It is believed that when the weight of the accumulated sins of the wicked is too much for her, the earth quakes. An earthquake, therefore, is a sign of widespread sin and wickedness. The material body is regarded as *mati*, a lump of earth, destined to be united with earth of which it forms a part.

On rising from bed, before setting their feet on the ground religious-minded hindus say a prayer of forgiveness to earth. Before the foundation stone of a house or a temple is laid, as also at the time of erecting a booth for a marriage or a thread-girding ceremony,. the earth is sprinkled with water and flowers are strewn over it. Husbandmen worship the earth on the bright third of *Vaisakh* by sprinkling their fields with water and by strewing them with flowers. The earth is also regarded as the king's consort.

Water

Water (*ap*) the second of the five elements is of two kinds, earth-water and sky-water. *Varuna* presides over earth-water and Indra over

CHAPTER 3 — The People and their Culture — RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

sky-water. Water though pure in itself can be defiled. Running water is never, but standing water is always defiled by the touch and use of the unclean. Besides for drinking and washing, water is used for various religious purposes. It removes outward impurity and the water of a sacred pool or stream cleanses people from sin. The pouring of a handful of water is needed to complete all religious gifts. The gift of water is considered the noblest of gifts and digging of ponds and reservoirs and sinking of wells meritorious acts. On main roads where there is no drinking water: pious Hindus often make paid arrangements to supply drinking water to travellers.

Varuna

Varuna (water-god) is supposed to have five abodes : the sea, the river, the reservoir or pond, the spring and the well. On every no-moon day, particularly when the no-moon falls on a Monday, a sea bath is supposed to cleanse one of all sins. On the first day of *Chaitra* and on the *Sravana* full-moon day traders worship the sea by throwing flowers and coconuts into it. A river is specially sacred on Sundays and Tuesdays, on fast days, on the twelfths and dark fifteenths of every Hindu months and during the whole of the intercalary month. A river bath in these days is believed to have great sin-cleansing power. Of Gujarat rivers Tapi, Narmada or Reva, and Sarasvati are held particularly sacred. The meeting place of two or more river is specially sacred. The waters of the Ganga and Jumna are whenever possible stored by pious people who take sip from them after the daily worship is over. The water of the Ganga is sought to be used by Hindus on all sin-cle nsing occasions. Ponds near a sacred shrine are held sacred and on fast days people bathe in them. The sudden appearance of a spring anywhere is regarded as an outflow of the water of the Ganga and a bath in it is held to be as cleansing as a bath in the Ganga. The chief hot spring that is held sacred in Gujarat is at Unai, forty miles south-east of Surat, where thousands of pilgrims gather from the neighbourhood on *Chaitra* full-moon. Before sinking a well certain ceremonies are performed. The digging begins after worship of the water deity and on the appearance of water in the pit, a stone daubed with a red-lead is laid near the top as the home of the deity. It is unlucky to drink water out of a well before it is worshipped. A month after childbirth the mother worships the house-well, draws water from it and uses it for some family purpose.

Rain

Indra is supposed to rule the firmament, regulate the motions of the clouds, wield the thunder and control rain. If rain holds off till late in June, or standing crops wither for want of rain in July and August, efforts are made to induce *Indra*, the rain god, to favour earth with showers. Brahmins are engaged to recite prayers to *Indra* in a *Shiva* or *Mata* temple. Sometimes, the outlet by which the water poured over the *ling* of Mahadev drains is closed, and Brahmins or women

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

keep pouring water on the *ling* till it is deep sunk in water. This pouring of water intended to please Mahadev may be continued for a week unless rain falls in the meantime. Sometimes the people of the town or village quit the place in body for a day and leave it *ujad* (waste) and cook their food outside. The sight of how the place would look like if rain is withheld is believed to rouse pity in the rain-god. Sometimes a party of Bhil, Koli or Kanbi women walk in the streets singing the praise of *Mehulo*, the rain-god as they call him, one of the party bearing on her head a clay frog with three twigs of *nim* tree stuck in it, stopping at every household for doles of grain and for water being poured on the clayfrog.

Fire

Of the five elements *agni* (fire) is held the most sacred by almost all classes and its worship is widespread. Brahmans ho'd fire in high veneration, calling it *vishvadev* (universal lord) and daily offer oblation of cooked rice to it. Besides in cremating the dead, fire is used also in all sin cleansing rites. To complete thread, marriage and pregnancy ceremonies offerings are made to fire. Anything that has become unclean is purified by throwing it in fire. Sita, the wife of Rama, after her deliverance from Ravan, is believed to have been purified by *agni-pravesh* (entry into fire). Fire is one of the great spirit scarers in all cases of spirit of possession and live charcoal or a lighted lamp is used in many cases of witchcraft to drive away the attacking spirit. *Dipavali* and the *holi* festivals are occasions held sacred to fire and lamp worship.

Wind

The vital spirit of a human being (*prana*) is believed to be a phase of *vayu*, the wind god. All *brahmans* in their daily worship practise *pranayam* (regulation of breath) by alternate closing of the left and right nostril with the four fingers and thumb of the right hand. At their meals before touching any other food *brahmans* eat as offerings to their *panchaprana* (five modes of vital air) five morsels calling the 'vital airs' in the order as *prana, apana, vyana, udana* and *samana*.

HINDUISM

In hinduism we have, at the top of the ladder, *brahmanism* represented by a few known as *Vedantists*, whose leading dogma, *Ekam eva advitiyam,*—' There is but one being without a second ' summarises their whole creed. According to them nothing really exists but the one Universal Spirit called *Brahma* or *Parmatma* and whatever appears to exist separately from the spirits is a mere illusion; *Jivatma* or the individual soul is identical with *Parmatma* or the Supreme Soul, as microcosm with macrocosm; it is restrained from consciousness of its unity, and hence from union with it, by resultants of its previous *karma* or actions. So long as there remains attached to the soul a resultant of its previous actions, it is doomed to wander in repeated incarnations from body to body. Only those souls in which the resultant

finally vanishes attain *moksa*, or emancipation. They lose all sense of individual personality by complete absorption (*sayujya*) into the only really existing being who is wholly unfettered by action and without qualities of any kind (*nirguna*), and is called *satchidananda* because he is pure life pure thought, pure joy.

The religious life of orthodox Hindus is mainly governed by the tradition of the caste-group to which one belongs, though even in their case the influence of caste tradition is tending to diminish appreciably with the spread of modern education. The whole of their religion may be said to be centred in caste observances. Provided that a Hindu observes the rules of his caste he is at liberty to hold any religious opinion he pleases. The *brahmans* except a few who belong to the Swaminarayan sect, are followers of Shiva, and almost all have household gods whose worship some member of the family must perform. The family gods are some or all of the Hindu *panchayatan* or the group of five, composed of a stone *ling* for Mahadev, a stone *shaligram* or a picture of Shri Nathji for Vishnu, a picture or metal image of Shakti, Bhavani or Mata, typifying divine energy, *Ganapati*, and *Surya*, or the Sun, or *Hanuman*, the Monkey-god. Their social and religious customs are chiefly ruled by the *Mayukha*, the *Mitakshara* and the *Dharma* and *Nirnaya Sindhu*. They are expected to perform *Sandhya* (twilight prayer) at least once a day in the morning, count their beads and repeat the *gayatri* or Sun-hymn. On Mondays, on the first and fifteenth of each month, and on the great religious festivals, many persons visit Shiva's temple for worship. Women are more careful than men in observing fasts. The priests learn the ritual required at the different everyday ceremonies, but with a few exceptions have no claim to learning.

The *brahma-ksatris* observe rules laid down for *brahmans* for reading the sacred books, worshipping, meditating, repeating prayers, making offerings to the Sun and at meals putting on a silk sacred cloth. The *Kayasthas* belong to the *Vallabhachari* sect, but some of them are *Ramanuji* and others Shaiva. The *vanias* are very devout and as a class are staunch adherents of the Vallabhachari sect to which they were converted about four hundred years ago. A house has generally a separate room kept for the gods. They worship daily at the Vallabhachari temples and in their houses. Instead of the sacred thread both men and women wear round their necks a *kanthi* (basil thread necklace). They mark their brows with two upright lines of *kanku* (red powder), rub their eyelids and forehead with *gopichandan*, the yellow clay found near Dwarka, Gokul and Mathura, and imprint a seal dipped in sandal dust on the temples, neck, and arms. The *bhatias* are vaisnavs. They visit vaishnav temples and worship in their houses the image of Vishnu

in the form of Ranchhodji and Radha Krishna. The *luhanas* are vaisnavs of the Vallabhachari and Ramanuji sects. Their family goddess is Randel Mata and they are devout worshippers of Darya Pir. the spirit of the Indus. The *rajputs* do not differ from other Hindus in their religious observances and practices. Though many are followers of the Vallabhachari, Swaminarayan and Ramanuji sects, *rajputs* from remote ages have been partial to the worship of Shiva. At the same time, they worship all Hindu gods and goddesses and the shrines in their houses contain images of Shiva, Vishnu. Ganapati and of the tutelary goddess of the clan.

Among other castes, such as *kanbis*, *kolis*, *kachhias* and the agricultural and artizan castes, generally a striking feature is the great hold which comparatively modern cults called *marga* or *panth* have taken upon them. Of these the chief are Ramanandi, Swaminarayan, Kabirpanthi, Bijmargi, or Meheraj-panthi, Ramsanchi, Dadupanthi, Radha Vallabhi, Santaram-panthi, and Shakta or Vammargi. Sometime between the ages of seven and eleven both boys and girls are taken to the religious head or *guru*, who binds round the neck of the novice a rosary of beads made from the stem of the basil plant. Besides his food for that day, the *guru* who binds round the neck of the novice receives a small sum of money as initiation fee. Sickness is a visitation and is, therefore, an occasion for the taking of vows such as to feed a certain number of *brahmans*, not to drink milk nor to eat *ghee* or any other dainty, and go bare-headed until the patient has been on a pilgrimage to the shrine of his patron deity. Harijans are very religious and honour most of the gods, but chiefly Hanuman, Ganapati, Rama, and Devi ; above all they revere the sacred basil or *tulsi* plant. In some hut near their dwellings is installed an image of Hanuman or of Meladi Mata before which, on holy days, a lamp is lit and flowers are strewn. Those who can afford it are fond of going on pilgrimage to Dakor and the Mata at Pavagadh and Ambaji. A belief in demons, sorcerers, witches, the evil eye and omens is found more or less in almost all people. The worship of ancestors, the elements, planets, the sea, rivers, animals, and plants, is common.

Deva-puja

Images of various kinds are held sacred and worshipped by almost all classses of hindus. These are made of stones which may be polished and cut into various forms, or only unhewn blocks with or without shape. The forms under which Shiva, Mata, Ganapati, Hanuman, Vishnu and numerous other gods and goddesses are worshipped, or rather the forms in which these and other deities are believed to dwell, are human figures generally grotesque, made out of various materials. Where those images are made of stone they are either cut into shape from marble, limestone, sandstone, and crystal by local masons or are brought ready-made from other parts of India. Among stones the

CHAPTER 3

The People and their Culture

RELIGION

shaligrama stone (a black stone containing fossil ammonite found in the Gandaki river near a village called Salagram) and the stone from Dwarka marked with *chakra* (discs) are highly prized in the worship of Vishnu. The image before it becomes an object of regular worship undergoes elaborate ceremonies known as *devta pratistha* (consecration of an image). Then only the image becomes a dwelling of the guardian spirit known as a god or a goddess.

With the socially and educationally backward any stone or crude image rubbed with redlead can become an object of reverence. Such objects worshipped by these classes may be brought under the two heads,- (1)dwellings of gods and goddesses, even a rough or a polished stone daubed with redlead is the dwelling of Govaldev, Hanuman, Kahnandev, Kakabalia, Samario or Samardev and a stone marked with a redlead cross or a heap of stones is the dwelling of the goddesses Meladi, Sikotar, Khodiyar, Devali or Bhavani, a cross or sometimes redlead trident is painted on the trunk of a *nim* or a *pipal* tree, a heap of stones is piled at its root. For fear of offending the spirit or the goddesses, passers by, especially women, add a stone or two to the heap, considering the place to be the dwelling of some spirit or of some goddess. (2) In memory of the dead are raised blocks of rough unhewn stones called *khatras* which may represent all the dead members of a family but generally those who have died a violent death. *Paliyas*, literally guardians or guardian homes, which are stones dressed and carved into a figure are also raised with similar purpose. These memory stones are daubed with redlead and are laid sometimes under a temple shaped earthen dome and sometimes in open ground in the house-yard or under a *pipal* tree on the outskirts of the village. Instead of stones some *Bharvadas*, (shepherds) in memory of the dead use small copper plates on which human figure is engraved by the village goldsmiths. The worship of these images and memory stones as followed by backward hindu communities is simple. Several heaps of cleansed rice, some betelnuts and a coconut are laid before the stone and a lamp is lighted. A black or white flag is stuck in the ground or is tied to the earthen dome, and clay animals, a horse if the spirit was a man, and cow if the spirit was a woman, are laid near it.

Idol-worship

Worship of the duly consecrated images of household and temple gods and goddesses when ceremonially performed follows a prescribed ritual. These are called *upacharas* (ways of service) usually stated to be sixteen. They are *avahan* (invocation) or *svagata* (welcome), *asana* (offering of the seat), *padya* (water for washing the feet), *arghya* (water respectfully offered for washing the hands), *achamaniya* (water for sipping), *snana* (bath, to be effected with five materials called *Panchamrut viz*, milk, curds, clarified butter, honey and sugar),

followed by pure water), *vastra* (clothing), *yajnopavita* (sacred thread), *anulepana* or *gandha* (unguent), *pushpa* (flowers), *dipa* (light), *naivedya* or *upahara* (food), *namaskara* (bow), *pradakshina* (going round from left to right as a mark of respect) and *visarjana* or *udhvasan* (ceremonial dismissal). Some works add *bhusana* (ornament) after *yajnopavita* and *tambula* or *mukhavasa* after *pradakshina*. If a person cannot offer *vastra* (garment) and *alankara* (ornament), he could perform only ten out of these 16 *upacharas viz*., from *padya* to *naivedya*; if he cannot afford to offer even the ten he may offer only *panchopachara-puja* (five services) from *gandha* to *naivedya*; if he has nothing he may perform only with flowers the 16 *upacharas*. In performing these *upacharas*, the *mantras* (formula) to be used and the offerings to be made which differ according to the nature of the deity have to be carefully attended to.

Temple-worship

Temple worship has developed as a methodology of itself which is followed with great ceremony in rich temples belonging to the Vaishnava *Sampraday* (sect). Seventeen *darsanas* (services) are held which are largely attended by male and female devotees. They are (1) *mangala*, at half past six in the morning or earlier when the image is shown as rising from beds: (2) *sringara* at eight in the morning, when the image is richly attired: (3) *raja bhoga* at noon when the image is shown as taking meal after returning from cattle tending: the delicacies placed before the image being distributed among servants and votaries; (4) *utthapana* at three in the afternoon, when the image is shown rising from repose; (5) *bhogasana* at four O'clock, the evening noon lunch, (6) *sandhya* or *aarti* at about sundown, the evening toilet, and (7) *shayana* after twilight, repose for the night. On all these occasions the ceremony is more or less the same—offering flowers, perfumes, and dainties, and waving an *aarti* (lighted lamp) before the image. On holy-days instrumental and vocal music accompany the evening *darshana*.

Shaivas or worshippers of Shiva worship the deity under the name of Rudra, Shiva, Sadashiva, Shankara, Shambhu, Mahadeva, Isvara, Nilkantha, etc., in their own houses as the family god, as also in the temples which are to be found in almost every village, town or city.

Shiva worship has continued from the earliest times to be the cult of the *brahmans*. Rudra is a terrible god in the earlier Rigveda hymns, but in the *Yajurveda* he is several times mentioned by the name of Shiva and Shankara and also Mahadeva. Rudra or Shiva though fierce, is to be sought in the *Vedas* not only to preserve man from calamity but to bestow his blessings to man and beast, which may account for his euphemistic epithets of Shiva or Auspicious, Shankara or doer of good, Shambhu, or origin of good, and Mahadeva or great god. His healing powers are mentioned with special frequency in *vedic* literature, and

CHAPTER 3

The People and their Culture

RELIGION

he is praised as the greatest of physicians. Of the *puranas* four, *viz.*, Skanda, Shiva, Linga, and Bhavisya, specially favour the cult of Shiva. Towards the close of the eighth century, Shiva worship was extended and popularised by Shankaracharya. He established in India four *maths* or monasteries where he established his pupils as *acharyas* (religious heads) and their successive pupils still occupy the *gadis* (seats). *Shaivas* of Gujarat generally come under the sway of *gadi* known as *sharda pith* (throne of learning) situated in Dwarka. The chief duty of the ruling Shankaracharya (pontiff) is to preach and disseminate the doctrine of the vedic religion. He is the final authority in religious questions for the followers of Shaivism in Gujarat. *Shaivas* use a traverse streak on their forehead as religious mark. They also put on a *rudrakṣa* (elaccarpus ganitrus) berry and use *rudrakṣa* hand rosaries.

In popular conception Shiva is a god whose anger is to be dreaded and whose favour is to be propitiated. His abode is the *Kailasa* where he dwells with his consort Parvati whose other names are Durga, Kali Uma, Bhavani, etc., and his countless servants (*ganas*). He has a cresent moon on his forehead, a serpant round his neck, and a second necklace of skulls, with numerous other serpants about his person. On the top of his knotted hair he bears the river Ganga, the rush of which he intercepted in its descent from Vishnu's foot, so that the earth might not be inundated by the weight of the falling stream. His throat is blue from the stain of the deadly poison which would have destroyed the world, had he not, in compassion for the human race undertaken to drink it up upon its production from the churning of the ocean. He rides on a white bull, called *Nandi*, stone of plaster images of which are often placed outside his shrines. As he is constantly engaged in battle with mighty demons, he carries a trident (*trisula*), a bow and thunderbolt (*vajra*). He holds in his hands a noose for binding his enemies, and a drum (*damaru*), which he uses as a musical instrument to keep time as he dances. In his temples he is worshipped under the impersonal symbol of the phallus or *lingum*, for he is supposed to reproduce after destruction and as such is worshipped as if he were the creator.

HINDU SECTS

The essential doctrine of Shaivism is the existence of a personal deity the one existent and universal soul without a second or *advaita*, and the individual soul or *jivatma*. All nature is but a manifestation of the universal soul, takes its origin from that soul and is eventually absorbed therein. In order to impress this doctrine upon his mind the Shaivite is required by his religion to mutter every now and then *Shivoham*, that is 'I am Shiva'. The daily worship is simple and consists of offering *chandan* (sandal), water and the leaves of *billi* (aegle marmelos) to the *linga*. On *Shivratri*, dark fourteenth of each month, and especially on that on *Magh* called *Magh Shivratri*, the god is invested with a brass or silver mask. In cases of anxiety of serious illness, as also when the [illegible]

foretell an evil planetary trouble. prayers called *Rudri* and *Mratunjaya japa* (death conquering prayers) are offered to Shiva in his temples. This consists in *brahmans* pouring water over His *linga* and reciting the *Rudradhyaya*. or panegyric in honour of *Rudra*. It is recited 11 times in *Rudri*. 121 times in *Laghu-rudra*, 1331 times in the *Maha rudra*, and 14,641 times in the *Ati rudra*.

Vaishnavism

Vishnu a sungod in the Riveda becomes the god of preservation and universal prosperity in the post-vedic period. In post-vedic mythology, Vishnu's character for preservation is developed in the doctrine of his *avataras*, incarnations, literally meaning descents to earth, which he assumed for the good of gods and men. Of these Rama the seventh incarnation and Krisna the eighth incarnation being the most popular throughout India formed centres round which two main types of Vaishnava cults have gathered. Of Rama worshippers the chief are Ramanujas, Ramanandis, and Ramasnehis and of Krisna worshippers, Vallabhacharis, Madhvacharis and Svaminarayanas.

Ramanuji Sect

The sect is so called from the name of the founder Ramanuja, a Tamil *brahman*, who flourished in the twelfth century and died in 1137 A.D. Against Shankaracharya's *adwait* or strict " monism " Ramanuja set up a theory called *Visist adwait* or " qualified monism " maintaining (1) that individual souls are not essentially one with the supreme soul though the latter is their source, and hence the soul after salvation enters into a relation of perfect heavenly service to him, and (2) that the supreme is not purely an abstract being, but possesses real qualities of goodness and the like, infinite in degree. The Ramanujis worship Vishnu as Narayana and his bride Lakshmi or Sri. There are two main divisions of the sect, *tengala* or southern school and *vadagala* or northern school which differ chiefly in externals. An important difference of doctrine, caused by different views of the nature of the soul's independence on Vishnu, separates them. The view taken by the Vadagalas is called the "monkey theory". The soul, say they, lays hold of the Supreme Being by his own free will, act and effort, just as the young monkey clings to its mother. The *Tengalas* hold what is called " cathold theory ". The human soul remains helpless until acted on by the Supreme Being, just as the kitten remains helpless until transported by the mother cat. The two divisions are distinguished by different marks on the forehead to which they attach great importance.

The *vadagalas* contend that the mark on the forehead ought to represent the right foot of Vishnu, while the *tengalas* contend that equal reverence is due to both feet. The *tengalas* draw the whole line half down the nose to represent the lotus throne of Vishnu. Both divisions agree in branding the emblems of Vishnu—the disc and conch shell—on their breasts, shoulders, and arms. The sect is very strict as regards food, drink, marriage etc.

CHAPTER 3

The People and their Culture

HINDU SECTS

Ramanandi Sect

The Ramanandi sect was founded by Ramananda who was born in Prayag in 1300 A. D. At a very early age he got himself initiated into *samnyasa* at the hands of *Raghavananda*, the fourth appostalic successor of Ramanuja and the head of shrimatha at Banaras. Although to begin with Ramananda was follower of Ramanuja he differed from Ramanujis on the necessity to observe caste distinctions. He, therefore, founded a new sect and to show his contempt for caste distinction, freely admitted into it men of all castes, even the lowest. He invariably used the current languages for his preachings, and allowed freedom from caste rules in matters of food, social intercourse, etc.

Ramananda pioneered *bhakti* movement in northern India. *Bhakti* sentiment, according to Ramanandis, can be expressed and realized through any one of the following mental state with their appropriate behaviour patterns : *srngara* (erotic) attitude, *sakhya* (friendly) attitude, and *santa* attitude of blessfulness. He placed before the people the pure and chaste theme of Rama and Sita, immortalised in charming verse by the great poet Valmiki. Among the disciples of of Ramananda twelve became very famous. They were : (1) Anantananda, (2) Sukhananda, (3) Surasurananda, (4) Narhariyananda, (5) Pipa, (6) Kabir, (7) Bavananda, (8) Sena, (9) Dhana, (10) Rohidasa, (11) Padmavati, (12) Surasari. Of these Pipa was a Rajput, Kabir a Mussalman weaver, Sena, a barber by caste, Dhana a Jat, and Rohidasa, a currier. Padmavati, and Surasari were women and Anantananda and Sukhananda were Brahmins.

Vallabhachari Sect

The most important system of Vaishnavism now prevalent in Gujarat is perhaps that of *Pustimarga*, the *Samba* or *Rudrasampradaya* of Vishnusvami altered and propagated by his best known successor Vallabhacharya. The philosophic doctrine propounded by Vishnusvami is called *Suddh advaita* or pure duality as distinguished from the *Keval-advaita* of Shankaracharya and *Visist advaita* of Ramanuja. It teachers that God, though Eternal is endowed with a celestial form, but identical in essence. Building on this philosophical basis, Vallabha (1479 A. D.), a native of Telugu country and a great Sanskrit scholar, introduced elements of pleasure and enjoyment in divine worship rejecting the austerity and hardship of the other sects, and called his cult *Pustimarga* or creed of spiritual nourishment. Among other articles of his new creed, Vallabha taught that privation formed no part of sanctity and prescribed that it was the duty of teachers and devotees to worship the Deity, clothing him in godly raiment and presenting him in choice food.

Vallabha married and enjoined marriage and wordly life, on his successors who are now known as Gosaiji Maharaj or Gosaiji Vallabhakul. There are seven seats or *gadis* of this sect, each of which

is presided over by the lineal descendents of the founder. They are in Ahmedabad and Surat in Gujarat. Gokul, Mathura and Kankroli in Uttar Pradesh, and Kotah and Nathadwara in Rajasthan. There are subordinate establishments in most of the larger towns, where they are called *haveli* or palace. Both mental and physical worship are prescribed for the followers of this creed. Mentally the image of Krisna is to be imagined as existing before the mind's eye and to be worshipped with all pomp and ceremony. In their *mandirs*, temples which are built like ordinary houses, without porch or spire, images of Shri Krisna in various forms are set on raised platforms and homage is paid by devotees at fixed hours every day. On holidays, the image is profusely decorated seated on a richly carved dais or swung in fancy cradles of glass, ivory, or wood decked with flowers. Seven daily services or *darsanas* are held. Thousands of devotees, males and females, flock to the Gosaiji temples and there are many who do not take their food until they have not been able to get a glimpse, *jhanki*, of the Thakorji.

Swaminarayan Sect

The epicurean principles of the Vallabhachari sect sometimes assumed very unseemly forms and the reaction against them led to the reform of the Vaishnava church early in the nineteenth century by Sahajananda Swami, a man of deep religious feelings and high morality whose sect known as the Swaminarayan sect, is at present of great importance in Gujarat and has a large number of followers among many communities. Sahajanand was born in A. D. 1780 at the village of Chhapai, eight miles from Ayodhya in Uttar Pradesh. His parents died when he was 11 years old, he became a recluse and committed the *Bhagwat Gita* and *Vishnu Sahsra Namu* to memory. In 1799 he began to associate with a body of Ramanandi *Sadhus* and in 1800 was initiated with the name of Sahajananda. He began to preach the *Visist adwait* faith of Ramanuja with such effect that the then head of the Ramanuja body appointed him his successor. During his rambles he visited Gujarat several times, and being offended at some of the practices of the *Vallabhachari* sect preached chastity and purity of soul as the keynote of religion. By his preaching and his own exemplary life, he succeeded in making many converts, chiefly among the lower classes. When he knew that he had gained sufficient ground he boldly asserted that he himself was an incarnation of Krisna, born to restore the Vaishnava faith to its former purity. He died in 1830 at Gadhada in Bhavnagar district, where his *padukas*, footmarks, are worshipped. Being a celibate he adopted two of his nephews, one of whom was installed at Ahmedabad and the other at Vadtal. Their descendents are the hereditary *Acharyas* of the sect. The tenets of the Swaminarayan sect are embodied in a book called *vachanamruta*, nectar of precepts, which is a treatise on all branches of religious philosophy. Their authoritative works are the *Vedas; vedanta Sutra* of Vyasa, as interpreted by Ramanuja; *Bhagwat Purana*; three chapters of Mahabharat, *viz., Vishnu Sahasra Nama*;

CHAPTER 3

The People and their Culture

HINDU SECTS

Bhagwat and *Vidur Niti*; and *Vasudeo Mahatmya*, a chapter of *Skanda Purana*. The book which is usually read by the followers of the sect in their daily prayers is called *Siksa Patrika* or book of precepts embodying practical ethics. It prohibits the destruction of animal life, promiscuous intercourse with the other sex, use of animal food and intoxicating drinks and drugs, theft and robbery, blasphemy, false accusation and caste pollution. The distinguishing mark which followers of this sect put on their forehead consists in a vertical streak of *gopichandan* clay or sandal with a round red mark in the middle. In a *Swaminarayan* temple entrance and passages for men and women are strictly separate with a view to avoid physical touch.

Jainism

Jains take their name from the fact that they are the followers of 24 *Jins* or conquerors, commencing with Rasabha or Adinatha and ending with Parsvanatha and Mahavir.

Of the twenty-four *Jins*, Jainism was perhaps founded by Parsvanath about 200 years before Buddha. It was reformed and firmly established by a Kshatriya prince named Vardhamana or Mahavira who was born at Vaisali near Patna about 599 B. C. He is said to have been originally an erring man who by his own power attained to omniscience and freedom and who out of pity for suffering mankind preached to others the way of salvation which he had found for himself. Because he conquered the *mana* i. e. the human heart he became known as *Jina*, the victor, from which term *Jainism* is derived. He is also called *Jineshwar*, chief of the Jinas; *Arhat*, the venerable; *Tirthankar*, the sage who has made the passage of the world; *Sarvagna*, omniscient, and *Bhagwat*, holy one. His followers were mainly Kshatriyas and Vaishyas, for the artisan classes were but little affected by his propaganda.

Sravaks follow Jainism and are divided into two leading sects, *digambaras* or air-clad and *svetambaras* or white robed. The *digambaras* are also called *ummad* and the *svetambaras tappas*. Among *digambaras* the image has gold eyes fixed with glass and a piece of linen carved round the loins. *Digambaras* priests are naked and keep to their monastaries; *Svetambar* priest are clothed. Of the two, the *Svetambar* sect has by far the largest number of adherents in Gujarat. They are sub-divided into eighty-four sub-sects or *gachhas*, of which about fifteen to twenty only now remain. Of the existing *gachhas*, the *Lonka gachha* is more careful not to destroy animal life than the other *gachhas*. They believe in *Arhats* or saints but are opposed to idol-worship and ridicule the idea of an idol granting a prayer. The *Sripujya* or spiritual head of the *gachha* resides at Baroda and has *thivars* or deputies at Delhi, Ajmer and Jalar. The *Sripujya* goes every year on tour, visiting his disciples. About 500 years ago a schism arose in the Lonka sect. A priest disputed the authority of his *Sripujya* and was expelled from the

congregation. He practised severe austerities, and gaining a large following, founded a new *gachha*, which is called *dhundia*. Like the parent *gachha*, the *dhundias* are opposed to idol-worship and building temples and accept only thirty-two *sutras* or aphorisms of the Jain faith. Their priests do not beg but live on such offerings of food and clothes as are freely made by the congregation and own no property. They are clad in white and mask their mouths with cloth to prevent their breath from killing insect life. They never stir out in the rain lest they should kill some animal, and always brush the ground before they sit.

Though idol worship is prohibited by Jainsm. Sravakas worship the images of the twenty-four Jain *tirthankars* or patron saints. In their temples or *dehras* are also placed images of Hindu gods and goddesses below the idol of the principal *tirthankar* in the temple or in other niches or shrines or upper storeys. The ministrants at the temples are mostly *Srimali Brahmans*, sometimes *Tapodhans*, *Malis* and *Kanbis*. These ministrants, except when on duty are allowed to act according to their own religion. Any Hindu who is not flesh eater or spirit drinker is considered a fit temple servant. The principal holidays of Sravakas are the *pachusan* or *paryusan* that is, the sacred season, and *Siddhachakra Puja* or saint wheel worship. Among *svetambars*, the *Pachusan* begins with the twelfth of the dark half of *Sravan* and ends with the fifth of the bright half of *Bhadrapad*. Among *digambaras pachusan* lasts for fifteen days begining from the fifth of the bright half of *Bhadrapad* and ending on the fifth of the dark half of *Bhadrapada*. The whole *pachusan* period must be observed as a fast period but except a few devotees, most fast on the last day only. The *Siddhachakra Puja* is performed twice a year in *chaitra* and asvin and lasts for nine days begining on the seventh and ending on full moon day.

HOLIDAYS

The Hindus of Gujarat and those of Rajkot generally follow the *Vikram samvat* (era) which precedes the Christian Era by fifty-six years. The year begins with the month of *kartak* gets divided into three seasons namely *siyalu* (cold season) consisting of the months of *kartak*, *magsara*, *posa*, *maha*, *unalu* (hot season) extending over the months of *phagana*, *chaitra*, *vaisakha* and *jetha* and *chomasu* (monsoon) comprising the months of *asadha*, *sravan*, *bhadrapad*, and *aso*.

Each month is divided into two fortnights, *krishna paksa* (*vadya paksa*), the dark fortnight when the moon is waning, and *sukla paksa* (*suda paksa*), the bright fortnight, when the moon is waxing. Dates are reckoned by the day of the fortnight of each month. According to *purnimanta* method of reckoning the month ends at full moon; according to the *amanta* system, the month ends at *amavasya* or no

HOLIDAYS

moon. The latter system is generally followed in Rajkot.

Almost in every month occurs a *tahevara* (festival) or *vrata* (vow) or *occhav* (religious gathering or fair) which the Hindus follow with a religious sentiment. These get a mention in an alamanac (*panchanga*) but, in their observance a person is led by the tradition of his family, caste and the local usage. Many of these are celebrated with festivity and could be called holidays. The following is an enumeration month by month of the annual holidays and their customary observances followed by the Hindus of Rajkot district.

KARTAK

Besatu varsa

The first day of the month of *Kartak* (October-November) is the beginning of a *Samvat* year. On this autumnal new year's day (*besatu varsa*) *annakutas* (mounds of food) made of dishes prepared of the new food crop are ceremonially offered to Shri Dakorji. Early in the morning, men go out to buy *sabarasa* (salt), the essence of everything, with the belief that performing this lucky first action on the new year's day sets the tone for the whole year.

Trading classes open new account books on this day, worship them under the name of Saraswati with all the sixteen acts of devotion, sprinkle the first leaf with *kanku* and initiate new account.

Bhai-Bij

The second day of *kartak* is known as *Bhaibij*. On this day brothers generally visit their sister's houses, to take meals and to give them presents.

Labha Pancham

The bright fifth of *Kartak* is an auspicious day for traders to make sales and purchases. On that day they plan their trading activities for the year, start new enterprises or enter into new transactions calling the day Labha Pancham (gainful fifth).

Devuthi and *Devpodhi* *Ekadasi*

All *ekadasis* (elevenths) occuring twice in every month are held sacred by hindus. Of these two namely *Dev-uthi ekadasi* (god-rising eleventh) and *dev-podhi ekadasi* (god sleeping eleventh) coming on *kartak sud* 11 and *asadha sud* 11 respectively are considered more sacred and known as *maha ekadasis* (great elevenths). They mark the limit of the four sacred months known as *chaturmasa* (from *asadha sud* 11 to *kartak sud* 11) during which God Vishnu is supposed to go to sleep resting on *sheshanaga*, the great serpent in the *kshira-sagara* (milk-ocean). All auspicious ceremonial activities such as betrothal, marriage, thread-girding etc. are suspended during the period and orthodox persons practise various fasts and austerities.

Tulsi-vivaha

On the eleventh day of the bright half of *kartak* or as may be the custom on an auspicious day between *kartak* 11th to 15th, high caste hindus, particularly *vaishnavas* celebrate every year the marriage

between the image of Vishnu (God Krisna) and *Tulsi* the plant *Ocimum Sanctum* or the holy basil. The image of Vishnu is richly dressed, and is taken in the evening to the basil plant over which a booth of sugarcane cuttings is raised. The family priest officiates at the marriage ceremony which is conducted by the head of the family and his wife. With this marriage of Vishnu with *Tulsi* begins the yearly marriage season for hindus. It may be added that this practice is now fast disappearing.

Dev-divali

On the bright fifteenth of *kartak* comes *dev-divali* which is celebrated as the concluding day of Divali festivals.

Tara-vrat

For the whole month of *kartak* some women commit themselves to a vow called *tara vrat* and bath in a river early morning every day only after seeing a star.

POSA

Makar-Sankrant

The day the sun enters the sign of *makara* (capri cornus) is known as *makar sankranti*, and as the sun then first passes to the north, it is also called *uttarayana* or northing *sankrant*. As a solar incident the day falls on the 14th of January every year, but its *tithi* (lunar date) in *Posa* is not the same every year. Beginning with this day married girls sometimes vow for a year to apply *kanku* marks (*chandlo*) every morning to the brows of at least thirteen *goranis* (married brahmin women). Ladies feed cows and children with *ghugari* (boiled jowar) mixed with *gur*. To earn special merit sesame sweets are eaten and exchanged and as a mark of social festivity both young and the old freely contest at kite flying on this day.

MAHA

Vasant-Panchami

The bright fifth of *Maha* is known as *vasant-panchami* inaugurating the spring (*vasant*) for the year and at some places, particularly in devi temples, it is celebrated with festive activities such as dancing, singing and music.

Mahasivaratri

The dark fourteenth of *Maha* is called *mahasivratri* (*Shiva's* great night) and is observed as fast day by all *Shivbhakta* (worshippers of *Shiva*) and others.

PHAGAN

Holi

The festival of *holi* takes place on the full moon *phagan*, and is regular saturnalia among the lower orders. On this day fire is lit at the crossing of four roads or outside the village. In a public celebration of *holi* a hole is dug or an earthern platform is raised near the spot and the hole or platform is strewn with red powder and flowers. In the evening fuel gathered from the street people or fliched from fuel-carts passing through the street is piled over the spot. Sandal paste and flowers are then offered to the pile and it is then lighted with a torch. When the whole is a blaze *ghee*, fried *juvar* and gram, and several dry

CHAPTER 3

The People and their Culture

HOLIDAYS

dung-cakes strung together are thrown in the fire. The worshiper and others then walk seven times round the fire pouring water as they walk. The people throw *gulal* (redpowder) at each other and play with dust (*dhul*) on the following day of *Dhuleti.*

CHAITRA

Gudi-Padvo

For all hindus the month of *chaitra*, like *magasara* is auspicious. Those who follow the *saka* era count the first day of *chaitra-gudi-padvo* (The pleasant first) as their new year's day, but such persons are not found in Rajkot.

The first nine nights of *chaitra* are dedicated to the godess Parvati, wife of Shiva, and some very devout men and women keep a light burning all these nights in her honour and observe the days as a partial fast, eating only fruits and milk-sweets.

Ram-Navami

The bright ninth of *chaitra* is celebrated though not widely, as the birthday anniversary of god Rama, the seventh incarnation of Vishnu and the hero of *Ramayana.*

Aluna-vrata

Some women practise penance for the whole month of *chaitra* by living on a *aluna* (saltless) diet. Those who cannot undergo the austerity for the whole month observe only the last day. To hear the story of *okhaharan* in the month is considered meritorious.

VAISAKHA

Akhatrija

The third day of the month of *vaisakha* is called *akshayya tritiya* (*akhatrija*) " the undecaying third ", and is supposed to be the day on which the storms of the monsoon commence and the sea becomes unfit for navigation It marks the beginning of the agricultural year in Gujarat and is considered a day of auspcious beginning for agricultural operations. It is considered a great day of omens.

JETHA

Vata-Savitri

In memory and in imitation of the hard penance practised by Savitri to get her dead husband Satyavan resurrected, married women observe the vow of *vata-savitri* for the three days from the bright thirteenth of *jetha* to fifteenth of *jetha*. The strictly orthodox *brahman* women subsist only on water and fruit during the fast and conclude the vow with the worship of the *vat* or *vad* (bunyan tree).

ASADHA

Ratha-yatra

The bright second of *asadha* is observed as a festival particularly by *vaishnavas*. In the morning an offering (*naivedya*) consisting of sprouted *maga* (green gram), *jambu* (jambul), *keri* (mango) and *dadam* (pomegranate) is made to Vishnu and freely distributed as *prasada* of the deity.

SRAVANA

Nagapanchama

On the fifth of the bright half of *sravana* comes the festival of *Nagapanchami* or the cobra's fifth. On that day in some families women worship the cobra or its image. The sight of a live cobra is considered

HOLIDAYS

lucky that day and living cobras are taken by snake charmers from house to house, to be worshipped and fed on milk.

Randhana chhath

The next day *i. e.* the sixth of *shravana sud* is observed as *randhan chhath*, the cooking sixth and is devoted to the preparation of food for the day following which is considered sacred to *sitla mata* or the small-pox goddess and is known as *sitala satam*. Small-pox is believed to be caused by heat and the goddess is supposed to wander about on that day among the ovens, on which account artificial heat is as much as possible avoided on that day and fire is not lighted in the ovens for fear of annoying the goddess. The lady of the house, if not all the members of the family bathes with cold water and goes to visit the small-pox goddess under a *pipal* (ficus rel giosa) tree on the river bank and offers worship.

Sitala-satam

Shravani Balev

The full moon day in the month of *shravana* derives its importance from the observances of four distinct ceremonies namely, (1) shravani (2) raksa bandhan, (3) balev, and (4) cocoanut day.

On this day *brahmanic* classes entitled to wear *janoi* (scared thread) change their *janois* after worshipping Vishnu and offering libations of water to deceased ancestors. Technically this ceremony which consists of several rites is known as *sravani*. The day is also known as the day of *raksa-bandhan* as on that day sisters tie *raksa* or *rakhis* or *rakhadis*, amuets of silk and gold threads, round the right wrist of brothers as a charm protecting them from evil during the ensuing year.

The day is also known as *narielli punam* or cocoanut day as, particularly on sea coast towns, this day, merchants and traders, to appease the rough waters of the monsoon sea, offer worship and pray for the safetv of their ships and throw a cocoanut to please *varuna dev* (uranus) who rules all waters. Sailing vessels are first put to sea on this day and seafaring classes worship the sea by pouring milk and throwing flowers and cocoanuts into the sea. The day is also called *baleva* or Bali's day to mark the anniversary of *bali puja*, a mythical king, who as the legend says, was thrust down to *patala* (nether-world) by Vishnu in his dwarf (*vaman*) incarnation treading on Bali's head. It is also said that on this occasion Lakshmi tied silken thread to the wrist of Bali, and so many *brahmans* go to their patrons and tie silken or golden thread to their wrists.

Janmastami

On the eight of the second half of *shravana* comes a festival in honour of Krisna's birthday known as *gokul astami* or a *Janmastami*. Krisna is the accepted eighth incarnation of Vishnu. He killed Kansa, his maternal uncle and helped the Pandavas in their struggles with their cousins. It is the celebration of his birth that gives its name to the

janmastami day from *janma* (birth) and *astami*, (the eighth). In some families this ceremony begins on the first day of the dark half of *shravana* and lasts for nine days. *Kathas* or *kirtanas* consisting of devotional meetings in which recitations from Mahabharata intermixed with interpretations, traditions, and funny stories are held during the eight nights. On the eighth night the birth ceremony is celebrated and on the ninth day a row of unglazed ceramic posts containing sour milk is hung from a pole. Devoted young and old people dance below them in supposed imitation of the pranks of Krisna during the stay among the cowherds. This ends the ceremony.

BHADARVO
Kevada trij

The bright third of *bhadarvo* may be kept as a *vrata* (vow) day for both married and unmarried women. They fast on the day taking only *phalahar* (fruit and milk diet), worship Mahadev, listen to a recital of the story of *kevada-trij* and keep vigil for the night engrossed in devotional activities.

Ganesh Chauth

The bright fourth of *bhadarvo* is the birthday of god Ganesh and is observed as such by some families.

Risi panchami

The bright fifth of *bhadarvo* called *risi pancham* or *samo pancham*, is set apart for the worship of grain. On this day particularly among agricultural classes, no woman who is of age eats salt or any grain that has been grown in a ploughed field. They eat the seeds of a grass called *samo*-coarse rice-which grows in waste lands or ponds. This is supplemented with vegetables grown in the house-yard or in an unploughed garden. Women desist from grinding or threshing corn on this day.

Dharo-atham

The bright eighth of *bhadarvo* is sacred to *dharo* grass (cynodon dacylon) which is Ganapati's favourite offering. The day is kept as a fast day and women, particularly those who are barren, worship the grass by dropping water, flowers, kanku and rice on it. Kanbi women do not cut grass or any other vegetable that day. *Bhagvat saptah* (seven days recital) is observed for the seven days following the *atham*.

Sraddha-paksa

The fifteen days of the second or the dark half of *bhadarvo* are sacred to the spirits of all dead ancestors and are called *pitra-paksa* (the spirit's fortnight). In the name of each ancestor, whether man or woman *sapind sraddha* is performed on the day corresponding to the *tithi* (day) of death. Yearly obsequial rites in honour of unwidowed mother are performed on the ninth day, known as *dosi-nom* and those for all dead children on the thirteenth day, known as *balabholaniteras*. On the fifteenth day there is *sarvapitriamavasya* for any ancestors whose worship may have been left out. When the rite is over, a dish of *khir*, *rotalo* and saltless *bhat* is left on an undisturbed spot like the

roof of the house for the crows to feed on, and a rich dinner with sweet dishes is served to brahmins, relations and friends.

HOLIDAYS
Aso
Norata

The *Norta* or *Navaratri* (festival of nine nights) which begins from the first day of *Aso* is sacred to *devi*, the goddess, whose ten manifestations and several exploits are described in the *devi mahatmya* of *markandeya purana*. It extends over nine nights and is immediately followed by *dasera*, so called from *dasa*, ten and *ahar*, day. Some consider *dasera* to be a ten day festival in honour of the goddess *durga* and call it *durgotsava*. On the first day is performed the ceremony of *ghatasthapana*, the invocation of the goddess to be present in the *ghata*. The goddess is "invited" with due acts of worship to occupy her temple and is daily worshipped for nine days. Throughout the period a brahmin priest reads *saptasati* hymns in praise of the goddess. An earthern vessel, pierced with numerous holes, and containing a light, is placed near the trident. A lamp, fed with *ghee* and placed upon a stand is kept burning night and day before the goddess during the nine days and night of *norta*.

People who cannot afford to install the goddess in their homes go and worship it in the house of their friends and receive auspicious marks and sweetmeats.

In the evening unmarried girls, carrying *garbo* (pierced earthern pot with lights burning in them). go round and sing in their neighbour's houses and in return beg oil for their lamps, and a pice. Sometimes, in booths (*garbis*) especially erected and decorated for the festival at corners of the main streets of the town, a *divado* (tall lamp) is installed in the name of the goddess and kept burning. Different parties go round the town visiting the *garbis* and walk or dance before the *divado* clapping their hands and singing songs.

On the ninth day of the festival the *homa* sacrifice is performed in the principal temple of the town and in those houses where the goddess has been installed. A *naivedya* (food-offering) consisting of a special dish made of rice, milk and sugar and another of nine kinds of vegetable cooked together is prepared, offered to the goddess, and then freely distributed and eaten by the worshippers.

Dasera.

The day immediately succeeding the *Norta* is *dasera*—a festival which commemorates the destruction by Rama of Ravana the giant-king of Lanka (Ceylon), and the entrance of the Pandavas into Viratanagar after finishing the period of their punitive exile, events described in the two great epic poems of Hindus.

The *dasera* day is considered highly auspicious for the undertaking of any new work or business.

CHAPTER 3 — The People and their Culture

HOLIDAYS

Manekthari Punam or Sharad Punam

The full-moon day of *Aso* is kept as a holiday by high caste Hindus and is known as *manekthari* or *sharad punam*. That day supper is taken in open moonlight and pounded rice and milk, after they are offered to the moon, form the chief articles of the supper. The moon is the nearest to the earth that night and the moonlight is peculiarly cool and refreshing. If a raindrop on this night falls into the mouth of an oyster it is believed to turn into a pearl and hence the day is called *manekathari punam* or the pearl-making full-moon. People enjoy the night by holding singing parties, or dancing the *garba*.

Diwali

Diwali festival marks an important holiday celebrations of Hindus. It lasts from the 13th day of second half of *asvina* to the 2nd of *Kartik*. According to the *shastras divali* holidays consist of three days namely the 13th, 14th and 15th of the second half of *asvina* but by custom the two succeeding days namely *bestun varsh* or *balipratipada* and *yamadvitiya* got added to them making the whole a five days festival, each day having its separate significance.

The first day of the festival which falls on *aso vad* 13th is known as *dhanaterasa*. In the morning after ablutions the householder carefully cleanses a few silver coins, places them on a low wooden stool and worships them with full sixteen acts of worship. Shepherds, cowherds, and others on this day adorn the animals they tend and worship them. Fishermen in like manner colour and worship their nets. In the evening the people of the town or village assemble outside the gate to see the cowherds drive their flocks and cattle from the fields at full gallop. Houses are illuminated in the evening with *kodiya* (earthen lamps) lighted in rows all about the house.

The next day *i. e. aso vad* 14th which is known as *kali chaudas* is dedicated to the worship of Hanuman and the night is considered as a favourable time for the practice of magical rites. Baths are taken before sunrise to mark the death of the demon *narakasur* at the hands of *Vishnu*. The illumination is repeated this night also.

On the 30th or last day of the month which is also last day of the *Samvat* year, traders and businessmen hold a great *puja* known as *lakshmi-pujan* or *vahi-pujan*. Bankers and merchants spend the last four days of the Hindu year in settling their affairs and while the old accounts are being balanced, a set of new books has been bought, and after four O'clock in the afternoon of the last day of the year, brahmin priests are asked to the office where the banker, the clerks, and many of his friends meet to worship books. The ceremony is called *vahi-pujan* (book-worship). The new books are piled on a wooden stool generally in front of an image of *Lakshmi*, the goddess of wealth, lighted lamps are placed round them and flowers are strewn on the books. The priest

CHAPTER 3

The People and their Culture

HOLIDAYS

repeats a prayer for the favour of the goddess on the next year's business, and dipping his fingers in saffron or *kanku*, makes a round mark on the first page of each book. The worship comes to a close by writing on the wall of the room auspicious words like *sri ganesayanamah*, *laksmimatana bhandar bharpur* 'Salutation to the Great Ganesa' and 'Mother Laksmi overflow our treasure chests' respectively, presents are distributed to *brahmans* and gifts made to dependents and friends.

GAMES

Varied types of games, sports and amusements are known to the people of this district since olden days. Of these, those that have been in practice for a long time in the region are mentioned below, with a brief description of their distinctive characteristics.

In the early play activities of children could be marked a number of games of the "imitative" or "make believe" type, wherein various roles like that of a cartman, horse-driver, engine-driver, music-player, and palanquin-bearer are enacted with fidelity of real life. *Ghoda-ghoda* (horse), *gadi-gadi* (cart), *aag-gadi* (railway), are games of the sort played with no set rules but with a good team spirit, every player having a part to perform. *Ghar-ghar* is the game of house-keeping often played enthusiastically by girls with secondary roles given to boys. "Dolls marriage" (*dhinglina-lagan*) may form a part of *ghar-ghar* or be played as a game by itself when planned on a grand scale.

In games of more or less organised types, the method of "counting out" (*pakawu*) and choosing players is by itself an interesting process. One player in the group, generally the leader, does the "counting out". He repeats a rhyme or jingle, touches one player on the chest or head for each accent of the "formula", always beginning from himself and then touching the one on the left and so all around the group in a regular order. The player on whom falls the last accent is "out", that is, he is eliminated from succeeding counts. The procedure is repeated until one player is left out, who becomes the "it". The toss up or *lili-suki* (wet and dry) is a very simple and well-known method of deciding the "it". Another method is as follows. Out of the group of players three at a time simultaneously raise their hands and let fall their palms in a clap. The one who joins his palms unlike the rest is replaced by another player; this is repeated till the "it" is decided.

Minor games

Tag-games

Pakad dav (ordinary tag).—This is one of the simplest games commonly played in rural areas of the district. The players scatter over the playing area and one player chosen as the "it" chases the rest in an attempt to touch one. Any player tagged by the "it" becomes

CHAPTER 3

The People and their Culture

GAMES

Minor Games

"it" and the old "it" joins the runners. The players add to the zest of the game by venturing as close as possible to the "it" and taunting him with their proximity. A number of variations occur in the tag-games. *Chhappa tali* is a variation of the tag-game with the restriction that the "it" cannot touch any player that squats and the player who squats cannot get up unless touched by some other player who is on his feet.

Andhali-dav (blind man's bluff) ; in this game one player is chosen to be blind-folded and stands in the centre. Others circle round him. The blind man tries to catch any and when a player is caught the turn is on him.

Santa-kukdi (hide and seek).—The game is usually played in an open area with some hiding places in the playing area. The "it" is chosen and he is blind-folded. The players run and hide and one of them signals with a shout to say that they are all hidden. On this, the "it" unfolds his eyes and starts searching the hidden players who rush to the spot and touch an object previously agreed on before the "it" can touch them. The player touched by the "it" before he touches the object becomes the next "it". The game is very popular with children in rural areas.

Topi-dav.—This is played with the help of a cap or a kerchief. Players sit in a circle facing in and the "it" runs round the circle with a *korda* (knotted kerchief) or a cap which he places unnoticed behind one of the players. If the player is alert, he immediately picks up the cap or *korda* and becomes the "it" and runs round the circle to place the cap or *korda* behind some other player. If the "it" complets one round and reaches behind the player without the latter noticing the cap or *korda* he picks up the cap or *korda* and with it beats and chases the player till he takes one round and resumes his seat. In that case, the same "it" continues to run round and keep the cap or *korda* behind some other player. The game is very interesting and much popular with girls.

Chhuti-dadi or *mar dadi*.—A soft ball either of rags or rubber is tossed up in the air for all to catch and the player tries to hit with the ball any other player who tries to dodge. The game can continue indefinitely, the players running about either to get the ball or to avoid being hit by it.

Dahi-no-ghodo.—In this game the "it" closes his eyes and hides his face in the lap of another player while the other players hide themselves. This player then says, "*dahi-no-ghodo, ramto jamto, pani pito, chhutto*" The "it" then tries to seek out the hidden players and tries to tag one of them. The one who is tagged first becomes the new "it" and the game continues.

Lakade-ki-dhum-dhum.—The players except the "it" stand touching a wooden post or pillar. Each player may find one post or pillar for himself or more than one player may touch a wooden post. They go on running and exchanging places shouting "*lakade ki dhum dhum dhedia*". The "it" tries to tag any player who is not touching any wooden post. The tagged player becomes the new "it" and the game continues.

Alak-chalanu.—This is a game played by girls. Four girls stand in four corners in an enclosed space. The fifth girl who acts as "it" goes to each of the girls standing in the corners and enquires whether she is welcome in her corner. The girl so requested points out some other corner and says "*alak chalanu bai pele gher bhanu*". There upon the "it" runs to the corner pointed out. In the meantime the other girls try to exchange their corners. The "it" tries to tag one of the girls while they are exchanging corners. The girl tagged before reaching a corner becomes the new "it".

Lakhoti dav (game of pebbles).—There are many types of games played with the help of pebbles and with very little variations in the details of the play. The chief among these is one which consists of throwing the pebble with the help of a thumb and finger of the same hand consecutively for ten times in three parallel pits dug at a distance of about four feet. The pebbles which cannot enter the pit are to be kept untouched near about. When any pebble succeeds in getting in all the pits for ten times consecutively the player concerned aims at those pebbles lying around. If any of these pebbles is aimed at twice successfully it becomes the property of the player who has aimed it. The game was popular in olden days but has now begun to be forgotten.

Rope-skipping

Dorda-kud (*Rope-skipping*).—It is a game usually indulged in by girls. A girl holds a small rope in front of her body holding the two ends one in each hand. While the girl skips she tries to pass the rope in circular fashion round the body first passing it in front, underneath both the feet, and then pulling it backwards and overhead and then bringing it once again in front. The movements of the feet and the rope are continuous and the game lasts so long as there is synchronism in the movements of the rope and the feet. The game involves great skill and muscle co-ordination.

Ladder Games

Nisarni or *sidi* (ladder or "hop scotch").—Games of hopping and jumping through a diagram and playing a stone or pack through it are pretty universal. The diagram which is outlined with a chalk on a pavement or white stick on the ground differs regionally. The traditional game is played with a *thikari* (flat stone). The play consists of

CHAPTER 3

The People and their Culture

GAMES

hopping or jumping into different sections of the diagrams and out again in a prescribed manner and order, with or without playing a stone (puck) ; In all hopping games it is a miss to change the hopping foot.

Sedentary games

Minda chockdi.—Of the sedentary games played by children one known as *mindu-chokdi* (naughts and crosses) is very popular. Two contesting players take turns in making a naught or a cross in one of the nine places provided by the diagram, the object being to get the three naughts or three crosses in a row. This row may be either vertical, horizontal or diagonal. Score is kept of the games won by each player and of draws.

Kukdi-dav (pebble toss).—This is a sedentary game. Girls are much fond of playing it. Round pebbles or stone or tamarind seeds from five to any convenient odd number are selected for tossing. After tossing one pebble while it is in air, one of the others is picked up and held in the palm of the hand, and the tossed one is caught in the same hand. In a similar way, pebbles are picked up by twos, threes, fours and so on till all are picked up all at once. The further skill lies in making various movements of the hands while the tossed up pebble is in the air. This requires great co-ordination of the hand and eye movements. A usual varient in the game is to hold the pebble in the hand, toss them all and catch as many as possible of the pebbles on the back of the hands ; again toss the pebbles from the back of the hand and catch all in the palm. If any are dropped it is a miss and the turn is lost.

Major games

A number of major games, both of Western and Indian types, are played by the people. Characteristically, Indian major games require small playing area and practically no equipment. Of the Indian major games, the well-known are (1) *hu-tu-tu*, (2) circle *kho-kho*, (3) *langadi*, (4) *atu-pata* and (5) *gilli-danda*. *

Hu-tu-tu

Hu-tu-tu is an outdoor game contested by two teams of nine players each, within a rectangular field of 40′ × 30′ divided by a central line into two equal halves. Eight feet away from the central line on both its sides are two parallel lines or chalk lines crossing the entire width of the field. Two lobbies each 3′ wide run along with lengthwise sides.

Each team alternatively sends a raider into the opponent's court to tag or touch the *antis* (oppsite players). The game starts with the

* These games used to be played popularly but irregularly all over the country. Standardised forms were given to them by various institutions, which have been adopted in the descriptions.

raider crossing the central line to enter the opponent's (*antis*) court, giving out a continuous sound of "*hu-tu-tu*" without taking fresh breath. He tries to tag as many of the *antis* he could, without losing breath, in the opponent's court. The *antis* struggle to detain the raider until he loses breath while he is in their court. If they succeed, the raider is out, but if the raider successfully struggles his way to his court without losing breath, all the *antis* that were in touch with him during the struggle are put out.

Langadi

Langadi.—Two contesting teams, each of nine players, by toss decide who are to be the defenders or the attackers. The game is played in a circular field of 15 to 20 feet in radius according to the age or height of the players. One player from the attacking side enters the field hopping through a marked entrance and tries to touch and put out the defenders who run or dodge within the boundary. Only three defenders enter the field at a time. The hopping chaser must not, while in the field touch the ground with any part of the body other than the hopping foot. The game consists of two innings on each side and each innings of seven minutes' duration.

Gilli-danda

Gilli-danda :—The players are divided into two teams. Those in one of the teams scatter over the large playing field 650 ft. by 450 ft. The choice of play or field is decided by toss. A *danda* of solid wood 2 ft. 3 inches long and a *gilli* of the same wood 2 to 3 inches thick and tapering at both ends are used in the play. The fielders stand in front of the *bagi* (a small pit dug in the ground) and one of the players pitches the *gilli* kept horizontally over the *bagi* with the help of the *danda*. The player is out if the *gilli* is (i) caught off the fly, (ii) if the *gilli* thrown by the fielders, strikes the *danda* placed horizontally on the *bagi* or (iii) if any one from the fielding side is able to jump the distance between the pitching place of the *gilli* and the *bagi*. If the player is not out under those conditions he is allowed to hit the *gilli* three times with the *danda* after making it rise by hitting it at either end in any direction. Points are scored by claiming the distance covered by 3 strikes to be equal to a number of *dandas*. If the distance claimed is agreed upon by the fielders the players continue to play. If it is challenged and distance falls short of the claim made, the player is out. The side scoring the agreed number of points first is declared winner. Surprisingly this Indian game has a broad resemblance to the game of Cricket so well-known in most of the Western countries.

Chor Police.—Another very simple and popular game is that of *chor* police (thief and police) which is played by two players or group of players one acting as thieves and the other as police. The party of police chases the 'thieves' who are permitted to run and hide within a specified limit. The game has its ultimate happy end when the "policemen" are able to catch hold of all the "thieves".

CHAPTER 3.

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The People and their Culture

GAMES

Ata-pata

Ata-pata.—It is a "game of feints" played between two teams, each of nine players. The play field consists of eight breadth-wise strips known as *patis* (trenches), each 23 feet 1 inch long and 13 inches wide, and laid out one after another equi-distantly at 11 feet. The first *pati* is called the *kapal pati* and last one the *lona pati*. A *sur pati* (central trench). about 89 feet long and 13 inches wide intersects the eight *patis* in the middle to form on both its sides fourteen *chauks* (squares). The space between two consecutive *patis* is called *kondi*. The game begins with the attackers who first stand outside the court near the *kapal pati* trying to dodge and slip through the *kondis* by crossing *patis* without getting tagged by the "defenders" who move to and from each his designated *pati*. If any of the attackers successfully crosses all the *patis* from the *kapal pati* to *lona pati* and makes a return trip from the *lona pati* to cross the *kapal pati* a *lona* (game) is scored and the game starts afresh. This way they proceed till the time of seven minutes is over. Then the defenders become the attackers.

Akhada.- *Akhadas* or *Vyayamshalas* (Indian gymnasiums) have been of old the local centres of disseminating traditional knowledge of various forms of physical activities and culture in the younger generation. The Hanuman temple or an open ground serves the purpose of the gymnasium. A well-equipped *akhada* may have a building of its own. *Dandas* and *baithakas* are the common modes of exercise followed almost religiously by Indian gymnasts and wrestlers with a view to developing big muscles and general strength. The first is essentially an elbow bent and dipping exercise of the arms and the second is knee bent exercise effected by squatting and standing. *Kusti* (wrestling), at which Indians exhibit great skill and activity, has four traditional schools known according to the nature of the holds used by the wrestler to defeat his opponent. In the *bheemseni* a high degree of strength is required for the hold while the *hanumanti* emphasises the speciallsed skill in it. The *mugdal* and the *lezim* exercises are practised to develop the strength of arms and shoulders. *Malkhamba* exercises which have now developed into a specialised art were in their origin meant to train the wrestler in agility, balance and firm grip of hands and legs.

DANCES

Different types of dancing acitivities generally of the nature of folk dance are current in this district. Some of these dances had their origin in the religious belief of a particular section or community of the people. However, with the passage of time they came to be associated with other social activities as an item of pastime or entertainment. *Garba*, *garbi* and *ras*, the types of dances peculiar to the region of Saurashtra are said to have their origin in religious beliefs of Hindus. *Garbas*, for example were played before the image of *Amba* or *Bhavani* the goddess of power, especially during *navratra* (the first nine days of the Hindu month of Asvin) by women with *garbo* (an

earthen pot with holes and having a *kodiyun*-burning lamp inside). To-day, however, *garbas* and *ras* have become common items of cultural programmes in Gujarat even though their religious significance has not been in any way forgotten.

DANCES

Garba-Dance

Garba, *garbi* and *ras*, though spread to other regions also, are peculiar to Saurashtra and the rhythm and the vigour with which these dances are played here are very remarkable.

Garba dance is played by females only. The dance accompanied by music is played by a group of women moving round in circle formation, singing some folk song and keeping time with rhythmic claps of hands and stamping of foot. In the course of the movements various formations in pairs and in groups are skillfully made. The skill of the player lies in maintaining the overall unity of the rhythm of the music as well of the dance which gets exciting momentum when it reaches its climax. There are a number of varieties of this dance.

Garbi

Garbi is a folk-dance almost akin to *garba* with this difference that it is played only by males instead of females. The movements of *garbi* are similar to those of *garba* and so are its formations. *Garbi*, played as it is by males, is more vigorous and has a quicker rhythm as compared with *garba*.

Ras

Ras or *dandia ras* is a variation of the *garba* dance and is played by both men and women, each player having a pair of *dandiyas* (sticks) one in each hand. The players move round the circle in pairs and strike the stick alternatively with their own and with those of their partners. Different dance steps and formations are used to the accompaniment of music-instrumental and vocal. The *ras* is supposed to have been invented by Lord Shri Krishna during the days of his childhood in the forest of *Vrindavan*. A particular variation of *ras* is, therefore, played where half the number of players *i. e.*, women attire as *gopis* and the other half of players *i.e.*, men as *gops*. A small boy or a girl is dressed up like Lord Krishna and stands in the centre of the circle with make believe imitation of playing a flute. The *gops* and *gopis* move around him dancing and singing.

Lezim-dance

The dance derives its name from the chief instrument used in the performance *viz.*, *Lezim*. It is gradually becoming popular with young men in many places of Saurashtra including Rajkot. The formations used in this dance are many and varied. They include circular formations and other formations like marching in a line in twos, in fours, and then forming different circles going again in a line. This dance admits a variety of vigorous movements like skipping, stepping, squatting, bending, hopping, throwing the head up etc. The *lezim* itself supplies

CHAPTER 3 — The People and their Culture — DANCES

the necessary rhythmical music which is often supplemented by beats of *dhol* (drum) and every movement of the dance is performed in unison with the perfectly synchronised strokes of the *lezim* and *drum* beats.

Tipri and *Goph dance*

Tipri and *goph* are indigenous folk dances known and practised almost all over India. To some extent they are now receiving a new impetus as a part of physical education for boys and girls in primary and secondary schools. *Tipris* are tapering pieces of wood varying in size from ½′ to 2′. They may have a bunch of tiny bells fixed at the ends to add a jingle to the sound of the stroke. *Gophs* are strips of cloth attached to a pole or a suspended disc. *Tipris* are held in the hands by their thicker ends by the player. There are generally four or eight pairs participating in the dance. An orchestral accompaniment (*tabla* and harmonium) inspires the dancers to keep better time and adds to the grace of the performance. The dancers stand in a circle in pairs, the two in the pair facing each other. The *tipri* dance could be played without the *goph*, there being no material difference in the movements and formation. But the additional *goph* held in the left hand by each dancer adds to the spectacular effect of the dance. With the progress of the dancing steps in one direction, different patterns get woven out of the *gophs* strips which, when the steps are retraced, get unwoven. The dancers dance in various patterns of the *goph* when it is properly executed. The movements do not vary to a great extent in the different formations. The participants have to strike the *tipris* in unison with the beat of the *tabla* (drum) or the cymbal and move gracefully and promptly in various steps

Phudadi

The *Phudadi* is usually played by girls in pairs. Two girls stand facing each other, keep their feet together with a distance of two or three inches between the toes, cross arms, keep them straight and hold each other's hands, balance the body backward, and each time, stepping the right foot a few inches to the right and sliding the left along with it, start in anti-clockwise movement. As the foot work quickens, the movement gathers in tempo till the dancers get swung in a whirl.

There are various types of *phudadis*. *Ekhathni phudadi* is danced while holding only the right hands, the left hands kept resting on the hips. In *lolana phudadi* players bend the legs and hold the great toes and then start rolling on the back and then sit. In *bhoini phudadi* the dancers start with full squatting position and arms resting on the knees, and then scrap the feet alternatively in oblique kicks balancing the steps with backward and forward movements of the arms.

Tippani Dance

Tippani dance is the most lovely and youthful among the indigenous dances played in the district. *Tippani* is a round thick stick four to five

feet long with a circular or rectangular wooden piece attached at its base. *Tippanis* are used in villages where floors of houses are made of mud and lime to make the surface of the floor smooth, the floor is even pressed with these *tippanis*. The group of women labourers while engaged in this work indulge in singing songs to lessen the effects of the labour and to relieve the tedium of the monotonous work. The sound of the falling *tippanis* is so timed that it provides a rhythm which keeps pace with the song sung by the women. The women side by side also mou'd their bodies in such a way that there is the thrill of the dance in it which goes on increasing as time passes. Bhil women of Rajkot were expert in the *tippani* dance. The dance has become popular throughout Saurashtra and is played also on the stage.

BACKWARD CLASSES

In the following pages a broad outline of the customs and conditions of the backward classes found in the district is attempted. The communities that are generally considered as backward can be conveniently classified into three broad classifications as under :—

(i) Scheduled castes.

(ii) Scheduled tribes and

(iii) Other backward classes.

The main scheduled castes in the district are *Chamar*, *Wanakar* (*Meghvar*), *Dhed*, *Bawa*, *Dhed*, *Bhangi*, etc. *Dhed* and *Bhangis* are the poorest communities almost subsisting on a hand to mouth level as they do not follow fruitful occupation. The *Chamars* and the *Wanakars* usually follow their hereditary occupations of tanning and weaving respectively and are therefore better off than the others.

The communities included under scheduled tribes of the district are mainly *Dafers*, *Mianas*, *Vagharis*, and *Adodias*. Most of them stll live a life of a nomad having no fixed source of income. Among *Vagharis* there are *Vedva Vagharis* as well as *Gamechi Vagharis*. While *Vedvas* are still leading an itinerant life, the *Gamechis* live a more or less settled life. They are mostly engaged in selling Babul sticks (*Datan*) or in getting old clothes in exchange of utensils. Some of them are also found engaged in agriculture.

In other backward classes can be included a number of communities the main among them being *Ahir*, *Bawa*, *Bhil*, *Bhand*, *Bharwad*, *Koli*, *Kharak*, *Khawas*, *Kumbhar*, *Pinjara*, *Targala*, *Vanjara* etc.

The paragraphs that follow describe briefly the customs, manner, etc. of two or three representative castes from each of the classifications mentioned above.

CHAPTER 3 — The People and their Culture — BACKWARD CLASSES — Scheduled Castes

The term *Harijan* is now used for all those scheduled castes who were threated as untouchables till the Indian Constitution gave them a status equal to the other classes of the society. In villages they still live in a segregated locality called *Dhedwada*.

Most of the scheduled castes are believed to have arisen out of an admixture of families outcast in the past for their offences against the social code of the higher castes. Their customs therefore are confused and uncertain. No definite and reliable indications are available as to why such a class of untouchables has grown up and how and when. Various explanations none of them very exact and satisfying are available as regards the application of derogatory words such as '*Bhangis*' '*Dheds*' etc. According to one they are indicative of a broken or outcaste people: according to a second they mean the scrap-men or livers on broken meat; according to a third, derived with some probability from the occupation of plaiting baskets and other articles of split bamboo still followed by them in some areas, they mean bamboo splitters. It is also said that they are the descendants of a *brahman* sage who carried away and buried a dog that died in the midst of a Brahmin assembly. Their surnames *Makvana, Rathod, Solanki, Waghela, Jethawa*, etc. suggest that originally they were 'broken warriors' of *rajput* clans who were captured by their enemy and subjected to do a low type of work.

The *harijans* are bound together by a strong caste feeling and have their headmen to settle social disputes. Offenders of caste rules are punished by forbidding them the use of water from the common source. Those residing in rural areas wear *chorni* as a lower garment and a shirt as an upper garment. Those staying in urban areas, however, wear modern dress wares. Females put on *magji* a petticoat unusually broad and with many folds inside or a *jimi* a—simple coloured thick cloth wound round the waist. The *jimi* is generally worn by most of the women folk of backward classes. The blouse they put on is usually thick and coloured at times embroidered with glass pieces and with the tieing strings at the back. It has to be noted that the rural folk do not have a definite choice for their dress as they usually put on old garments gifted to them by the people belonging to the upper classes. Females adorn their ears, nose, wrist, ankles and even fingers both of the hands as well as of the feet with ornaments. Most of the ornaments are made of silver as they are too poor to afford gold ornaments.

Birth

Most of the *harijans* observe the *simant* ceremony in the seventh month of pregnancy. The ceremony generally takes place at the husband's place. The wife's parents come to her on that day with articles of gifts which may include saris and other garments. Two or three days

after the ceremony the wife goes to her parents' house for delivery. On the sixth day after delivery the new born child is greeted by the relatives and is given a name by the paternal aunt. The invited relatives are fed with sweetmeat on that day.

Till such marriages were declared illegal not long ago child marriages were very frequent among *harijans*. Boys and girls are even now betrothed at a young age though their actual marriage may take place when they attain the prescribed minimum age. Three or four days before the marriage day the bride and the bridegroom at their respective houses are rubbed with *pithi* (a scented yellow powder) the women singing and making merry. The marriage takes place at the bride's place where the groom's party goes on the selected day with pomp and show. The party when it reaches the destination is welcomed and greeted by the bride's relatives.

On the day fixed for marriage the bridegroom is received at the entrance of the marriage booth at the bride's house by his mother-in-law. The bride and the groom then sit in the *chori* (central square) inside the marriage booth facing each other; between them a sacred fire is lighted: a cotton thread is wound round them; their hands are joined and they make four turns round the *chori*. This is known the *mangal fera*—the sacred rounds. The couple is declared as married when the four rounds are over.

Divorce and widow remarriage are not uncommon among *harijans*. The widow is preferentially married to the younger brother of her deceased husband.

Death:- Most of the castes grouped under *harijans* bury the dead bodies. This is believed to be primarily due to their extreme poverty which does not permit the buying of the necessary fuel. But before the body is buried its right foot is touched to a fire. This shows their inherent belief in burning the dead bodies. The body is taken to the burial ground on a bier from each corner of which a coconut is hung. After the body is buried the mourners bathe and return home. A tooth twig (*datan*) is in some cases laid on the grave for a fixed number of days as a sign of mourning.

Chamars

Chamars, who have derived their names from the word *charma* (leather) claim to be the descendants of an outcaste *Brahman* who while bathing in a river had rescued a drowning crow which ultimately died while in water. The *brahman* was forced by others to remove the dead body from the river. He having done this was driven out of the *brahman* caste and was given the name *chamara* because he

BACKWARD CLASSES

had touched the *charma* (skin) of dead animal. They also claim a mixture of Rajput blood in them and in proof of their descent bear surnames as *Parmar, Solanki, Chavada, Waghela,* etc.

Most of the *chamars* residing in villages are tanners and workers in leather. It is their job to remove the dead bodies of the animals from inside the village. They prepare leather bags, shoes, etc., trade in bones and also work as agricultural labourers. Those *chamars* who have migrated to cities and towns are often found to have been employed in shoe makers' shops.

As regards their dresses, ornaments, etc. they are much the same as in *wanakars* or in other scheduled castes. In their customs, beliefs, etc. broadly there is nothing much to distinguish them from *wanakars* except that in certain parts they are found to cremate dead bodies. On the cremation ground the bier with the deceased is moved five times round the arranged pyre. It is then lighted by the chief mourner. At night the chief mourner keeps a lighted earthen lamp at the site where the deceased had breathed his last.

Wanakars

Wanakar, is a caste of weavers who were till recently considered untouchab'es. To support their claim that originally they were *rajputs* they bear such surnames as *Solanki, Chauhan, Parmar, Chawda, Rathod* etc. As a legend goes, there lived a sage named Mahya in the reign on king Siddharaj Jaysingh of Patan. He offered himself as a victim to stop the leakage of water from the Sahastralinga tank built by Siddharaj. King Siddharaj being pleased with his sacrifice declared that the descendants of the sage 'Mahya' should be known as a Mahyawanshi, and that they should no more be treated as down caste. These Mahyawanshis in course of time, began to follow the weaving profession and came to be known as weavers (*wanakars*).

Wanakars are found all over the district. Those who have settled down in villages still follow their old weaving profession or are engaged in agricultural labour while those who have migrated to cities and have educated themselves have been employed in various jobs, mostly Government. Government have been treating the scheduled and backward classes with special privilege and certain number of posts in certain categories of jobs are kept reserved for candidates coming from such castes and classes.

In their dress as well as in their culture and beliefs there is no major distinction between them and the other scheduled castes. They observe festivals and respect Hindu gods and goddesses as all other Hindus do. At the time of birth, marriage, death, etc., they follow those customs which are described in an earlier section regarding *harijans*. Except a few well-to-do persons, others bury the dead.

CHAPTER 3

The People and their Culture

BACKWARD CLASSES

Miyanas

Miyanas were classified as a criminal community only a few years ago. The existence of a number of small princely states in Saurashtra before 1948, at times with inter-state rivalries, provided an atmosphere which was conducive to the growth of criminals who could commit crimes in one state and then sneak away into the other, only a few miles away. They had no permanent dwellings and they lived the life of nomads. However, after the advent of independence and the integration of the princely states they have settled down as peace loving citizens. They have mostly settled around the areas of Maliya near Morvi (from which the area is known Maliya Miyana). Miyanas are tall, stout and strongly built of wheat coloured complexion and are very fond of riding and shooting. They are a good-looking tribe, the women famous for their beauty. Both sexes have thick curly black hair, with regular features and swarthy skins. The men are active and untiring.

Miyanas are divided into many sub-divisions such as : *Jeda, Manek, Bhathi, Baidani, Kajardia, Malan, Sandhvani, Ladhani, Musani, Sumerji, Sumera, Vagher*, etc. One strange peculiarity of Miyanas is that they observe a few customs of Hindus and a few of Muslims. For example, they celebrate Muslim festivals like Id and at the same time observe Divali and other Hindu festivals and worship Lord Ganesh like Hindus. Their women folk apply *kumkum* on their foreheads. Their customs at the time of child birth, naming the child, etc., resemble Hindu customs but at the same time they follow Muslim customs in respect of marriage and death rites. Similarly though their dresses resemble those of Hindus (*dhoti, sari*, etc.) their food habits are like those of Muslims.

Birth

Birth:—The *Miyana* woman goes to her father's home for her first delivery. Most of the *miyanas* are not found observing such pregnancy rites as *simantu, Kholo bharvo*, etc., usually performed by Hindus. After delivery the mother is given complete rest for 35 to 40 days. The birth of a son is preferred to that of daughter. The *chhathi* is observed on the sixth day when the paternal aunt chooses a name for the child.

Betrothal

Betrothal :—Marriages are always fixed by the elders. The offer for marriage is made by the boy's family and when the offer is accepted a day is selected for announcing the betrothal. On the day so selected a few representatives from the families of the boy as well as the girl assemble at the girl's place. The boy's family offers gifts in form of cloth and ornaments to the girl. After this, sweets are distributed to the guests and the betrothal formally declared.

After betrothal till the actual marriage the girl's parents are under an obligation to offer yearly gifts usually on the day of Id to their son-in-law. When the date of marriage is fixed the boy's parents send a

CHAPTER 3 — The People and their Culture BACKWARD CLASSES

token amount of money to the girl's who in their turn return the amount back to the boy's parents after adding their own contribution to it.

Their customs permit marriages between a brother's son and a sister's daughter.

Marriages are always performed during night time. On the marriage day the Maulavi asks the boy and the girl whether they approve of each other. Having satisfied himself that they do, the Maulavi performs *nikah* the actual ceremony of the marriage. After this, the invitees are presented with dates.

A *miyana* can marry more than one wife but not more than four. A widow is allowed to marry his *'diyer'* a younger brother of her deceased husband.

Death

Death: –*Miyanas* perform muslim rites at the time of death. When a *miyana* is on his death-bed the *aayats* of the holy Koran are read before him. The dead body before it is buried under earth, is bathed with perfumed water.

Dafers

Dafers (a Muslim Community) are found all over the territory of Saurashtra but Rajkot and Surendranagar districts are their main centres. Not long ago they were classified as criminals but gradually they are settling down as peace loving countrymen. Some of them are now engaged as agricultural labourers, herdsmen, *chaukidars*, etc. They are tall, strong and sturdy. Most of them grow thick beards which add to their verile personality. The usual dress of males consist of either a *lungi* (a waist cloth) or *lenga* or a *chorni* (trousers) with a shirt or *kadiyun* over it and a coloured turban on the head. Females wear the same clothes as are usually put on by women in rural areas with this difference that the petticoats used by *dafer* women are uncommonly broad with a number of folds inside. Women adorn their bodies with simple ornaments of gold and silver.

Birth:—Most of the *dafers* inhabiting Rajkot district observe muslim customs. They do not observe any religious ceremonies to mark the first pregnancy of a woman. The pregnant woman goes to her parents for her first delivery or stays at her husband's according to the mutual convenience. The sixth day after the birth is usually, fixed for naming the child.

Betrothal :—The proposal for betrothal is put forward by the boy's family. If the proposal is acceptable to the girl's family a suitable day is selected for betrothal when a few members from the boys side go to the girl's place. The betrothal is then declared to have been made and the guests are served with sweets. A simple entertainment programme is

also arranged in the evening when men and women perform *ras* and *garba* dances.

Marriage : —Marriage takes place at the bride's house. Before the groom goes there for marriage a procession known as *fulekun* is taken out on the previous night. The groom attired in the finest dress and holding a sword in his hand is mounted on a horse and taken round the village. The groom at this time is presented with cash (*chandlo*) by his friends and relatives. The next day the groom's party leaves for the bride's place where the marriage ceremony takes place. The groom with his itinerary goes there in a procession. When the party arrives at the place of marriage the bride's mother sprinkles *akshat* (rice) over the groom and welcomes him. The marriage is performed by a *maulavi* who first of all asks the couple whether both are willing to marry one another. He then performs *nikah*—the actual marriage ceremony which lasts for about an hour and a half. The marriage is then declared solemnized. The bride and the groom are then greeted by their relatives and offered presents, mostly in cash. On the following day the groom accompanied by the bride returns to his village. Here again the groom's mother greets the couple at the door before they are led into the house.

Dafers are allowed by their custom to marry four wives but rarely does a person marry more than one.

Death:—The dead bodies are buried as per muslim customs. The dead body, before it is led to the burial ground, is bathed with hot water by the *maulavi* and *ayats* of the koran are recited loudly. Mourning is observed for forty days.

Vagharis

Vagharis are found in most of the villages in the district. Those who have settled down in village are known as *gamechi vagharis* and those who still live a roving life are known as *vedva vaghari*. As *vagharis* have no fixed means of livelihood they engage themselves in such work as cutting woods, getting honey from the jungle areas and selling it in towns and villages, and such other activities. Some of them have trained themselves in playing on *Shehnai* a musical instrument which is played at the time of marriage ceremonies. *Vagharis* are usually tall, dark and thin but strongly built persons.

Waghela, Rathod, Solanki, Baraiya, etc., are some of the sub-divisions of the *vagharis* tribe. *Vagharis*—both males and females—put on silver ornaments round the neck. Males put on a silver *kadun* round the wrist. Females wear ear and nose ornaments and put rings on fingers both of the hand as well as of the feet.

Birth :—*Vaghari* women do not observe strict regulations as are observed by other Hindu women during menstruation and pregnancy. On

CHAPTER 3 — The People and their Culture BACKWARD CLASSES

the sixth day after the birth of a baby the *chhathi* ceremony is performed. On that day a *swastik* is prepared out of corn seeds on which are kept two coconuts, a metal jug and a burning lamp. The paternal aunt then suggests a name of the new born child. The mother is kept in seclusion for a week after delivery.

Betrothal: -The offer for marriage comes from the boy's parents. If the offer is accepted, the boy's relatives go to the girl's on some selected day and offer them presents in cash and kind. Betrothal is then dec'ared to have taken place and relatives are presented with *gur*.

A day or two before the marriage the groom and his relatives come in procession to the girl's place. They are welcomed by the bride's parents. Marriages are usually performed during day time. Before the ceremony starts the mother-in-law applies *kumkum* and *akshat* to the groom and then piles at his feet *sampui* (an earthen box made of two earthen cups tied together in such a way that their edges touch each other) The bridegroom has to tread the *samput* and break it under his leg failing which he has to pay an amount of rupees five and a quarter as a penalty. The groom is then led to the *mandvo* where the marriage ceremony is performed which mainly consists of simple ceremonies like *hasta-melap* when keeping the right hand of the groom into that of the bride the priest solemnizes the rites, and the *mangal-fera* when the couple, tied by the wedlock, moves round the sacred fire four times.

Divorce is common among the Vagharis. The divorced partner and/or a widow is allowed to remarry by a marriage which is called '*ghar gharnu*'.

Death. Dhen the end of the life's journey is near the relatives sit near the person and sing prayers. A *tulsi patra* and a few drops of water are put into the month of the dead a few seconds before death. The dead body is then bathed in the open and led to the burning ground when seeds or some eatables are thrown along the path through which the dead body is carried away.

Bhils

Bhils are one of the main backward classes in the district. From the view point of educational, social or economic condition they are really backward. They once led a semi nomadic life of hunting, gathering wild medicinal roots or fruits and forest produce. Even now a Bhil would prefer to work in forest, cut woods or gather medicinal fruits rather than to follow any stable profession. A few years back there were usual complaints against them for quarrels, thefts, etc. They have now taken to honourable work and as a class they are no more considered as those given to crimes. Bhils are strongly built persons medium in height and with dark complexion. Those in this district have such surnames as Rathod, Solanki, Vagadia, Parmar, etc.

Males put over their head a *fenta* or *falia* (head-cloth) made of coarse cloth, and a *potiyun* (waist cloth) girded round the loins. They usually do not put on any upper garment. On festive occasions however they wear a *paghadi* (turban), a *jama* or *angarkha* (coat), a shirt and a *dhotiyan* (waist cloth of finer quality). Femals wear *odhanu* (short robe) a *kapadu* (open backed bodies) and a *jimi* or *ghaghro* (as a petticoat) all made of coarse and coloured cloth. The short robe instead of covering the entire body is simply thrown loose over the head and the body and the petticoat instead of hanging low near the feet is tucked up so that the legs up to the ankles are kept bare.

Bhils are very fond of ornaments. Men wear *vali*, (ear-rings) and *bhoria* or *kadu* (bracelet) of silver; women put on ornaments in their hair, on ears, nose, neck, arms, fore arms, and fingers, round the neck and on feet and fingers thereof.

Most of the *bhils* live in small huts built of two forked uprights of *khair* wood (*Acacia catechu*) or teak with a beam of teak laid across, upon which are fastened light teak rafters or bamboos. The rafters are fastened to the ridge pole by boring holes through their upper end and passing small bamboos generally through four rafters at a time, two of them going on one side of the roof and two on the other. The hut has usually one opening protected by a wattled bamboo door. Those *bhils* whose economic condition has improved have good houses having mud walls and good doors and a window or two in front. The back side is almost in all cases kept blind.

The *bhils* worship *vagh-dev* (tiger-god) *Dungariya-dev* (mountain god) *Barabij* (moon god) etc They also worship Ramdev pir, whose places of worship are found in many of their villages. The *mata* or female deities which they worship are represented by such symbols as earthen posts, toy horses, wooden posts, etc. They very much believe in demonical influence, witch-craft and omens. They have no regular temples. Over some of their most sacred images they raise open sheds but, in general, for a place of worship they choose some tree consecrated by a few large stones set on a mud terrace built round the roots. Though the *bhils* revere deities and *mata* their chief object of worship are spirits and ghosts. They offer to ghosts and spirits earthen pots, jars and beehive-shaped vessels and at times a living goat or a cock.

Ceremonies

Birth

Bhils have four chief ceremonies: naming the child, its first shaving, marriage and death. Five days after the birth, the child and the mother are bathed. The mother prepares a circular design of flour with small heaps around on all sides and sits in the middle of the circle when her female relations present her with money or clothes. On the tenth day the parents name the child. On the twelfth day the house is

CHAPTER 3

The People and their Culture

BACKWARD CLASSES

cleaned and a feast is offered. The child's head is shaved when five years old. The child's aunt takes the hair in her lap and wrapping it in her clothes, receives a cow, buffalo or some other present from the child's father.

The next ceremony is marriage, which seldom takes place before the boy is twenty and the girl fifteen. Marriage is arranged entirely by the relations but with the consent of the couple. When parents wish to get their son married they send friends to the parents of the girl concerned with a proposal. If the proposal is accepted by the girl's parents, the girl's parents eat the *gur* sent along with the guests. After some time the boy's father visits the girl and presents her with clothes and food. The betrothal is then complete. Three or five days before the marriage day the bride and the bridegroom each in their own home are rubbed with *pithi* (yellow powder). On the marriage day the bridegroom wears a turban, a long coat of country cloth, a *dhoti* (waist cloth) and a sword and goes in procession to the bride's village. The women follow singing. When they reach the village they stop a couple of yards away from the bride's house. Here they are received by the bride's father and few friends. The brides' father then goes back to his house, the bridegroom and his party following with music On reaching the house the bridegroom's party are seated on one side of a *mandva* (booth) built in front of the door. The bride is then led in by her mother and seated opposite the bridegroom, their hands are joined and the ends of their garments are tied. Then, while three women sing songs, the bride and the bridegroom walk together twelve times, the bridegroom leading for the first six and the bride for the second six, round a branch of the *samdi* (prosopis spicigera) tree, placed in the middle of the booth. When this is over, the bride's mother leads the bride and the bridegroom into the house and lays before them a dish of bread and molasses, and with this the bride and the bridegroom feed each other in turn five times. Then the knot that fastened their garments is untied and the bridegroom, leaving the bride, returns with his friends to his places. Here he and his party feed on rice and pulse sent by the bride's father. When the meal is over they return to the bride's The mother brings out the bride. The garments of the bride and the bridegroom are again tied together and taking the bride with him, the bridegroom accompanied by his friends, returns to his house.

Death and Funeral

Except in case of a young child or when the cause of death has been small-pox, the *bhils* burn the dead, as they say, with the sun as a witness, that is, only during day time. When life is gone the relations bathe the body, spread a *dhotiyan* (waist cloth) over it and carry it on a rough bamboo bier to the burning ground. At the burning ground the chief mourners sit near the body, while the rest of the party gather

wood for the pyre. The son or the other next-of-kin sets the pyre alight. When the body is half burnt the mourners bathe. On the way back to the deceased's house the party rest half-way between the deceased's house and the burning ground, place five stones near each other, and to the branch of a neighbouring tree tie a small piece of the deceased's winding sheet.

The two leading beliefs of *bhils* are in witchcraft and the evil eye. Almost all cases of sickness are traced to witches. As a witch alone is supposed to be able to eat fowl. *bhil* women never eat either fowl or eggs. They even object to eat food which is brought in a vessel along with a fowl. To escape the influence of the evil eye, *bhils* turn their backs to each other while eating or drinking.

Kolis

Kolis constitute an important backward class in the district. A great many of them have been engaged as labourers in various fields of occupations. Some of them who possess land are following agricultural pursuits; a small number of them have also been employed as village police or *pagi*. They have many sub-divisions the chief among them being Talapada *koli*, Khant *koli*, Chunvalia *koli* and Ghedia *koli*.

Male *kolis* put on a *chorani* (a loose trouser) and a *bandi* (jacket). Round the head they wind a *pachedi* (coarse cloth) which serves the purpose of a turban. Females put on *jimi*—a thick coloured cloth wound round the waist, a *kabajo* (blouse) embroidered with coloured designs and glass pieces and an *odhani* thrown loose over the upper half of the body. Females are very fond of ornaments and almost every visible part of the body is found adorned with ornaments mostly of silver. Many of the males wear *vali* (ear-ring) on the upper part of the ears and a *kadu* on the wrist.

Birth.—For her first delivery the lady goes to her father's place unless circumstances compel otherwise. The *chhath* ceremony is observed on the sixth day after the child birth. On an auspicious moment the child is named by the paternal aunt. Sweets are distributed among those who are present at the ceremony.

Marriage.—The betrothal ceremony takes place at the girl's place. In some cases the girl is presented with ornaments, dress wares, etc. at the time when the betrothal is declared. On every festivel occasion after betrothal the boy's parents send to the girl some articles of gifts such as cloth, ornaments etc. This practice known as *hardo* is widely prevalent among *kolis*.

The marriage ceremony always takes place during night time. There is nothing special to distinguish their marriage ceremonies from those

of the other Hindus. Abusive songs known as *Fatana* meant to down grade the other party and elevate their own are sung by women folk on the marriage day.

BACKWARD CLASSES

The system of *Diyervatu* in which the widow is got married to the younger brother of her deceased husband is prevalent among *kolis*.

Death.—The dead body is burnt in some cases while in others it is buried. Even when it is buried underground it is first touched to a fire.

Kolis are superstitious by nature and believe in demonical influence; witchcraft, etc. A sick man is rather taken to a *Bhuva* (who supplies sacred threads, etc. to the sick in the name of some deities) rather than to a physician for relief.

MUSLIMS

Muslims in the district who constituted about ten per cent of the total population according to the census of 1961, could be conveniently grouped in three distinct groups : (1) immigrants and their descendants known as *saiyads*, *shaikhs*, *mughals*, *pathans*, *bohoras*, *memons* and *khojas*, (2) hindu converts marrying freely with other mohammadans, (3) hindu converts retaining their former prohibitions of marriage outside the casts. Among the two leading forms of the musalman faith found in the district the *sunni* and *shiah*, the former are more common than the latter.

The main point of difference between the two great divisions is that *sunnis* consider Abubakar, Umar and Uthman the lawful successors of the Prophet, while Shiahs espouse the cause of Ali the fourth Khalifa and his hons Hasan and Husein. In consequence, *shiahs* omit from the Koran certain passages alleged to have been written by Uthman and add a chapter in praise of Ali. Further they follow the precepts of Bara Imam or twelve Imams instead of the four Imams and claim that their *mujtahids* (religious superiors) in Persia have power to alter the spiritual and temporal law. In practice some sects of *shiah* differ from *Sunni*, chiefly because they count the month from the fading of the old moon and not as the *Sunnis* do from the shining of the new moon. They pray thrice instead of five times a day, and in praying hold their hands open by their sides instead of folding them below the breast. Except these and few other particulars the beliefs and customs of the rival sects are the same.

Muslims have non-vegetarian food habits. An animal becomes a lawful food for muslims only if it is killed by cutting the throat and repeating at the time the words, 'Bismillah Allah O Akbar (in the name of God, God is great).' If this invocation is repeated at the time of discharging the arrow or firing the gun, the kill becomes a lawful

food. Fish and locusts may be eaten without being killed in this manner. Cloven-footed animals, birds that pick up food with their bills and fish with scales are lawful but not birds or beasts of prey. Swine's flesh is especially prohibited.

The two sects *sunnis* and *shiahs* have different holidays except *Muharram*, *Ramzan* and *Bakri Id* festivals which are common to both. In the beginning of the year comes the month of *muharram* which is held particularly by *shiahs* in peculiar veneration as being the month in which Imams Hasan and Hussein, the sons of Ali, were killed. Their deaths are the subject of public mourning during the first ten days, when fasting and self denial are also enjoined. An interesting religious activity in the *Muharram* festival is the preparing of *Taaziahs* or *Tabuts*, bamboo and tinsel models of the shrine of the Imam at Karbala, some of them large and handsome, costing a few hundred rupees. These shrines are kept in their houses for eight days and on the night of the ninth are taken round the chief streets. On the tenth day, with much show and noise, the owners of the shrine forming a procession take them to a river or lake to cast them into water. Sweet bread and sugared water are distributed among friends in the evening. *Shiahs*, unlike *Sunnis*, keep *Muharram* for forty days. Of these the first ten are a time of special mourning. A band of *Shiahs* dressed in black and with bare feet take in a procession Hasan and Hussein's standards from the Imamwada to the house of some one who has made a vow. There a *maulvi* may deliver elegiac discourse (*waaz*) describing the martyrdom of Hussein and the suffering of the martyr's wife and little children to which the hearers respond with signs of utmost grief. On the tenth day, *Shiahs* repeat *dirges* and offer prayers for the souls of Hasan and Hussain.

The thirteenth of *moharram* is known as *tera* or *tala tezi* and kept by *sunnis* in honour of the Prophet's recovery from a severe sickness. Another important day is the twelfth of the month of *Rabi-ul-Avval*, the *Wafat* or day of the Prophet's death. In the evening *khir*, a dish of rice and milk of which the Prophet was fond, is cooked and prayers are offered for the Prophet's soul. The orthodox visit the mosque and make their devotions to the sacred relic of Prophet treasured in the mosque. The seventeenth of the same month is observed to mark the *Maulud* or birthday of the Prophet by feasting and giving presents. The *Gyarvi* festival falls on the eleventh day of *Rabi-us-sani* on which Sunnis celebrate the birth of Sayad Abdul-Kadir Jilani by illuminating their houses and eating *malidah* (powdered-sugared-bread) at night. On the first eleven nights, of Rajab, in honour of the Prophet's birth *waazes* (sermons) are preached. Great numbers attend and on the eleventh day, charitable people give a morsel of sacred food called *tabarruk* to every one present. The *Shab-i-Barat* which falls on the night of the fourteenth day of *Shaban* is among *sunnis* characterized by

CHAPTER 3

The People and their Culture

MUSLIMS

the preparations of special dishes, which are distributed to the poor after the recitation of the *fatiha* (prayers for the dead) and by feasting of friends and relations. Greater than this festival is the *Id-ul-fitr* commonly known as *Ramzan Id* which falls on the first day of *Savval*. Throughout the preceding month of Ramzan a general fast is observed from sunrise to sunset, prayers known as *taraveh* are offered in the mosque and *Koran Khani* is recited. Ramzan Id marks the close of the fast and in consequence Musalmans-Sunnis and Shiahs-of all ages and both sexes bathe, put on new clothes, perfume themselves, repair to the mosque. and thereafter gather with friends and relations and bid them God-speed. Between eight and twelve in the morning, men form a procession and escort the *Kazi* or other Musalman of high position to the *Idgah*, the place for special Id prayers, most of them repeating mentally the glorification of the name of *Allah*. The prayers at the *Idgah* last for an hour and a half. They include an Arabic sermon in praise of Id which the *Kazi* reads standing on the pulpit, wooden staff in hand in imitation of the prophet. When the prayers and sermon are over, the people go home and spend the rest of the day in feasting, making presents and paying and receiving visits. The following day, known as *Basi-Id*, is also a gala-day for Muslims. The *Id-i-Baqr* falls on the tenth day of *Zilhejj* and is characterized, like *Ramzan Id* by prayer in mosques. Sunni Muslims go in a procession to the *Idgah* to offer prayers. When the prayers are concluded, those who can afford it offer *quarbanis* (sacrifice) of goats and send presents of the flesh to relations and friends. The eighteenth of *Zilhejj* is a great Shiah holiday known as *Id-i-ghadir* or the lake holiday. On this day the Prophet seated by a lake proclaimed in a joyous moment that Ali was his own flesh and body. Shiahs also observe the twenty-eighth of *Zilhejj* as a festival of three days in memory of Baba Shuja-ud-din Abu Lalu, a fire worshipping convert to Islam, who on this day murdered the Khalifah Umar.

The chief articles of a muslim's faith are belief in the unity of God; in his angels; in his books, the Jewish, Christian and Mohammadan scriptures; in his prophets; in his government of the world; in good and evil as coming from Him; and in the day of resurrection. A Muslim should pray five (Sunni) or three (Shiah) times a day, give a part of his goods to the poor, fast in the month of *Ramzan* and make a pilgrimage to Mecca and if a *shiah* to Karbala and Shah Najaf if he has no debt and is rich enough. Muslim worship consists of a number of bows and prostrations accompanied with prayers and verses from the Koran. Muslims as a body are not found going every day to the mosque for prayers, but the Friday service is well attended. All who can afford it give alms freely. Among women, a few, chiefly unmarried daughters of *saiyads* and some *shaikhs*, and many of the trading bohoras, both *sunnis* and *shiah*, are well taught in the Koran and other religious books.

The chief rites and ceremonies which a Muslim observes relate to incidents in life such as pregnancy, birth, naming a child, initiation, betrothal and death. They are described below as followed by Muslims in general and Sunnis in particular.

Birth

The important ceremony of pregnancy is the *sātmāsa* or the *navmāsa* (the seventh or ninth month) celebration. It is held with different rites in different families, but usually it is the season for the fulfilment of all vows for the preservation of the *foetus* and the safety of the child and its delivery. The pregnancy ceremony is performed at her husband's place. The expectant mother goes to her father's. Boy or girl, the newborn child is laid in a bamboo *supada* (winnowing fan) while the more pressing needs of the mother are being administered. A piece of new red cloth is would rather tightly round the little one's head, it is given a bath, and the father repeats in its ear the call to prayer, *azan*, beginning with the words Allah-o-Akbar. To armour against evil eyes, pieces of black-thread may be wound round its wrists and ankles, eyelids stained with soot made of ghee and lampblack and dots of lampblack made on the little cheeks, palms and sole. On the sixth day the child is named. The husband's kindred go to the wife's house with presents for the child. In the women's apartment the child and its mother are dressed in their best and the midwife makes a six cornered lamp of flour with as many wicks as corners. This is lighted, fed with ghee and kept in a plate along with parched rice or jovar and fruit. The husband's friends then offer presents and the young mother is led to a casement and made to count seven stars. On the seventh, fourteenth or twenty first day after birth comes the purely Mohammadan rite of *akika* sacrifice which has two parts, namely, the shaving of child's head and the killing of one or two goats. On the fortieth day in honour of the mother's recovery grass boats are ceremonially set adrift in water. The ceremony of *botan* (food eating) is performed when the child is four and a half months old and is able to take a stronger food than milk.

When a child, whether a boy or girl has reached the age of four years, four months and four days comes *bismillah*, the taking the name of God, a ceremony no Mohammadan neglects. A feast is held to commemorate the occasion and the child is made to repeat, after the priest, the opening chapter of the Koran. The *khatna* (circumcision) comes when the boy is six or seven years old. After circumcision come rejoicings and a dinner in honour of a boy or girl keeping their first Ramzan fast. It is said that the merit of a boy's or girl's fast passes to their parents and a child, if strong enough to bear the privation, is made to fast one day in the Ramzan.

Marriage

Marriage between cousins, both parallel and cross, is not prohibited among muslims and a marriage with the first cousin is preferred.

CHAPTER 3

The People and their Culture

MUSLIMS

However, sister's daughter is under incest taboo and one cannot marry his foster-mother or foster-sister, unless the foster brother and sister were nursed by the same woman at intervals widely separated. Polygamy is permitted to the number of four wives, but is rare in practice. A man may not marry his wife's sister during his wife's life-time unless she has been divorced. *Talaq*-divorce is at the option of the husband, but among higher classes is resorted to only as the last resort. Widow remarriage is practised and a widow can marry her deceased husband's brother or relative and so a widower his deceased wife's sister or relative.

For marriage of their sons or daughters parents sometimes consult professional matchmakers who are often women. At their suggestion the women of a lad's family to approve of the bride pay a visit to her house and have a talk with her. If they think well of the girl they accept the glass of *sherbat* (sugared water) offered to them, and to indicate that they ask the girl in marriage they drop some sugarcandy in her mouth. They then talk of ornaments and fix the day of betrothal. On the betrothal day, both at the boy's and girl's houses, there is a meeting of the kith and kin. In the evening women of the bridegroom's family and a gay procession of children of their relations and friends go to the bride's house with ornaments and sweetmeats in covered trays. There they deck the bride with the ornaments, put the troth ring on her finger and cover her with a *dupatta* (scarf). Then after drinking *sherbat* and coffee and getting flowers and rose water they leave, taking with them trays filled with fresh presents, a handkerchief, a ring, *mandil* (jari turban) and sweetmeats.

On the marriage day the bridegroom's party forms a procession called *bari* or *sachak* carrying in trays gifts of sweetmeats, dried fruits, ornaments and articles of dress to the bride's, and the company goes back with their trays refilled with clothes for the bridegroom. On their return the bridegroom is dressed in his wedding clothes and the furniture of what is to be his room is set in order. Some time during the early hours of night the groom dressed in his wedding dress and with a *sehra* (flower-sheet) fastened round his head rides on a horse, and with much music to accompany and followed by his friends, he starts for the bride's. Women-folk from his side follow the procession in closed carriages and on their arrival at the bride's they retire to the ladies quarters. The bridegroom is led to his seat and the bride's agents find their way to theirs. Then the registrar seating himself, asks the bride's agents whether she, with the certain portion of *mehar* (dower) accepts so and so as her husband. If told she will have him, he takes the declaration of two other witnesses. He then makes the bridegroom repeat the creed and puts to him the same question. The proceedings are recorded and the guests raising their hands offer the marriage

thanks giving. This is followed usually by an entertainment programme after which the bridegroom is called to receive his bride. The bride, veiled and arrayed in her wedding garments, is led by one of her relations and seated before the bridegroom: a set of merry ceremonies, in which the rest of the night passes, then begin. At dawn the bridegroom is for the first time shown his wife's face in a mirror and certain extracts from the Koran are read before them. This is the sign that the time has come for the bride to leave her father's house.

Talaq (divorce) recognised by Mohammadan law is of various kinds, of which the three forms legal according to traditional law are :—(1) *talaq-i-ahsan*, the most reputable kind of divorce in which the husband pronounces once 'I have divorced you': this is reversible; (2) *talaq-i-rajai*, in which the declaration of the husband to that effect is twice repeated : also reversible ; (3) *talaq-i-husn*, in which the husband pronounces three different sentences of divorcement in as many months: this is irreversible and the wife cannot be taken back until she has been married and divorced by another man.

Death

Every muslim wishes that he should not die unawares or meet his end in a foreign land. To one on the point of death, the *sura-e-vasin* from the Koran is read in a low voice, the creed and prayer for forgiveness are recited so that the dying may also repeat it, and a few drops of honey or sugared water are dropped into the mouth. When life is extinct, the eyes and mouth are carefully closed and arrangements for the funeral are made without loss of time. The body is laid on a wooden platform and scrupulously washed and perfumed. Professional bathers may be engaged for the purpose who must be of the same sex as the dead. A *kafan* (shroud) consisting of three white cloth pieces namely *lungi* or *yar*, *kumis* or *kurta* and *lifafa* in the case of the male with an addition of two pieces namely *sima-band* and *odhani* in the case of female, is put on the dead body. Then the bier is lifted on the bearers' shoulders and borne away, the company of men raising the cry 'Lailaha illallah' (There is no God but Allah) and trained singers chanting solemn hymns. The bearers repeat the *kalma* as the they walk and change their shoulders, until they reach a mosque and set the bier in the outer court. The mourners wash and, standing in a row, repeat the funeral prayer. Thereafter the body is carried to the graveyard and buried there. If the body is carried directly to the graveyard, the last prayers are offered in the open near the graveyard. Till the third day no food is cooked in the house of mourning: friends or relations of deceased send ready-cooked dinner or cook them at their expense at the house of the mourning.

The only form of mourning laid down by mohammadan law is in the case of the death of the head of family, the strict seclusion of

CHAPTER 3

The People and their Culture

MUSLIMS

his widow. Unless forced to do so, she never leaves the house for four months and ten days. Besides this strictly Muhammadan observance, other customs also persist among some people, e. g., as soon as life is gone the widow breaks her bangles and never again wears bracelets or a nose ring; if young, she wears some dark coloured dress, if old a white one, but never either yellow or red.

Bohoras

Of the muslims, whose origin is traced to hindu converts, the most important are the *bohoras*. They are described below as (1) Shiahs and (2) Sunnis. Regarding the origin of the name *bohora*, various theories have been forwarded. Many *banias* and even Nagar Brahmins to this day bear the surname *bohora* or *vora* but a hindu *bohora* caste as such cannot be traced in Gujarat at present. The word could better be derived from *Voharvu*, to trade, the occupation followed by the first Hindu convert to Islam in Gujarat.

The shiah trading *bohoras* are further split up into five division *viz*., (1) *Alia*, who take this name from Ali, who founded the sect in A. D. 1624 ;(2) *Daudi*, those who accepted Daud as their Dai-ul Mutlaq or leader. (3) *Jaafari* or *Patani* who are descendants to those *Daudis* who went over to the orthodox (Sunni) faith on the advent of Muzaffer I as Governor of Gujarat in A. D. 1391, but kept their marriage relations with *Daudi* section until their connection was severed by a saint named Saiyad Jaffar Sherazi about A. D. 1535; (4) *Nagoshis* or non-fleshites who, according to the account generally given by Daudis, are a very small schism of not earlier than A. D. 1789; and (5) *Sulaimani*, those who accepted Suleman as their Dai-ul-Mutlaq or leader

Daudis, also called *Lotias* because their turbans are shaped like a *lota* (water-pot). are a very well-to-do, very well organised and widely spread class of Gujarat Muslims. The thoroughness of their socio-religious organisation, is the most marked feature of the *Daudis*. They are *Shiahs* of the Mustalian division of the Ismaili sect. They are fond of pilgrimage to Mecca and Karbala, abstain from music and dancing and from using or dealing in tobacco and intoxicating drinks or drugs. Their leader, both in things religious and social, is the *mullahji*, the high priest.

Sunni *bohoras* appear to be descendants of hindu converts of the unarmed castes who adopted Islam at the close of the fourteenth and during the fifteenth centuries. In addition to their hindu origin, the look and manner of Sunni *bohoras* would seem to show that they include some considerable foreign element. They have strong burly muscular frames with fair complexion and high regular features. They shave the head and wear the beard long and full. The women are tall,

stout and fair with good features. Ordinarily, the dress of an orthodox Sunni *bohora* consists of a *fenta* (loose turban) or a cap as head-dress, a shirt or *bandi* for covering the upper body and a *pyjama*. In addition to these articles, a well-to-do person puts on a *sherwani* (coat) or a *jacket*. Usually males do not wear any ornaments or jewellery except that some of them put on gold or silver finger-rings with or without settings or precious stones, and use gold or silver buttons for their shirts or coats. But here also the orthodox do not have rings or buttons of gold since Islam prohibits the wearing of gold for men.

Bohora women in rural areas dress like Hindu women in *odhani* (upper scarf), or *sadi*, or *sallo*, *kapdu* or *angia* (bodice) and *ghaghro* (petticoat). Some may wear in Muslim fashion *odhani* for covering the head, bodice as under garment and *kudti* or frock for the upper body and *ijar* (pair of trousers) or *pyjama* as the lower garment. At a foot-wear she uses *sapat*, leather chappals or sandals. Children dress the same way as their elders do. Many families have now adopted the modern dress-ware like the bush-shirt, pants etc. for their young boys.

A *bohora* lady wears for the ear *durs* (gold pendants) in the lobe and *wintlas* (earings) of silver or gold in the rim. Girls, however, have discontinued to display five or seven *wintlas* as worn by their mothers in each ear rim. Necklaces known as *tusi*, *kanthi* or *har* made of gold beads or chain work are worn round the neck, hanging on the chest. Bracelets called *kangans* and *pantlas* of worked gold, and *chudis* (bangles) of silver or gold are worn one or two in each hand interspersed with glass bangles. Gold or silver *anguthis* (finger rings) are worn on fingers and *sanklas* and *painzeb* (anklets) of silver chain work are worn round both the ankles.

PART IV

ECONOMIC ORGANISATION

CHAPTER 4 — GENERAL ECONOMIC SURVEY

General Economic Survey

INTRODUCTION

IT IS INTENDED TO DEVOTE THIS PART to a fairly detailed account of main features of economic life in Rajkot district. The following chapters, therefore, deal at some length with subjects like agricu'ture, industry, trade and commerce, finance and transport and communications in the region. An attempt is also made to give a broad idea of the standard of life of the people both in the rural and the urban areas and also to indicate the potentialities of economic progress by drawing particular attention to those natural resources and peculiarities in which the district enjoys a position of advantage. The brief survey of economic conditions contained in this chapter would serve as an introduction to the more detailed study which follows in the later chapters. It endeavours to present a bird's eye view of the whole picture.

POPULATION

The population of Rajkot district was 10,45,675 according to 1951 census. The process of urbanisation has not gone on very rapidly and the district continues even to-day to be predominantly agricultural : as much as 60·8 per cent of the population dependon agriculture as their principal means of livelihood.

The agricultural class consisting of persons depending on agriculture as the principal means of livelihood, numbered 4,48,790. Among these self-supporting persons were 1,05,613, earning dependants, 1,29,144 and non-earning dependants 1,14,033. Following another method of classification among the agricultural class (i) cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned by them and their dependants numbered 3,35,143, (ii) cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned by them and their dependants, 75,169, (iii) cultivating labourers and their dependants, 24,263 and (iv) non cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers, and their dependants, 13,855. The non-agricultural class consisting of persons whose principal means of livelihood were pursuits other than agriculture numbered 5,96,885 and was composed of 1,39,506 self-supporting persons, 59,470 earning dependants and 3,97,909 non-

CHAPTER 4 — General Economic Survey POPULATION

earning dependants. This class was also distributed under different heads as under :— (i) production other than cultivation, 1,91,767 persons, (ii) trade and commerce 1,26,887 persons, (iii) transport 27,345 persons, and (iv) other services and miscellaneous sources 2,50,886 persons.

Cultivated Area

Rajkot district has a total cultivated area of 21,54,796 acres or 70 per cent. of the total geographical area (*viz.* 30,42,389 acres).

Forest

Forest occupied a negligible area of 16,160 acres being only in two talukas of the district (*viz.* Paddhari 1,917 acres and Wankaner 14,243 acres) and hence forest products (fuel) do not constitute a significant source of employment.

Rainfall

Normal rainfall in the district is generally 20 inches. However, in the northern parts of the district bordering on the Rann of Kutch (*viz.* some parts of Maliya, Morvi and Wankaner talukas) rainfall is rather scanty.

Famines

The most severe famines in the district occured in 1899-1900, 1911-12 1918-19, 1939-40 and 1951-52. The total number of famines or scarcity years recorded since 1804 were 25. As rainfall is irregular and uncertain agriculture in the district also suffers from uncertainty.

Irrigation : Area and Projects

1,42,860 acres of land or roughly only 6·63 per cent. of the total cultivated area was under irrigation (1956), the rest being left to the mercy of rainfall. Nearly 1,27,464 acres (89·22 percent of the total irrigated area) were irrigated by wells ; 2,328 acres by tanks and 11,966 acres by Government canals (8·38 per cent.) and 1,102 acres by other sources. Moi, Gondli, Machhu-I and Aji irrigation projects were completed in 1956, while schemes like Bhadar, Sakroli, Machhu-II, etc. were in progress. The Bhadar irrigation project was one of the biggest schemes undertaken by the former Government of Saurashtra. When completed it would irrigate about 86,000 acres of land. These projects when completed will help stabilize agricultural conditions because regular supply of water would have been assured.

Soils

Nearly 19,09,979 acres of the district consist of medium black soils, 16,97,776 acres alluvial soils and 42,443 acres red soil. These types of soil are most suitable for the cultivation of jowar, bajari, mug, cotton and groundnuts and all types of pulses. Among food crops, rice covered 13,605 acres, wheat 86,971 acres, jowar 4,31,293 acres and bajari 4,19,948 acres. In comparison to this, non-food crops such as groundnut and cotton covered 7,83,614 and 2,47,718 acres respectively. It appears from this that groundnut is the main cash crop of the district.

CHAPTER 4

General Economic Survey

TENANCY

HOLDINGS

The Government of Saurashtra passed Saurashtra Barkhali Abolition Act, (1956) and Saurashtra Land Reforms Act, (1951) which gave occupancy rights to the tenants. The average size of the holdings in this district is little more than 27 acres. Nearly 60% of the land is occupied by persons holding land between 25 and 100 acres.

Rajkot district is industrially very backward. It has no coal, iron, or other mineral deposits which could be exploited commercially. Hydro-electric power has not been developed. According to 1951 census industries provided employment to 1,91,767 persons, out of whom 40,011 were self-supporting, 1,16,640 non-earning dependants and 29,116 earning dependants. Industries of the district could be classified as follows : (1) Vegetable oils (including vanaspati) -68, (2) Cotton Textiles—8, (3) General and Electrical Engineering—43, (4) Ceramics—2, (5) Alluminium, brass and copper—6. (6) Chemicals—2, (7) Paints and Varnishes—1, (8) Paper and Paperboard—2, (9) Cotton, ginning and pressing—55, (10) Printing and bookbinding—16, (11) Textiles, Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing—14, (12) Electricity Generator—6, (13) Automobile and coach building—7, (14) Hume pipe and other cement and concrete products—5. Total—236.

It will be seen that the important industries of the district are vegetable oils, cotton textiles. ceramics and general engineering. Rajkot, Morvi and Wankaner are important centres. There is a textile mill, an oil mill and a number of engineering units at Rajkot, while pottery and a clock manufacturing factory are located at Morvi. Total investment in reporting factories amounted to Rs. 380·2 lakhs and total production was worth Rs. 1,130·3 lakhs.

FINANCE

Far reaching changes have taken place in the field of finance since the publication of the old Kathiawar Gazetteer in 1884. The most important development of recent past has been the gradual replacement of the non-institutional private agencies of finance *viz.* the indigenous banker in the town and the village moneylender, by new ones *viz.* co-operative credit societies and banks and the joint stock banks. The moneylender in the villages is being gradually replaced by co-operative credit societies while modern commercial banks are replacing indigenous bankers. *sharoffs* etc. in towns.

The beginning of moneylending business in Saurashtra appears to have taken place even prior to mediaeval times. Although there is no authoritative source indicating the various aspects of the business, there is other evidence to suggest that besides moneylending the system of depositing money and valuables with reliable persons of high prestige and credit, discounting of bills and *hundis* and such other banking practices were also in vogue. People generally used to bury their savings or to buy bullion. The publication of the Kathiawar Gazetteer however brought to light some other facts. The Gazetteer mentions a

CHAPTER 4

General Economic Survey

FINANCE

system under which a banker advanced the land revenue of a district to the local Government and recovered the amount by collecting the tolls and taxes of the district. Financial requirements of the different Indian States were many times looked after by big capitalists and traders. In the villages, the village moneylender was the pivot of economic activities. He often combined moneylending with trading. The cultivators were, as a rule in the clutches of indebtedness. At times they had to pledge their growing crop as a security for loans from moneylenders. States like Morvi and Gondal attempted various measures to give relief to the cultivators in respect of their indebtedness. In Gondal, the cultivator was almost liberated from the burden of indebtedness.

During the thirties of the present century the co-operative movement made its beginning in Saurashtra which was then composed of numerous native states. The movement got an impetus when the Union of States of Saurashtra was formed in 1948. As a result of active Government encouragement and participation the movement began to play an important role in the financial organisation of the district. There are five main types of Co-operative Credit Societies in the district. The activities of three of them, *viz* (1) Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies, (2) Multi-purpose Societies and (3) the Saurashtra Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank are confined to agriculturists. The fourth non-agricultural co-operative credit societies and banks are mostly urban societies supplying credit to members who are generally traders, artisans, factory workers, salary earners, etc. residing in towns. The last one is the central financing agency *viz*., the Gujarat State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Rajkot. Position of co-operative societies in the district is indicated below (1959-60) :—

Name of co-operative society	Number of society	Membership	Working capital	Share capital	Deposits	Advances
			Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agricultural Credit Society.	305	53,175	1,00,20,790	51,45,625	2,59,851	1,00,35,000
Non-agricultural Credit Societies	159	12,209	32,77,849	..	.	..
Gujarat Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank.	-	27,776	13,27,09,255	14,01,726	..	59,16,801

Joint Stock Banks come next. There were as many as 9 banks in 1960 catering to the banking public through its 29 branches in the district. All these banks, which also include the State Bank of India, are banks registered outside the district. Total deposit figures of banks in the district totalled on 31st December 1960, Rs. 10,03,07,000. Total advances by these branches amounted to Rs. 3,79,11,000 on the same date.

CHAPTER 4

General Economic Survey

FINANCE

Another significant development in the post-integration period has been the increasing role played by the state in actively supporting and encouraging the development of agriculture and industry. Government used to give financial assistance to agriculturists in the form of *tagavi* till 1957-58. Total *tagavi* advances disbursed for the years 1954-55. 1955-56 and 1956-57 were Rs. 6,81,607, Rs. 16,07,953 and Rs. 10,46,968 respectively. *Tagavi* loans are now being given by the Central Land Mortgage Bank. In 1954-55 a sum of Rs. 82,000 was given as loans under the State Aid to Industries Rules, 1935 to different industrial concerns. In the following two years *viz.* 1955 and 1956 Rs. 1,20,300 and Rs. 98,700 respectively were granted as such loans.

Various Government agencies are engaged in mopping up the savings of the people. Life Insurance Corporation of India collected savings in the form of premia-payments on the insurance policies issued by it. The Corporation had a complete business of the sum assured of Rs. 1,60,59,900 and Rs. 1,66,01,450 in 1960 and 1961 respectively. Various small savings schemes sponsored by Government collected a sum of Rs 26,50,000 in the year 1956-57. The figure for the year 1958-59 was Rs. 50,00,000.

TRADE

According to 1951 census, trade and commerce provided principal means of livelihood to 1,26,887 persons and a subsidary means to 5,689 persons in the district Of these, 24,204 were self-supporting. Retail trade provided employment to 22,143 persons while only 669 were employed in wholesale trade. Imports of the district are : building materials, cereals and pulses, grocery articles, cloth-both mill made and handloom-including coating, shirting, sarees, dhoties, woollen and silk ready made cloths for men, women and children, medicines both foreign and indigenous, fruits such as plaintains and mangoes etc. etc ; Exports of the districts are chillies, groundnuts and to a certain extent castorseeds. Imports are mainly received from Jamnagar, Porbandar, Bhavnagar, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bulsar, Sihor, Mahuwa, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Kanpur and Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh). Exports mainly go to the areas of Gujarat, Bombay, Rajasthan, Kutch and Delhi and they are generally sent through Rajkot, Wankaner, Morvi, Navlakhi and Gondal. Wholesale trade centres of the district are Rajkot, Morvi, Wankaner, Dhoraji, Gondal and Navlakhi (last being coastal trade centres). Gondal and Wankaner are markets regulated under the Saurashtra Agricultural Produce Markets Act of 1955. There were reported to be about 700 pedlars in the district but their importance is declining and established shopkeepers are getting a hold on the public. There are two prominent associations in the district *viz.* the Morvi Chamber of the Commerce and Dhoraji Chamber of Commerce. Moreover the Morvi Cloth Merchants Association and the Morvi Cotton Merchants Association are also working at Morvi and are affiliated to the Morvi Chamber of Commerce, Morvi.

CHAPTER 4

General Economic Survey

TRANSPORT

The transport and communication system of Rajkot district has changed entirely during the last seventy five years. Considerable improvement has been noticed both in railways and roads. Railway construction began in 1881 when Jetalsar-Dhoraji line was constructed. The total length of railway lines in the district is about 343 miles of which 301 miles is meter gauge and 42 miles narrow gauge. The road system has also developed considerably. The district has a road mileage of 1,230 miles. More than twenty roads emanate from Rajkot connecting it with many important cities of Saurashtra. Porbandar-Rajkot Road (National highway) passes through this district and covers about 80 miles. As regards the surface of roads nearly 96 miles are cement concrete, 93 miles black topped and 1,040 miles are W. B. M. The district has 154 miles of metalled and 48 miles of unmetalled roads within the limits of its municipalities. The total number of vehicles operating within municipal limits is 5,599.

In matter of posts and telegraph, the district is fairly well served. In addition to the chief receiving and distributing head office at Rajkot, there are 3 sub-offices, 55 branch offices and 15 telegraph offices. The telephone exchange at Rajkot has a capacity to handle 800 lines with 722 main and 191 extension Exchange magnetos have also been functioning at Morvi, Bhayavadar, Motimarad, Paneli, Shivrajgadh, Derdi, Ribda, Hadphodi, Gondal, Patanvav and Upleta.

The district has one port *viz.* Navlakhi, which is the finest lighterage port in India. It is open to foreign and coastal traffic. The port serves the hint rland of Saurashtra, Gujarat and Northern India. Total import-export trade in 1959-60 and 1960-61 was 1,03,985 and 95,458 tons. The port is linked by rail *via* Morvi to Wankaner. The Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation has made considerable progress in the district. It operated 118 routes with a route mileage of 2,892 with 94 vehicles in 1959-60. "Express services" are operated on longer routes. The district has an All India Radio Station which was established in 1955 at Rajkot. The Station operates on a one K. W. medium wave transmitter, on 329·7 metres. News bulletins in Gujarati and English as well as folk music and other programmes are relayed from this station. The Rural Broadcasting Scheme has made considerable progress. 254 sets were installed (1962).

CHAPTER 5 — AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Agriculture and Irrigation

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

AGRICULTURE WAS AND HAS CONTINUED TO REMAIN the mainstay of the population in this district. According to the 1951 Census, Agriculture provided means of livelihood to over 55·9 per cent. of the population in this district. Most of the agriculturists come from *Kanbi, Koli, Ahir, Kathi* and *Rajput* castes. To *Kolis* or *Ahirs*, agriculture is more or less a supplementary occupation providing seasonal work during the busy season. Cultivators as a class are conservative in outlook and superstitious in belief. For generations together they were under the debt of the village moneylenders and remained satisfied with getting a bare subsistance. It was a normal practice for a cultivator to mortgage even his standing crop to the moneylenders and to borrow sums on that at heavy interest rates — sometimes even 100% - in order to observe social customs of marriage, or death rituals, or to incur such other unproductive expenditure. Things have, however, changed rapidly since Independence. Farmers have begun to realise the shortcomings of their unproductive expenses and have begun to take growing interest in methods of better farming. The Co-operative Bank and the Land Mortgage Bank are fast replacing village moneylenders and offering loans at reasonable rates of interest. Farmers are now utilizing fertilizers and better techniques of farming.

The 1951 Census gives the following figures in regard to the number of persons engaged in Agriculture and allied occupations :—

CHAPTER 9

Agriculture and Irrigation

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

TABLE No. 1

Persons engaged in Agriculture in Rajkot District (1951)

Division of cultivating classes	Self-supporting persons		Non-earning dependents		Earning dependents		Total		Agriculture as secondary means of livelihood		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total
1. Cultivators of land wholly or mainy owned.	70,257	5,205	72,055	88,890	27,466	71,270	1,69,778	1,65,365	27,022	66,227	93,249
2. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	16,656	993	15,865	18,130	6,234	17,291	38,755	36,414	4,326	10,544	14,870
3. Cultivating labourers ..	8,178	1,102	4,266	5,198	1,840	4,039	14,284	10,339	7,334	17,575	24,909
4. Non-cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent receivers.	2,430	792	3,435	6,194	489	515	6,354	7,501	1,737	908	2,645
All Classes ..	97,521	8,092	95,621	18,412	36,029	93,115	2,29,171	2,19,619	40,419	95,254	1,35,973

TABLE No. 2

Persons engaged in allied Agricultural Occupations in Rajkot District (1951)

Categories	Employers		Employees		Independent		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Stock raising ..	197	9	510	14	8,237	655	8,944	678
2. Rearing of small animals and insects.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Plantation Industries.	7	1	23	..	2,087	166	2,117	167
4. Forestery and collection of products not elsewhere specified.	8	..	21	18	172	49	201	67
Total ..	212	10	554	32	10,496	870	11.262	912

Agricultural population is spread throughout the district though Lodhika, Jam-Kandorna, Kotda-Sangani, Maliya and Paddhari talukas are over-whelmingly agricultural in nature. Rajkot is the only taluka where urban population is more than rural population. This is because the district comprises Rajkot city, the biggest city in the whole of Saurashtra, which alone accounts for about 73% of the total population of Rajkot taluka.

The following table gives the rural population of the district divided among various talukas :—

TABLE No. 3

Rural population, Rajkot (talukawise) (1951)

Sr. No.	Taluka	Males	Females	Total	Percentage to the total population in the taluka
1	Babra*	20,700	19.896	40,596	85·5
2	Dhoraji	39,535	39,079	78,614	48·0
3	Gondal	25,602	24,951	50,553	54·3
4	Jam-Kandorna	13,314	12,931	26,245	83·6
5	Jasdan	29,140	27,098	56,838	78·4
6	Jetpur	23.173	22,409	45,582	61·5
7	Kotda-Sangani	10,073	9,745	19,818	82·4
8	Kunkavav*	34,373	33,202	67,575	73·9
9	Lodhika	7,294	7,250	14,544	87·8
10	Maliya	17,445	17,142	34,587	86·0
11	Morvi	42,447	41,428	83,875	67·3
12	Paddhari	12,063	11,961	24,024	86·7
13	Rajkot	25,208	24,342	49,550	27·2
14	Wankaner	22,575	21,477	44,052	72·4
	Total ..	3,22,942	3,13,511	6,36,453	60.8

* These two talukas have since been transferred to Amreli District.

CHAPTER 5

Agriculture and Irrigation

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood to 4,48,790 persons, including self-supporting persons and their dependents both earning and non-earning, besides providing subsidiary occupation to a fairly large number of persons. In tables 1 and 2 are included persons engaged in agricultural cultivation; landowners cultivating and non-cultivating; farm labourers; garden cultivators; labourers working in forest; and persons engaged in stock raising and plantation. The majority of workers on land are the cultivating owners numbering as many as 3,35,143 who work on their own fields. In view of the recently introduced land reforms, the number of such cultivating owners goes on increasing every year. As far as allied agricultural occupations are concerned, stock raising came first engaging 9,622 persons in the district.

AGRICULTURAL SEASONS

There are three clear cut seasons, *viz.*, monsoon or *Kharif*, winter or *rabi* and summer or *unalu*. Cropping in *rabi* and hot season is possible only where irrigation facilities exist. Almost 94% of the crops is fed by monsoon rains in *kharif* season. The main *kharif* season crops are *bajri*, *jowar*, cotton, groundnut, til, paddy, maize, castor, *mug*, *math*, *adad*, sugarcane, etc The sowing operations in *kharif* season start in the last week of June or the beginning of July while harvesting starts in September or October. The *rabi* season sets in by the middle of October or beginning of November and harvesting of the crops takes place in February-March. Crops taken in *rabi* season are wheat, gram, *methi*, onion, garlic, chillies, maize and lucerne, carrots, sweet potatoes, etc. Cotton is sown in July and picked in February-March, while sugarcane is planted in December-January and harvested in the same months next year. Vegetables such as cabbage, cauliflower, peas, brinjals, chillies, beans, *methi*, etc. are grown in *rabi* season while *bhinda*, *guwar*, *choli*, etc., are grown in the hot season.

The rainy season sets in, the middle of June when south-west winds bring the first showers of the season. However, it is only in July that the real monsoon starts in this district. July gets almost the bulk of rain sometimes bringing in torrential rains and flood while August has comparatively little rain. September brings even less and October has almost negligible precipitation. Though the average rainfall in the district is estimated at 24 inches the parts of the district touching the Sorath, Gir and Girnar area, *viz.*, Dhoraji, Upleta, Gondal, Vadia, etc., get more rainfall, while the northern parts of Maliya touching the Rann of Kutch and parts of Morvi and Wankaner get comparatively less, *i. e.*, on an average about 15 to 20 inches.

RAINFALL

The following table gives the number of rainy days and rainfall figures recorded (monthwise) at a few raingauge stations for some selected years since 1901 :—

TABLE No. 4

Rainfall Returns of Rajkot District for 1908, 1928, 1938, 1948 and 1961.

Sr. No.	Stations	1908		1918		1928		1938		1948		1961	
		Total rainy days	Total rainfall	Total rainy days	Total rainfall	Total rainy days	Total rainfall	Total rainy days	Total rainfall	Total rainy days	Total rainfall	Total rainy days	Total rainfall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Rajkot ..	38	19·23	12	9·97	34	23·76	26	21·32	17	10·25	41	29·42
2	Morvi ..	26	12·73	10	8·61	27	17·22	23	15·52	22	12·82	34	28·73
3	Gondal ..	36	27·21	10	6·55	30	21·37	29	18·91	26	16·74	35	21·55
4	Dhoraji ..	41	34·82	9	3·17	31	17·66	26	19·93	21	17·83	33	28·27
5	Jasdan ..	30	22·34	6	12·58	30	25·95	22	23·89	23	10·90	32	23·57
6	Wankaner ..	37	23·09	12	7·30	31	22·38	18	14·25	19	11·44	33	21.00

TABLE No. 5

Rajkot District Rainfall Returns

The following table gives the number of rainy days and the rainfall recorded at a few raingauge stations for the years 1938 to 1957

Average of 20 years (from 1938 to 1957)

Sr. No.	Stations	Pre-Monsoon (1st April to 31st May)		Monsoon (1st June to 31st September)		Post-Monsoon (1st October to 30th November)		Winter (1st December to 31st March)		Total	
		No of rainy days	Rainfall	No of rainy days	Rainfall	No of rainy days	Rainfall	No. of rainy days	Rainfall	No. of rainy days	Rainfall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Rajkot ..	0·6	0·39	25·1	21·40	1·3	0·70	0·4	0·99	27·5	22·60
2	Morvi ..	0·5	0·21	22·1	17·65	0·6	0·39	0·5	0·12	23·7	18·37
3	Gondal .	0·7	0·53	28·5	24·64	1·3	1·21	0·5	0·09	31·1	26·48
4	Dhoraji ..	0·3	0·30	27·5	23·05	1·6	1·22	0·3	0·08	29·9	24·65
5	Jasdan ..	0·5	0·59	28·1	23·35	1·5	0·98	0·3	0·12	30·5	25·05
6	Wankaner ..	0·4	0·15	21·6	18·91	0·9	0·65	0·4	0·13	23·3	19·84

RAINFALL

Though the data relating to the years and the number of stations are not sufficient to arrive at any definite conclusions about the decrease or increase in the rainfall during the last fifty years it can be seen from the above two tables that the total number of rainy days in a year as well as the total yearly rainfall have increased during the last twenty years. The tables also bring out, more or less vividly, the marked variation from north to south. Rainfall is much less in the northern parts of the district such as Morvi and Wankaner as compared to Gondal, Rajkot and Dhoraji in the south.

SOILS

The district has got three main typers of soils: medium black, alluvial (salty) and mixed red. The medium black soil occupies a major part of the district and is sub-classed into : (1) *kali* or *karal dharod* and (2) *rechak*. These soils are located in talukas of Rajkot, Upleta, Jasdan, Gondal, Wankaner, Morvi and Paddhari mahal. Coastal alluvial soil is found in some parts of Maliya mahal especially on the coastal side while red soil is mostly spread over Jetpur, Jasdan, Wankaner and in some parts of Paddhari and Rajkot.

The following table shows the chemical analysis of the soils of the district :—

TABLE No. 6

Analysis of Soils of Rajkot District

Particulars	Soil types				
	Medium Black	Salty	Sandy	Mixed Red	*Dharod*
Local Name	*Kali* or *Karal*	*Rechak* or *Kharach*	*Retal*	*Lal* or *Rati*	*Dharod*
Area under each type (in acres).					
Colour					
Depth ..	0' to 2'	2' to 2½'	1' to 2'	3' to 5'	0' to 1'
Moisture	5.30	4 78	1 38	6 05	7 24
		Per cent on over dry matter			
Organic matter ..	3 48	1.53	1 73	4.98	0 59
Calcium carbonate ..	8.16	15 30	4 76	1.34	7 84
Sand	32.40	30 64	73 78	43.18	39 33
Clay	26 25	23.25	6.25	13.75	21.25
Silt	22 50	24 50	12.50	11 75	23.75
Textural class ..	Clayloam	Loamy	Sandy	Sandy to Sandy loam	Sandy loam
Organic carbon ..	2 34	0.89	0 63	2.89	0 34
Nitrogen	0.084	0.033	0 052	0 061	0.043
H Value	9.0	8 05	8.0	7 5 to 8.0	9.0
	Milligram(s) per cent.				
Phosphoric acid ..	20.60	10 39	8 75	8.06	9.63
Potash	23 45	28.02	25 31	33 44	19.28
	Meli equivalent (s) per cent.				
Exchange calcium	2.0	51.5	64 5	27 5	2 0
Exchange magnesium	1.96	8 36	7.05	1 66	7.83
Exchange sodium potasium	1.86	6 17	0.98	1.57	1.76
Total, bases ..	5.82	66.03	72.53	30.73	11.59

CHAPTER 5

Agriculture and Irrigation

SOILS

Medium Black Soil :--This type of soil is predominantly found in the district. Formed out of Deccan trap, this is generally blackish in colour, is easy to work upon and suitable to all aypes of crops. Its qualities are suited to dry climate and its power of holding moisture enables the crops to bear unharmed seasons of scarcity which would prove fatal to any crops on the red soil. Rich in mineral and organic matter this soil is particularly favourable to cotton, groundnut, *bajri*. *jowar* and wheat.

The medium black soil is further sub-classed into *dharod* and *rechak* The *dharod* soil due to its slopy nature has been deprived of the finer particles of clay which are eroded away leaving behind the coarse particles and pebbles. The soil has a poor depth and it needs plenty of water and manure for a good crop production. By far the greater part of Rajkot, Wankaner, Morvi, Lodhika, Kandorna and Jasdan talukas is under *dharod* soil. The crops chiefly grown in this type of soil are *bajri*, *jowar*, *mug* and groundnut. The *rechak* (also known as *kharach*) soil has got more deposits of salt on this surface. It cannot bear heavy rain or moisture: cotton, *jowar*, paddy and sugarcane crops are grown favourably in this soil.

Alluvial Soil.—Alluvial soil is locally known as *goradu* and is sub-classed into *mithi goradu* and *khari goradu*, the former being more fertile than the latter. It is formed on river banks or in coastal areas by the deposition of sediment The soil on the river banks is richer and much more productive.

Mixed soil, locally called *rati* is found in Vadia, Jasdan and Wankaner and occupies a large part in this area. It is comparatively less fertile and needs good amount of manuring and irrigation. It is particularly favourable to the growth of pulses, millets and groundnut.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

The problem of fragmentation of holdings cannot be said to be a serious one in this district where small holdings are not found in large numbers. The size of the holdings varies from taluka to taluka. The greater portion of the land is held by persons having holdings between 25 and 100 acres As Table No. 8 indicates, about 60%, of the total land in the district was occupied by that group in 1956-57. Holdings in most of the talukas are of medium size but they are so divided among family members and in some cases scattered in fragments over villages and talukas that the size of a holding does not give an accurate guide to the average size of the unit of cultivation. In the talukas of Morvi, Gondal and Jasdan the holdings below five acres are larger in number than in other talukas while in Jetpur holdings over 100 acres are larger than in other talukas. Jetpur is the only taluka in the district where no one holds land less than five acres while in Rajkot taluka

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

no holding exceeds 100 acres. The average size of the holdings for the district as a whole works out a little more than 27 acres which is not much below the economic holdings (32 acres) of this district as arrived at by the Agrarian Reforms Commission.

In 1954, the Government of Saurashtra enacted a law called the Saurashtra Prevention of Fragmentation and Regulation of Holdings Act, with a view to starting the process of consolidation of holdings and stopping their further fragmentation. The Act fixed standard areas *i. e.* the minimum area necessary for profitable cultivation as a separate plot—for different districts as follows (with a provision that 'The Government may, after such inquiry as it deems fit, specify the revised standard area in relation to any local area by a notification in the Official Gazette :—

Local area	...	Standard area
1		2
1. Jamnagar District	...	Bagayat Acre 1 Jirayat Acres 2
2. Rajkot District	...	Bagayat Acre 1 Jirayat Acres 2
3. Bhavnagar District	...	Bagayat Acre 1 Jirayat Acres 2
4. Junagadh District—		
(a) Five miles wide sea-shore belt touching Mangrol, Chorvad, Maliya and Veraval	..	Bagayat Acre ½ Jirayat Acres 2
(b) Porbandar Vartu-Kantha	...	Bagayat Acre ½ Jirayat Acres 2
(c) Rest of Junagadh District	..	Bagayat Acre ½ Jirayat Acres 2
5. Surendranagar District	..	Bagayat Acre 1 Jirayat Acres 2

The standard area is fixed with a view to keeping the cultivator fully employed on the field and the yield from such an area is expected to be sufficient to cover the cost of cultivation and Government revenue assessment with a margin of a reasonable profit. On account of difference in quality of soil, climate, standard of husbandry and other factors, standard areas for different types of land vary from district to district as shown in the above schedule. Any land which is less than the above standard area is to be treated as a fragment.

CHAPTER 5

Agriculture and Irrigation

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

The Act provided that no holding should exceed the maximum holding which is defined as a holding the area of which does not exceed three times the economic holdings as shown in the First Schedule to the Saurashtra Land Reforms Act, 1951. This schedule shows the economic area for different districts as follows :—

Regions	Area of culturable land.
1	2
1. Surendranagar District	40 acres.
2. Jamnagar District :	
(a) Jam Jodhpur Taluka and Amran Chovisi of Jodia Mahal.	32 acres
(b) Kalawad Taluka	36 acres
(c) Rest of Jamnagar District ...	40 acres
3. Bhavnagar District –	32 acres
4. Rajkot District —	
(a) Morvi Taluka, Wankaner Taluka, Maliya Mahal, Panchal Area (Babra Taluka*), Rajkot Taluka, Paddhari Mahal, Lodhika Mahal and Kotda Sangani Mahal	40 acres
(b) Babra Taluka * excluding Panchal area, Jasdan Taluka, Kandorna Mahal, Gondal Taluka, Kunkavav Taluka * and Jetpur Taluka	32 acres
(c) Dhoraji Taluka including Upleta Peta Mahal	28 acres
5. Junagadh District —	
(a) Ranavav and Porbandar Taluka excluding Ghed area	40 acres.
(b) Ghed area	24 acres
(c) Five miles wide sea-shore belt from Madhavpur to Kodinar, Kutiana proper, Mandva, Kaji Thepda, Ujad Thepda, Baloch and Bhadar Chhel Bhag.	20 acres
(d) Rest of the Junagadh District	32 acres.

(*Now in Amreli District.)

TABLE No. 8

Quinquennial statement of holdings in Government Ryotwari Area in Rajkot district (1957-58)

Magnitude Groups	Class 'A'			Class 'B'			Class 'C'			Total	
	No. of persons	Area* held in acres and gunthas		No. of persons	Area held in acres and gunthas		No. of persons	Area held in acres and gunthas		No. of persons	Area held in acres and gunthas
		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam		
Up to 5 acres ..	4,308	12,336-25	18-5	57	187-21	50-0	23	46-12	34-0	4,388	12,672-23
Over 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	14,743	1,82,619-39	226-2	183	2,164-31	24-18	46	175-9	331-25	14,972	1,85,542-4
Over 15 acres and upto 25 acres.	20,635	4,18,661-17	285-32	527	14,002-35	16-0	51	521-4	481-0	21,213	4,33,968-8
Over 25 acres and upto 100 acres.	31,954	12,73,643-33	4,688-13	322	8,776-7	38-18	80	2,009-29	846-0	32,356	12,89,982-20
Over 100 acres and upto 500 acres.	814	86,300-6	692-32	79	9,526-36	..	6	303-12	360-0	899	97,183-6
Over 500 acres ..	2	1,106-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,106-12
Total ..	72,456	19,74,668-12	5,891-4	1,168	34,658-10	128-36	206	3,055-26	2,052-25	73,830	20,20,454-33

Class 'A' : Those persons who cultivate land themselves with or without the help of hired labour.
Class 'B' : Those persons who do not cultivate land themselves, but supervise and direct cultivation by labourers or farm servants.
Class 'C' : Those who receive rent but do not directly or indirectly take part in cultivation.
*40 Gunthas = 1 Acre.

TABLE No. 9

Quinquennial statement of holdings in Government Ryotwari Area in Rajkot district (talukawise) 1957-58.

Acre groups	Class	Jasdan			Kunkavav*			Babra*		
		Number of persons	Area in acres and gunthas		Number of persons	Area in acres and gunthas		Number of persons	Area in acres and gunthas	
			Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam
1 to 5 acres ..	A	444	1,104-00	..	130	239-20	4-12	228	487-11	..
	B	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	132-8	..
	C	10	.	34-00	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 to 15 acres ..	A	1,369	14,520-00	..	491	4,327-16	40-4	417	5,195-33	..
	B	.	..	..	10	64-21	..	79	948-00	..
	C	28	..	277-00	.	..	..	..	..	..
16 to 25 acres ..	A	1,943	38,817-00	..	705	11,048-37	48-11	681	18,218-17	..
	B	..	..	..	5	126-37	..	166	3,486-00	..
	C	26	..	481-00	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 to 100 acres ..	A	3,345	1,25,196-00	..	1,406	55,579-8	44-23	2,198	1,06,206-17	..
	B	..	..	..	2	54-25	..	72	2,129-10	..
	C	24	..	846-00	2	51-31	..	..	..	..
101 to 500 acres ..	A	46	6,051-00	..	22	245-7	223-00	158	18,472-37	..
	B	..	..	..	1	156-16	..	53	6,361-00	..
	C	2	..	280-00	..	..	..	..	..	..
501 acres and above	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	529-12	..
	B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of all groups ..		7,237	1,86,688-00	1,918-00	2,774	71,894-18	360-10	4,091	1,62,168-25	..

A : Those persons who cultivate land themselves with or without the help of hired labour.
B : Those persons who do not cultivate land themselves, but supervise and direct cultivation by labourers or farm servants.
C : Those who receive rent but do not directly or indirectly take part in cultivation.
* The Talukas of Kunkavav and Babra have since been transferred to the district of Amreli.

TABLE No. 9—(*Contd.*)

Acre groups	Class	Wankaner			Upleta			Dhoraji		
		No. of persons	Area in acres and gunthas		No. of persons	Area in acres and gunthas		No. of persons	Area in acres and gunthas	
			Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam
1 to 5 acres ..	A	181	456-00	..	288	1,073-00	..	482	1,490-13	..
	B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	5	18-31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 to 15 acres ..	A	937	1,048-7	..	2,010	38,585-00	..	1,781	17,920-11	..
	B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	12	129-9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 to 25 acres ..	A	1,479	30,758-25	..	2,430	64,945-00	..	1,394	27,301-34	..
	B	..	..	..	269	8,415-00	..	..	..	..
	C	20	341-18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 to 100 acres ..	A	2,542	5,00,224-39	..	609	21,723-00	..	1,235	45,894-29	..
	B	..	..	..	189	2,763-00	..	..	..	..
	C	37	1,219-28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 to 500 acres ..	A	9	925-27	..	2	235-00	..	5	576-34	..
	B	..	..	..	5	647-00	..	..	..	..
	C	1	184-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
501 acres and above ..	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	516-35	..
	B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of all groups..		5,223	5,35,306-37	..	6,002	1,38,386-00	..	4,898	93,700-36	..

TABLE No. 9—(*Contd.*)

Acre groups	Class	Jetpur			Morvi			Kotda-Sangani		
		Number of persons	Area in acres and gunthas		Number of persons	Area in acres and gunthas		Number of persons	Area in acres and gunthas	
			Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam
1 to 5 acres ..	A	..	..	..	794	2,324	..	66	205- 9	0-27
	B	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	50-00
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	27-21	..
6 to 15 acres ..	A	189	567-28	..	2,563	26,846-12	..	292	3,129-15	27-19
	B	16	170	..	..	..	..	7	67-10	9-32
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	23-00	54-25
16 to 25 acres ..	A	2,421	10,955-00	..	2,755	57,418- 5	..	524	10,645-33	20-00
	B	33	321-00	..	5	119-13	..	7	114-13	16-00
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	179-26	..
26 to 100 acres ..	A	1,262	62,126-00	..	5,178	2,10,835- 4	..	1,254	53,616- 5	98-29
	B	12	509-00	..	..	..	..	26	1,303-11	..
	C	..	..	..	6	277-25	..	4	219-32	..
101 to 500 acres ..	A	331	28,132-00	..	63	7,609- 9	..	25	3,143-10	..
	B	8	621-00	..	..	..	..	4	585-28	..
	C	2	..	80-00	..	..	..	1	118-39	..
501 acres and above ..	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of all groups ..		4,980	1,23,401-28	80-00	11,364	3,05,427-28	..	2,228	73,379-12	287-12

TABLE No. 9—(*Contd.*)

Acre groups	Class	Kandorna			Gondal			Lodhika		
		Number of persons	Area in acres and gunthas		Number of persons	Area in acres and gunthas		Number of persons	Area in acres and gunthas	
			Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam
1 to 5 acres ..	A	255	605-27	..	508	1,648-35	..	62	168-29	..
	B	3	13-22	..	..	..	..	8	24-31	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 to 15 acres ..	A	885	9,275-00	..	1,958	20,019-34	..	180	1,873-22	..
	B	5	144-35	..	8	2,784-00	..	39	331-23	..
	C	..	..	..	2	23-00	..	..	..	..
16 to 25 acres ..	A	1,198	24,329-35	..	1,785	35,507- 6	..	444	10,646-22	..
	B	6	177-28	..	7	206-12	..	19	811- 4	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 to 100 acres ..	A	1,612	63,170-32	..	2,707	1,07,909-00	..	848	38,034-29	..
	B	7	514-27	..	3	197-07	..	4	1,000- 7	..
	C	..	..	..	3	101-14	..	2	75- 1	..
101 to 500 acres ..	A	17	2,001- 2	..	29	3,821-14	..	26	3,016-13	..
	B	1	244- 2	..	..	..	..	7	911-30	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
501 acres and above..	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for all ..		3,989	1,00,477-10	..	7,010	1,72,218- 2	..	1,639	56,889-11	..

CHAPTER 5

Agriculture and Irrigation

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

TABLE No. 9—(*Concld.*)

Acre groups	Class	Paddhari			Rajkot			Maliya		
		Number of persons	Area in acres and gunthas		Number of persons	Area in acres and gunthas		Number of persons	Area in acres and gunthas	
			Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam
1 to 5 acres ..	A	175	451-28	13-6	345	872-0	..	351	1,201-30	..
	B	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	17-0	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 to 15 acres ..	A	365	3,735-28	158-19	1,471	1,765-10	..	835	8,490-22	..
	B	1	..	14-26	..	..	..	18	150-8	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 to 25 acres ..	A	536	10,677-13	217-21	1,498	30,936-15	..	842	16,457-14	..
	B	1	24-11	..	..	..	..	9	144-0	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 to 100 acres ..	A	1,611	67,723-4	4,525-1	3,057	1,22,261-18	..	2,160	92,143-8	..
	B	1	..	38-18	..	..	..	6	229-0	..
	C	2	64-28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									6,884-24	..
101 to 500 acres ..	A	29	3,020-29	405-32	..	..	..	52	..	..
	B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
501 acres and above ..	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of all groups ..		2,721	85,697-21	5,433-3	6,371	1,55,835-3	..	4,280	25,716-39	..

The Act also provided that if a fragment holder intends to sell or lease
The Act also provided that if a fragment holder intends to sell or lease
the fragment it must be sold or leased to the contiguous survey number. If the adjacent holder is not willing to take it the Government would step in and purchase the fragment at the market value to be fixed under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

As regards future fragments of land, the Act prohibited creation of fragments by transfer or partition. Transactions relating to transfer or partition of land so as to create a fragment were declared void.

The Act was amended in 1956 in order to remove certain difficulties experienced by co-operative societies and land mortgage banks in its implementation.

Co-operative societies, the Gujarat State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank and Government provide cheap credit facilities to agriculturists on the security of their lands. As transfer of fragments was prohibited under section 6, agriculturists holding such fragments could not get loans on the security of their lands. The amendment Act was passed so as to remove this difficulty.

LAND UTILISATION

Increased agricultural production depends, among others, upon increased and proper utilisation of land which is the primary source in agriculture. Before the formation of the State of Saurashtra this district was composed of various princely states and estates most of which made no systematic and far-reaching efforts to bring more land under cultivation.

Some of the states had prepared land reclamation schemes but they were not satisfactorily implemented. Efforts recently made by Government have however resulted in bringing more and more land under cultivation and in 1960-61 about 68% of the total land of this district was under cultivation as against only 50% in the whole of Saurashtra* in 1950-51. The following table gives details about cultivated and uncultivated areas in the district in 1960-61 :—

* District figures for 1950-51 are not available as this district did not exist at that time.

CHAPTER 5

Agriculture and Irrigation

LAND UTILISATION

TABLE No. 10

Classification of area in each taluka of Rajkot District (1960-61)

Taluka	Total area by village papers	Forest area	Barren and uncul-turable land	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Cultur-able waste	Permanent Pastures and other grazing lands	Land under miscella-neous trees	Current fallows	Other fallows	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area
Dhoraji ..	1,19,022	..	2,016	827	5	20,288	..	6,664	..	89,222	4,322	93,544
Gondal ..	2,94,845	.	49,999	1,091	4,077	23,332	.	..	..	2,16,346	4,550	2,20,896
Jasdan ..	3,17,164	..	48,433	1,016	2,122	54,543	..	..	2,122	2,08,928	716	2,09,644
Jetpur ..	1,54,627	.	13,094	1,613	864	15,102	..	616	8,447	1,14,851	433	1,15,284
Kandorna ..	1,45,667	..	22,647	1,200	3,448	15,572		..	8,959	93,741	1,344	95,055
Kotda Sangani ..	1,10,480	..	12,686	2,042	21	13,847	1,401	3,443	7,011	70,029	4,800	74,829
Lodhika ..	86,704	..	14,900	690	..	7,536	4	..	3,294	60,280	569	60,849
Maliya	1,73,022	..	32,378	14,185	26	.	.	3,354	..	1,23,089	218	1,23,307
Morvi	4,04,098	..	72,467	1,723	134	22,741	..	..	1,805	3,05,228	2,553	3,07,781
Paddhari ..	1,56,158	1,235	43,973	1,886	633	904	..	..	449	1,07,078	910	1,07,988
Rajkot ..	2,48,220	..	75,860	415	10,551	16,364	..	..	..	1,45,030	12,552	1,59,582
Upleta ..	1,90,990	..	11,427	1,008	220	42,513	90	..	7,305	1,28,427	1,769	1,30,196
Wankaner ..	2,75,522	..	53,066	3,009	13,274	55,416	..	22,980	1,033	1,26,744	461	1,27,205
District Total ..	26,76,429	1,235	4,52,946	30,705	35,375	2,88,158	1,495	37,057	40,465	17,88,993	35,197	18,24,190

CHAPTER 5

Agriculture and Irrigation

CROPPED AREA

The cultivated area includes area sown as well as the area lying fallow and excludes the area cropped more than once during an agricultural year. The total cultivated area in the district was 18,24,190 acres, *i. e.* about 68 per cent of the total geographical area. In the north-eastern parts of the district consisting mainly of Wankaner, Rajkot and Jasdan the percentage of cultivated area to total area was less as compared to the other parts of the district. The percentage varied considerably from one taluka to another. It was as high as about 79 in Dhoraji taluka, while it stood at about 46 in Wankaner taluka.

The uncultivated area includes area under forest, barren and unculturable land put to non-agricultural uses, culturable waste, pastures, land under tree crops and grooves and other fallows.

FOREST

The district has only a small area under forest. As has been shown in the tables given below, 8,038 acres of land was recorded as forest area and 49,625 acres as *vidi* area. The *vidis* are vast open areas of grass. These were under the charge of the Revenue Department till 1959 when they were brought under the jurisdiction of the Forest Department. It will be noted that of the total area of 8,038 acres as many as 7,538 acres have been recorded as forests of unclassed area. These areas have been taken over for afforestation purposes and they do not, therefore, yield any revenue except that which accures from the sale of grass grown on such areas.

Statement showing the forest or Vidi areas in Rajkot District.

Name of Taluka	Forest area in acres		*Vidi* area in acres
	Protected	Unprotected.	
1	2	3	4
Rajkot	..	..	7,900
Jasdan	..	4,400	7,702
Lodhika	..	..	1,203
Paddhari	..	..	1,917
Morvi	..	..	5,402
Wankaner	..	600	18,102
Dhoraji	..	N. A.	N. A.
Maliya	..	2,538	155
Jetpur	..	.	635
Upleta	..	..	1,443
Kandorna	..	..	715
Kotda-Sangani	..	..	1,056
Gondal	500	..	..
Total	500	7,538	46,240

Source.—Conservator of Forests (Junagadh Circle).

Barren and unculturable land is land which cannot be brougnt under cultivation unless at a high cost. It occupied about 16 per cent of the total geographical area and more than 50 per cent of the total uncultivated area of the district. In 1960-61 of 4,52,946 acres of such land, Rajkot taluka occupied the largest area *i. e.* 75,860 acres while Dhoraji had only 2,016 acres-the lowest in the whole district. Culturable

CHAPTER 5

Agriculture and Irrigation

FOREST

waste land—land which can be cultivated at reasonable cost and effort—occupied 35,375 acres in the district. Wankaner and Rajkot occupied more than 67 per cent of the total culturable waste land of the district. Permanent pastures and other grazing land came next in importance to barren and unculturable land and occupied more than 32 per cent of the total uncultivated area. Of the remaining, other fallows occupied 40,465 acres while over 30,700 acres consisted of land put to non-agricultural uses. The land under trees and grooves occupied only a negligible proportion of the land and was reported only in Kotda-Sangani and Upleta talukas of the district.

The gross cropped area of the district was 18,24,190 acres in 1960-61, of which 35,197 acres of land was cropped more than once; hence net cropped area in the district in that year came to 17,88,993 acres.

It will be seen from the comparison of Tables Nos. 11 and 12 with Table 20 on page 202 that the non-food crops occupied much larger area (almost double) as compared to the food crops. This clearly shows the important place of the non-food crops in the district. Among the important non-food crops are groundnut, cotton and fodder. Sugarcane, chillies, and vegetables also occupied a considerable part of the land while fruits, drugs and narcotics etc. occupied only a negligible portion. Fruits occupied a meagre area of 33 acres in the whole district. Most of the crops are taken in *kharif* season. Less than seven percent of gross cropped area is under crops taken in *rabi* season.

CEREALS

Cereals occupied 5,77,250 acres in the district in 1960-61. Jowar, bajri and wheat are the important cereals grown; other cereals like rice, maize, etc., are grown only on a small scale. The following table gives the acreage under different cereals in 1960-61 :—

TABLE No. 11

Area under cereals in each taluka of Rajkot District in 1960-61

Taluka	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajri	Maize	Other cereals	Total cereals
1. Dhoraji ..	1,358	1,396	3,004	3,268	191	..	10,117
2. Gondal ..	4,138	8,102	22,762	12,511	237	..	47,750
3. Jasdan ..	1,547	13,464	43,946	27,930		..	86,887
4. Jetpur ..	1,054	1,962	10,145	15,679	40	..	29,789
5. Kandorna ..	796	1,256	7,181	7,368	11	22	16,634
6. Kotda Sangani	1,143	3,040	10,465	4,830	173	..	20,560
7. Lodhika ..	760	3,387	11,569	4,448	28	..	20,192
8. Maliya ..	1	252	33,520	16,931	..	..	50,704
9. Morvi ..	284	3,125	72,361	44,415	2	522	1,20,709
10. Paddhari ..	516	3,905	21,656	9,672	40	..	35,789
11. Rajkot ..	2,565	9,378	31,175	20,044	203	..	63,365
12. Upleta ..	868	1,241	5,059	10,284	27	..	17,479
13. Wankaner ..	304	4,365	26,695	25,911	..	..	57,275
istrict Total..	16,234	55,782	3,00,438	2,03,291	961	544	5,77,250

Bajri (spiked Millet) is a very important cereal crop in the district yielding rank only to *Jowar*. It occupied 2,03,291 acres of land in the district in the year 1960-61. It is finer grain than *jowar* requiring more careful tillage and can be grown in almost all types of soils and climatic conditions prevailing in the district. *Bajri* is generally grown on fields where the previous crop was groundnut except in Maliya, Wankaner and Morvi talukas where it is grown after cotton. Ploughing is generally not done but one or two harrowings are applied which help in destroying weeds and leaving the soil in fine tilth. The crop is generally not watered. Farm yard manure is applied at the rate of about 10 cart-loads per acre. Sowing is done after the first good rainfall in July with the help of a seed drill locally known as *dantal* and the rate is 2 to 2½ kgms. of seeds per acre. The normal distance kept between two plants is 6" to 9". A timely rainfall in August always favours the growth of the crop. The plants of *bajri* are thinned when they attain a height of about 6". The crop ripens in October when the whole crop is harvested, bundled, stacked, and the earheads removed and threshed. It gives about 100 kgms. of grain per acre. Its fodder is inferior in quality to that of *jowar* and consists of leaves and tender parts. Stacks either serve as manure or are even used as fuel. Grain is separated and the powdered fodder called 'dur' is utilized as cattle fodder. Cost of cultivation is Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per acre. Farmers generally keep a major part of the crop for their own use and sell the rest to wholesalers. The price of the *bajri* in 1960-61 was between Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 per maund in the wholesale market and Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 in the retail market. There are no proved varieties recommended by the Department of Agriculture except No. 207 which is now being increasingly cultivated on Morvi and Maliya side. No. 28-15-2 is also being tried in other parts of the district.

Jowar (Indian Millet) is the most widely grown cereal crop in the district covering 3,00,438 acres of land that is over 16 per cent of the total cropped area-in 1960-61. It is grown more to get fodder than grain. In parts of Gondal, Dhoraji, Upleta and Jetpur talukas, *jowar* is almost exclusively grown for fodder. *Jowar* which can be grown all the year round is generally sown in *kharif* or *rabi* for grain purposes and in hot season for fodder purposes. The local varieties grown are *Dholio* (*Deshi*), *satpandadi* and *chasathio* in *kharif* season, *jundhali*, *wagadi*, or *shialu* in *rabi* and *chasathio* in summer. The distaince between two rows is generally kept between 18 to 27 inches. Before sowing, the surface of the soil is properly levelled ; seed is then drilled and covered with a plank. Sowing is done at the rate of 4 to 5 kgms. per acre for grain crop and 30 to 40 kgms. for fodder crop. *Mug* and *muth* are sometimes sown with *jowar*. Farm yard manure is generally not applied except where it is grown by irrigated waters. The *deshi* variety is ready for harvest in 3½ to 4 months while *satpandadi* and

chasuthio take 2½ to 3 months. The crop is cut by *Dantarda* (sickles) close to the ground and exposed to sun for about three days when the earheads are cut off and carried to the threshing floor. Threshing is done under the feet of bullocks. Grains are then winnowed in gentle breeze which separates the husk from the grain. The crop yields the best harvest when rainfall is well distributed. Heavy rainfall during flowering and seed formation proves harmful. Jowar yields on an average 60 to 70 kgms. of grain and 600 to 700 kgms. of fodder per acre. It is an exhausting crop with the result that the next crop sown in the same field remains weak and needs good manuring. Jowar is generally not given fertilizers when it is primarily sown for fodder. The cost of cultivation is 80 to 100 rupees per acre. Its price in 1960-61 was Rs. 6 to Rs. 7·50 per maund in the wholesale market and Rs. 7 to Rs. 8·50 per maund in the retail market.

Dangar or *kamod* (paddy) occupied 16,234 acres of land in 1960-61. It is grown under irrigation and requires good deep soils. *Kyaris* or transplantation method of paddy cultivation is not practised in this district. There is generally no fixed rotation, but it is customary to grow paddy in the plots where wheat was previously taken. Preparatory tillage starts in April or May and one or two cross ploughings are then given followed by two to three harrowings. Farm yard manure of about 20 to 25 cart loads per acre is applied. After the first good rain of the season sowing operations start and seed at the rate of 10 to 15 kgms. is sown in rows of 18″ to 36″ by the help of seed drill. Besides farmyard manure, a doze of 200 to 250 kgms. of manure mixture or 50 to 60 kgms. of ammonium sulphate is also applied. Varieties grown are *deshi jadi* (coarse), *deshi jhini* (fine) and *basmati*. Paddy which is sown in early July begins to get flowers in early September and grain formation starts at the end of September. Harvesting starts in the middle of October and continues till the middle of November. The yield of rice depends as much on plentiful and constant supply of water as on the character of the soil. Average yield generally varies between 600 and 700 kgms. per acre while give about 1,000 to 1,200 kgms. of straw. Cattle generally do not relish paddy straw but it is preserved and stocked for days of scarcity. Cost of cultivation may be estimated at Rs. 200 to 250 per acre. The prices current in 1960-61 were Rs. 6-50 to Rs. 8 per maund in

wholesale and Rs. 7-50 to Rs. 9-00 per maund in retail markets.

Gahu (wheat) is a *rabi* crop generally taken after the *kharif* crops of *bajri*, groundnut or paddy. In 1960-61 it covered an area of 55,782 acres of land. In about 25 per cent. of the area, wheat is grown after the land is allowed to remain fallow. (The field which is not cropped in the previous season is called fallow.) As the lighter soils are not able to grow two successive crops, namely *kharif* and *rabi* in the same year, the field may be allowed to remain fallow in *kharif*. The term fallow is locally known as "Vesal" or Pachhiu". This system is principally followed in Wankaner, Morvi, Maliya, Rajkot, Lodhika, Paddhari and Jasdan talukas. Dry wheat is sometimes grown in Maliya if there are good late rains. Wheat is sown in October at a seed rate of 40 to 50 kgms. per acre by cross drilling which does not permit interculturing. A system has been recently introduced to sow wheat at 9″ to 18″ apart in rows which facilitate interculturing and weeding. In most of the cases farm yard manure at the rate of 25 to 40 cart loads per acre is applied to the previous crop and a doze of manure mixture at the rate of 200 to 250 kgms. per acre is given to wheat before sowing. Wheat is harvested by sickles and threshed under the feet of bullocks. The yield on an average is 500 to 600 kgms. per acre. The *bhusa* (husk) is given to cattle in scarcity years and is also mixed with clay and dung to prepare plaster for mud walls. The local varieties of wheat grown are *lalkatha, banshi, putalia* or *popatia.* All these varieties, except the last, are susceptible to black rust. In years of heavy rust, as in 1956-57 farmers lost almost 60% of their crops. Improved rust resistent varieties N. P. 710 and kenphad are being more and more favoured by farmers. The area under trem is on the increase and about 25 per cent. of the area under wheat in the district is already covered by these improved varieties especially N. P. 710. The latter has proved adaptable to a wide range of climatic conditions.It gives high quality grains. Cost of cultivation for an acre of wheat may be estimated at Rs. 200 to 250 per acre. Wheat prices in 1960-61 were Rs. 8 to 9 per maund in wholesale and Rs. 9 to 10 in retail markets. The improved varieties which are white types usually fetch about a rupee more.

Makai (maize) is a minor cereal crop grown principally for fodder. It occupied an area of only 961 acres in 1960-61. It is grown all the year round but generally it is sown as an irrigated crop in *kharif* season. Seed required for sowing per acre is 20 to 30 kgms. when "line sown' and 40 to 50 kgms. when ' cross sown '. Cattle especially milch cattle, relish this fodder. As much as 12,000 to 15,000 kgms. of green fodder is obtained per acre.

The district grows various kinds of pulses, chief among them being *chana* (gram) and *math. Chana*, however, is the most important pulse

CHAPTER 5 — Agriculture and Irrigation

CEREALS

crop in the district. The total area covered by all pulses was 53,053 acres in 1960-61 as shown below :—

TABLE No. 12

Area under pulses in each taluka of Rajkot district in 1960-61.

Sr. No.	Taluka	Gram	Green Gram or Mug	Black Gram or Adad	Math	Val	Other Pulses	Total
1	Dhoraji	16	31	28	12	..	..	87
2	Gondal	844	74	65	37	156	499	1,675
3	Jasdan	441	44	1,760	687	..	..	2,932
4	Jetpur	63	5	59	..	..	42	169
5	Kandorna	12	11	26	10	..	92	151
6	Kotda-Sangani	605	48	40	43	..	308	1,044
7	Lodhika	825	113	17	38	..	89	1,082
8	Maliva	19	7	1	245	..	..	272
9	Morvi	372	280	261	221	..	..	1,134
10	Paddhari	988	11	23	223	..	..	2,245
11	Rajkot	745	81	4	756	..	1,231	2,621
12	Upleta	11	33	20	11	17	..	93
13	Wankaner	302	..	57	2,399	..	2,546	5,304
	District Total..	5,247	738	2,361	4,682	173	4,807	18,009

PULSES

Out of the total area of 18,009 acres under pulses in 1960-61, *chana* occupied as many as 5,247 acres (*i. e.* over 27 per cent.). The area however, varies considerably from year to year depending on the late rains. Good rain in the months of September or October provides an incentive to the farmers to try for a gram crop. It is usually sown after bajri or groundnut in dry lands and after paddy in irrigated lands. Gram is even sown in the interspace of groundnut after irrigated paddy. Seed rate is 7 to 10 kgms. per acre while yield per acre comes to 75 to 100 kgms. on an average. Gram is sown in October and harvested in February. The variety grown is local or *deshi*. The improved variety is *chafla*.

Mug (green gram) occupied an area of 738 acres in the district in 1960-61. It is grown in the kharif season and generally sown along with *bajri* and *jowar*. It is not grown as a main crop because heavy rains in September disturb its growth. It is harvested after the principal crop is over. The harvest is 30 to 40 kgms. per acre. Its leaves and stalks are much relished by cattle. *Mug* like other pulses, can be eaten green as vegetable and when ripened consumed whole or split. The varieties grown in this district are *deshi* and *vagadi*.

Adad (black gram) like *mug* and *math* is not grown alone but is grown as a mixed crop with *bajri*, *jowar*, cotton and sometimes *tal*. It occupied an area of 2,361 acres of land in 1960-61. The yield per acre is almost similar to that of *mug*. Its stalks and leaves form good fodder for cattle. *Adad* pulse is split and consumed as *dal* and is also ground to powder for preparing *papads*.

PULSES

Math (kidney bean) was grown in 4,682 acres of land in the year 1960-61. It is a *kharif* crop and is grown along with jowar in light soils. It is also grown as a main crop in light soils of Wankaner, Morvi, Maliya, Rajkot and Lodhika talukas. Morvi and Wankaner talukas are the chief *math* growing areas in the district. It is sown 18 inches apart with a seed rate of four to five kgms. per acre. It yields 100 to 120 kgms. per acre when grown alone. *Math* in split form is not so widely consumed in this district. It is usually boiled whole with condiments. Bread called *mathia* is also prepared from its flour.

Kalthi (horse gram) is a very minor crop in the district chiefly cultivated in very poor soils or *dharod*. It is grown only in one taluka namely Paddhari. It does not require much water or manure and is used as a preparatory crop on virgin lands. About 8 to 10 pounds of seed, drilled 18 inches apart, are sown per acre early in July and harvested in September-October. It yields 80 to 100 kgms. per acre. The green crop is chiefly used as cattle feed. *Kalthi* is considered a nutritious food and is consumed in place of vegetables, chiefly by middle class families.

OILSEEDS

Oilseeds grown in the district are groundnut, sesamum and castor seed. Groundnut is the most important oilseed crop for it occupied about 98 per cent of the total area under oilseeds in 1960-61 as shown in the following table:—

TABLE No. 13

Area in acres under oilseeds in each taluka of Rajkot district in 1960-61

Taluka	Ground-nut	Ses-samum	Mus-tard	Others	Total edible oilseeds	Non-edible oil-seeds	Total oil seeds
1. Dhoraji ..	63,570	34	..	..	63,604	..	63,604
2. Gondal ..	1,56,906	912	..	..	1,57,818	..	1,57,818
3. Jasdan ..	86,728	10,709		..	97,437	..	97,437
4. Jetpur ..	81,202	..	..		81,202	..	81,202
5. Kandorna ..	69,650	86	..	..	69,736	10	69,746
6. Kotda Sangani	45,507	1,100	..	..	46,607	..	46,607
7. Lodhika ..	37,945	373	..	..	38,318	..	38,318
8. Maliya ..	17,283	494	..	..	17,777	..	17,777
9. Morvi ..	81,219	1,422	.	..	82,641	16	82,657
10. Paddhari ..	66,375	260	..	..	66,635	8	66,643
11. Rajkot ..	83,019	2,208	.	..	85,227	12	85,239
12. Upleta ..	66,261	..	..	.	66,261	..	66,261
13. Wankaner ..	46,179	2,150	..	..	48,329	134	48,463
District Total	9,01,844	19,745	...	..	9,21,592	180	9,21,772

CHAPTER 5

Agriculture and Irrigation

GROUNDNUT

Mandvi (groundnut) is a very important cash crop in the district. It was grown on 9,01,844 acres of land in 1960-61. It is known by different names in different parts, such as *kajukalia* in Morvi and *khokhi* in Jasdan. It is, however commonly known as *magfali* all over the district.

Gondal is the chief groundnut growing taluka in the district. In certain parts of Dhoraji, Upleta, Gondal, Vadia and Jetpur talukas over 60 per cent. of the cropped area is occupied by groundnut alone. Two types of groundnuts are grown : one is erect or bunch type locally called *mathadi mandvi* or *jhini mandvi* or *ubhadi* ; the other is spreading type called *veldi* or *deshi* or *jadi mandvi*. *Veldi* type yields better fodder but is harvested later than *ubhadi* or erect type by about a fortnight. Over 60 per cent. of the total area used for groundnut goes under *veldi* type *Ubhadi* is chiefly grown in Rajkot. Morvi, Wankaner and Jasdan. Sowing in the northern part of the district is still done at traditional spacing of 18″ while in the southern part a wider spacing is kept. Farm yard manure, super phosphate and fishmeal are considered good manures for the crop. Groundnut crop gets the best soil cultivation and treatment in the southern part of the district and there are fields where this crop is grown year after year consecutively for over 20 years in the same furrow. In the northern part of the district groundnut is taken after bajri, jowar or cotton and in that case one ploughing and two to three harrowings are given as preparatory tillage. Seed rate is 30 to 40 kgms. eer acre. Groundnut is a *kharif* crop in this district and is sown in the beginning of July and harvested in September-October Harvesting is done mostly by harrows but in case of *veldi* type, sometimes a plough is used. The harvested crop is collected, heaped and threshed with rakes at convenient times. The pods, stalk and leaves are separated by winnowing. The broken leaves locally known as *palo* are considered very useful fodder. Groundnut on an average yields 200 to 300 kgms. of pods and 400 to 500 kgms. of fodder per acre. It is roasted green or dry and salted and consumed largely. The seeds on extraction yield edible oil which has multiple uses. The oil cake is given to cattle and quite a substantial part is used for manure in mixture with ammonium sulphate and superphosphate. New and improved varieties like AK-12-24 in erect types and samrala-1 and AH-32 in spreading types have been recently introduced. These varieties yield better both in pod and fodder than local types and hence area under these improved varieties is progressively increasing. Attack of *Tikka* disease, especially in southern parts where it is being grown in the same field over several years past, is likely to prove to be a serious danger to this important cash crop.

TII

Tal (sesamum) which is grown both in *kharif* and *rabi* seasons occupied a total of 19,745 acres of land in 1960-61. Two varieties of

GROUNDNUT

Tal are grown in this district-white (yellowish) and black ; the former being grown on a larger scale. especially in Rajkot, Wankaner, Morvi and Maliya. *Tal* is generally grown to increase the fertility of the soil after soil-exhausting crops like jowar, etc. No manuring for this crop is required as the crop itself is considered to be a fertility recuperating crop. Sowing is done at the rate of 500 gms. seed per acre keeping a distance of 18″ between the rows. The plants after they grow yellow and cast off leaves are picked and stocked in the threshing yard. After they get dried they are emptied on a cloth, winnowed and cleaned. The *kharif* crop is ready for harvest in September-October and *rabi* crop in January. Farmers get the *tal* pressed in local *ghanis* and use it for their and is considered to be very nutritious. The oil cake serves as nourishing and is considered to be very nutritious. The oil cake serves as nourishing food for cattle.

Diveli or *Erando* (castor) is a very minor oil crop in the district. It is not sown alone as a single crop but usually sown mixed with cotton or sugarcane. Castor oil is used by farmers as a lubricating oil for cart wheels and for softening leather appliances like moht. It is also used as a hair oil. The cake is used as a manure especially where there is a white ant attack. The stalks and husks are used as fuel.

SUGARCANE

Rajkot Jasdan, Upleta and Gondal talukas are the chief *sherdi* (sugarcane) growing areas in the district. These four talukas had 6,315 acres of land under this crop as against a total of 9,175 in the whole district in 1960-61. Sugarcane is a twelve month crop and requires ample supply of water. It is planted in the month of January or February at the rate of about 15,000 to 20,000 sugarcane sets per acre. However, a modified system of planting in ridges and furrows, 3 feet apart is becoming popular now A heavy doze of farm yard manure of about 60 to 80 cart-loads per acre is applieds a doze of manure mixture of oil cakes of 200 to 300 kgms. and ammonium sulphate of about 75 to 100 kgms. In the southern parts of the district sugarcane is grown mixed with onion or garlic while in other parts it is grown mixed with *adad* or *mag*. The crop is given intensive irrigation. Harvesting starts from January and continues till March. Crushing which starts immediately after. is done with iron cane crushers and in some cases by power crushers. It usually lasts for 6 to 10 days. The average yield of gur varies from 70 to 80 maunds per acre. It is prepared in tins, earthen pots or *bhilas* (lumps).

As the crop has a tendency to exhaust the soil it is not grown in the same field every year but is rotated in alternate years with food crops.

CHAPTER 5

Agriculture and Irrigation

SUGARCANE

TABLE No. 14

Area in acres under sugar crops in each taluka of Rajkot district in 1960-61

Taluka	Sugarcane
1. Dhoraji	182
2. Gondal	1,033
3. Jasdan	2,764
4. Jetpur	355
5. Kadorna	261
6. Kotda Sangani	405
7. Lodhika	264
8. Maliya	...
9. Morvi	672
10. Paddhari	519
11. Rajkot	1,512
12. Upleta	1,006
13. Wankaner	202
District Total ...	9,175

The cultivation of drugs and narcotics occupies only a negligible area in the whole district.

CONDIMENTS AND SPICES

Chillies

Condiments and spices occupied over 4,000 acres of land in 1960-61. Chillies (*Marcha*) which constitute the main crop in the district occupied 3,019 acres of land in 1960-61. They are grown throughout the district but more intensively in Gondal, Kotda-Sangani and Rajkot talukas. The chillies grown on Gondal side are much in demand and are widely used in pickles. The seedlings are first raised in a nursery and are transplanted in July or August after about 45 days. The land is ploughed three or four times and well manured. The first fruits are formed after about three months and they are picked up from the plants and dried in the threshing yard. This is usually in January or February. Chillies yield about 600 to 800 kgms. per acre. Prices ranged between Rs. 20 and 30 per *deshi* maund in 1960-61. Green chillies are much used in vegetables, *chatnis* and pickles. The variety generally liked by people of this district is short, thick and less pungent variety with a scarlet colour. Mites and thrips damage the leaves and crops considerably and limit the extension of the area under this crop.

Lasan (garlic) a very minor crop in the district occupied 824 acres

Lasan (garlic) a very minor crop in the district occupied 824 acres

Farmers usually grow garlic in not more than 20 gunthas at a time. The variety grown is local or *deshi*. Garlic bulbs are planted in the beds 6" to 9" apart in October-November and harvested in February-March. Garlic is used, on a wide scale as a condiment or spice, in *chatnis* and as a seasoning material in vegetables, curries, etc.

CONDIMENTS AND SPICES

Methi

Methi (fenugreek) is grown on a very small scale all over the district. It occupied 518 acres in 1960-61. It is mostly grown under irrigation as a winter crop though it can be grown in any season. Considered as a soil enriching crop *methi* is sown at the seed rate of 10 to 12 kgms. per acre. Seed is used as a spice for preparing pickles and vegetables and as a tonic in medicines. Green leaves of *methi* are used as a vegetable.

TABLE No. 15

Area in acres under condiments and spices in each taluka of Rajkot district in 1960-61

Taluka	Chillies	Garlic	Fenugreek (Methi)	Total condi. and spices
1. Dhoraji	14	146	..	160
2. Gondal	1.150	..	..	1,150
3. Jasdan .. .	646	..	..	646
4. Jetpur	91	..	..	94
5. Kandorna ..	43	22	..	65
6. Kotda Sangani ..	412	..	.	412
7. Lodhika	139	..	..	139
8. Maliya	..	..	..	..
9. Morvi	91		..	156
10. Paddhari ..	0	591	5	610
11. Rajkot	368	..	89	457
12. Upleta	42	..	..	42
13. Wankaner ..	..	..	424	424
District Total ..	3,019	824	518	4,361

CHAPTER 5

Agriculture and Irrigation

FIBRES

TABLE No. 16

Area in acres under fibres in each taluka of Rajkot district in 1960-61

Taluka	Cotton Vagad	Cotton Co 2	Sann-Hemp. (Bombay-Hemp)	Total Fibre
1 Dhoraji	13,812	2,586	..	16,398
2 Gondal	.	4,767	..	1,767
3 Jasdan	7,972	691	.	8,663
4 Jetpur	2,075	..	..	2,075
5 Kandorna	..	4,463	..	4,463
6 Kotda Sangani	.	1,648	..	1,648
7 Lodhika	..	655		655
8 Maliya	53,816	284	..	54,100
9 Morvi	1,00,087	745	1,060	1,01,892
10 Paddhari	2,325	64	..	2,389
11 Rajkot	1,789	.	..	1,789
12 Upleta	.	35,040	..	35,040
13 Wankaner	11,052	2,287	..	13,329
District Total	1,92,928	53,220	1,060	2,47,208

COTTON

Cotton is an important cash crop in the district grown chiefly in areas of Morvi and Maliya. Out of a total area of 2,46,148 acres under cotton in the district in 1960-61, these two talukas accounted for 1,54,842 acres *i. e.* about 63 per cent. Three distinct varieties of cotton are grown : one is closed boll or *dhollera* cotton in the northern part of the district, i. e., in Morvi and Maliya, another is *mathio* near Jasdan and Babra and a third and recently introduced American cotton called *deviraj* or Co-2-170 which is grown almost all over the district. The soil for cotton is well worked, sometimes with a plough. It is manured at the rate of 20 to 25 cartloads of farmyard manure per acre. Sowing starts in July with a spacing of 18″ to 36″ and even 72″ to 80″ if a groundnut row is taken in the interspace. The crop usually begins to flower by the end of November and picking of seed cotton starts in

COTTON

February and lasts till April. Average yield of cotton in this area varies between 200 to 250 kgms. of seed cotton though the irrigated *deviraj* cotton yields a better harvest. The total out-turn of cotton in 1960-61 was 27,956 tons.

No other fibre crops-except *ambadi* on the water channels or *ketki* on the field borders-are grown in the district.

The following table gives the details of agricultural production in the last five years :—

TABLE No. 17

Annual out-turn of principal crops in Rajkot district for the years 1956-57 to 1960-61

(Figures in tons—hundreds)

Crop	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Rice	48	63	60	47	56
Wheat	356	283	348	229	230
Jowar	380	207	236	45	82
Bajri .. .	374	397	633	181	228
Maize	1	1	1	1	1
Gram	32	6	18	13	2
Green Gram .	1	1	1	1	..
Black Gram ..	1	..	1	1	1
Masur	..	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane ..	174	146	144	129	218
Turmeric ..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton	868	529	763	508	609
Groundnut ..	1,925	1,012	2,701	1,306	2,162
Sesamum .	17	17	12	7	1
Castor	..	..	..	..	..

Source.— Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Gujarat.

CHAPTER 5

Agriculture and Irrigation

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

TABLE No. 18

Area in acres under fresh fruits in each taluka of Rajkot district in 1960-61

Taluka	Mangoes	Papaya	Other fresh fruits	Total fresh fruits
1 Dhoraji ..	.	..	..	..
2 Gondal . ..	.	..	..	..
3 Jasdan .. .	..	..	..	..
4 Jetpur . ..	..	21	48	69
5 Kandorna ..	..		..	..
6 Kotda-sangani .	5	..	..	5
7 Lodhika .	..	..	..	..
8 Maliya . ..	..	.	..	..
9 Morvi	..	.	..	..
10 Paddhari .	3	..	.	3
11 Rajkot . ..		.	7	7
12 Upleta	..	..	..	..
13 Wankaner ..	..	15	..	15
District Total ..	8	36	55	99

TABLE No. 19

Area in acres under vegetables in each taluka of Rajkot district in 1960-61

Taluka	Onions	Other vegetables	Total vegetables
1 Dhoraji . .	124	268	392
2 Gondal	.	200	200
3 Jasdan	.	196	196
4 Jetpur .. .	25	121	146
5 Kandorna . .	..	174	174
6 Kotda-sangani	..	.	..
7 Lodhika .. .	..	38	38
8 Maliya	.	398	398
9 Morvi	..	493	493
10 Paddhari	..	219	219
11 Rajkot	..	1,108	1,108
12 Upleta	..	135	135
13 Wankaner	..	213	213
District Total ..	149	35	3,712

No particular area in the district is considered favourable to the cultivation of fruits which occupied a total of only 94 acres of land in 1960-61. Efforts are made here and there to grow fruits like *papaya*, guava, lemon, custard apple, *chiku* and mango but there are no regular orchards. Area under vegetables in the same year was 3,712 acres of which Rajkot alone occupied 1,108 acres *i. e.* about 30 per cent of the total.

Fodder crops occupied a total of 40,121 acres of land in the district in 1960-61. The principal among them is lucerne or *gadab* as it is locally called. Almost every farmer with irrigation facilities grows *gadab* according to his needs. It is sown by broadcasting generally in October or November and after five to seven cuttings it is ploughed down before monsoon. Irrigation at an interval of 6 to 8 days is given. The crop is applied a heavy doze of 40 to 50 cart loads of farm yard manure per acre. Seed rate of 10 to 15 pounds per acre yields 20,000 to 25,000 kgms. of green fodder. It is very much relished by cattle.

TABLE No. 20

Area in acres under fodder crops and under non-food crops in each taluka of Rajkot district in 1960-61

Taluka	Grass and Babuls	Jowar	Others	Total fodder crops	Other miscel-laneous Non-food crops	Total Non-food crops
1. Dhoraji ..	..	..	976	2,604	..	82,606
2. Gondal ..	6,401	..	102	6,503	..	1,69,088
3. Jasdan ..	10,038	..	..	10,038	..	1,16,138
4. Jetpur ..	1,235	..	120	1,355	..	84,692
5. Kandorna	..	..	280	1,431	2,110	77,800
6. Kotda-sangani	3,655	..	498	4,153	..	52,408
7. Lodhika ..	161	..	..	161	..	39,134
8. Maliya ..	56	..	..	56	..	71,933
9. Morvi ..	..	..	..	68	..	1,84,617
10. Paddhari ..	565	..	..	565	..	69,597
11. Rajkot ..	1,288	..	..	1,288	..	88,316
12. Upleta ..	9,925	..	201	10,126	..	1,11,427
13. Wankaner ..	1,326	..	397	1,723	257	63,772
District Total ..	34,650	..	2,574	40,121	2,367	12,11,468

CHAPTER 5 — Agriculture and Irrigation

Jowar is many a time grown for green fodder. One variety known as *chasathia* which has a sweet stalk and is a short duration crop is generally favoured by the farmer and is grown in winter. Maize is also grown for fodder purposes.

AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS

Agricultural operations though varying according to soil, crops, etc., do not differ considerably from area to area. They consist mainly of opening the soil and pulverising or levelling and cleaning the fields; spreading manure and mixing it with the soil; preparing seed beds; sowing or transplanting; intercultiviting; weeding; manuring and top dressing; watching to protect the crops from birds, stray cattle and wild animals; harvesting; threshing and preparing crops for marketing and storing. Besides these, seasonal or regular operations of levelling, bunding, trenching, hedging, well sinking, channel making and reclamation are also undertaken.

Ploughing is done by wooden or iron ploughs to open the land, to dig out the soil and to trap and store water for crops. All irrigated areas need regular ploughing every year but in Maliya, Wankaner and Morvi talukas of the district where cotton or groundnut is grown, even the dry crop areas are ploughed. Ploughing operation is generally done all over the field after the previous crop is harvested. Where the soil is unused or heavy, tractors are preferred for ploughing purposes. The area opened by a plough depends upon the depth and the moisture contents of the soil. However, on an average one plough ploughing about fi e inches deep opens up half an acre of land in a day with the help of one man and a pair of bullocks. A tractor ploughing about eight inches deep can open up about seven acres of land in a day.

Pulverisation of the soil is done by one of the three kinds of implements, (1) a blade harrow called *kaliu* (2) a plank called *samar* and (3) a heavy plank called *madh*. The *kaliu* is used when the clods are soft or when the surface soil is to be tilled and shallow brushes are to be removed. *Samar* and *madh* are generally used to break harder clods. A man helped by two bullocks can cover two to three acres by *kaliu* and three to four acres by *samar* in a day. When the clods are big and hard hand crushing by wooden hammer is also done.

Cleaning operation is usually done by women in batches. They pick up stubbles of the previous crop which hinder the working of implements at the time of sowing and interculturing and which also give room for the hibernation of insects. Where these stubbles are buried deep harrows are used to rake them.

Farm yard manure prepared in pits and heaps by the farmer is carted to the field before the advent of monsoon. It is put in small heaps

(*dhagli*) and spread all over the field just before the monsoon in the early hours when it is less windy. A man can spread some 10 cart loads (each weighing about 500 kgms.) of farm yard manure in a day. In some places farmers invite the nomadic shepherds to quarter their sheep and goats on the fields so that their excreta can be utilized. Sometimes farmers even pay the shepherds by way of tea or grain. Harrowing is done next day to cover the sheep droppings.

Sowing operation of most of the crops is done by sowing seeds but in some cases parts of plants themselves are planted. In case of paddy, for instance, as the seed is very small and the young plant requires special care, seedlings are first raised in a specially raised seed bed and then transplanted. Seeds are sown by broadcasting in irrigated areas and by seed drills in case of dry areas. Where the land is moist enough for seed germination, the seeds are dibbled into the soil by hand as is done in case of *deviraj* cotton. After drilling, the seed is often covered by running a light plank or light harrow over the land. The quantity of seed required per acre would vary from a few ounces to a hundred pounds according to its size and weight and the optimum number of plants per acre to get the best crop.

It is estimated that ordinarily a farmer with the help of a pair of bullocks can sow in about three to four acres in a day; with a wider sowing some six to eight acres may be covered. Sowing operations in this district start roughly with the onset of monsoon. The following statement shows the sowing periods of important crops in the district.

Crops			Sowing period.
Jowar (rabi)	...	...	September-October
Jowar (summer)	...	...	February-March
Jowar (kharif)	...	...	June-July
Bajri	...	...	June-July
Paddy	..	...	June-July
Wheat (kharif)	...	...	October-November
Maize (kharif)	...	...	June-July
Maize (rabi)	...	...	September-October
Maize (summer)	...	...	March
Gram	...	...	September-October
Mag, Math, Adad	...	...	June-July
Groundnuts	...	...	June-July
Sugarcane	...	...	February-March
Cotton	...	...	June-July
Garlic-Methi	...	...	October-November
Onion	...	..	November-December

AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS

Interculturing or *antarkhed* as it is locally called means tilling the soil between the lines of a crop. It is done in order to remove the weeds, to aerate the soil to prepare a mulch (a loose layer of dry soil as covering), to conserve soil moisture useful for the crop, to prune the roots so as to encourage a deep root system and to kill harmful insects hibernating in the soil. The implements used for this purpose are *beli*, *ekaliu* and *rapat*. The *beli* takes two interspaces while *ekaliu* and *rapat* take one interspace. A man with two bullocks can work these implements in three to four acres. The number of interculturings depends on crop spacings.

Weeding operation known locally as *Nindvu* is done to remove weeds that are in line with the crop and so escape the hoes. It is either done by hand or by a weeding hook (*datardi* or *choria*). In the southern parts of the district hand weeding is done in almost all the crops. Most of the crops require two or three weedings.

Top dressing consists of applying quick-acting manures to the surface of the soil and then mixing it up with the soil. It is done by stirring the soil with the help of a special implement known as *beli*. Some crops require additional amount of manure after germinating. The sugarcane crop requires three to four top-dressings.

Canals, tanks and wells provide irrigation to crops. Canals or tanks irrigate the soil mostly by gravitational flow, while in the case of wells the water is lifted by water-lifts called *kos* or *moht* driven by a bullock or bullocks or by mechanically operated pumps. In canal or tank irrigation a man can irrigate two to three acres of land in a day. In case of *kos* or other water lifting devices, in addition to a man required for controlling and applying the water, labour has to be employed also for operating the water-lifts. Half an acre of land can thus be irrigated by two men and two bullocks. Women sometimes work upon the *kos* or irrigate the fields. Intervals of irrigations vary from crop to crop; paddy and sugarcane need watering at an interval of three to four days, while wheat, carrot, onion, etc., at five to seven days. The usual doze of irrigation varies from 1·5 acre-inches to 2 acre-inches. An acre-inch roughly measures 3,630 cubic feet of water. In a well having a depth of about 30 to 40 feet, a *kos* or a *moht* having a capacity of 30 gallons can be drowned about 35 to 40 times in an hour and water lifted up to the land to that extent.

In order to protect crops from pests and diseases farmers have to take certain precautionary measures. A mention of some of the pests and diseases is made separately in this chapter. The standing grain crops have to be watched during the season lest birds and other animals eat away the grain. Farmers scare away the birds by throwing stones

with slings while stray cattle are generally caught and impounded in the cattle-pound. Sometimes they erect, with the help of bamboos, scare-crows or false watchmen locally known as *chadio*. Cattle and birds mistake them for a living watchman and apprehending danger do not enter the farm. Rats damage crops and farmers use zinc oxide to destroy them. Panchayats keep and hire spraying and dusting appliances.

Harvesting or reaping of standing crops is one of the most important operations and the most happy occasion for farmers. The whole process is commonly known as *lanani*. Harvesting of *kapas* is, however, known as *vini* and that of groundnut and gram as *upadavu*. Harvesting period varies from crop to crop. The following statement gives harvesting time for some of the important crops :—

Crops			Harvesting Time
Jowar (kharif)	...	...	September-October
Jowar (rabi)	. .	...	February-March
Jowar (hot season)	...	...	May-June
Bajri	...	...	September-October
Paddy	...	...	October-November
Wheat	...	. .	February-March
Maize (kharif)	...	...	September-October
Maize (rabi)	...	...	February-March
Maize (hot)	...	...	May-June
Gram	...	...	January-February
Mag-Math-Adad	...	..	September-October
Groundnut	..	...	October
Sugarcane	...	...	January-February
Cotton	. .	...	February-March
Garlic-Methi	..	...	February-March
Onion	...	...	March-April

Cereal crops like, bajri, jowar, wheat, rice, pulses, etc., are harvested by a sickle (*datardi*) close to the ground. The cut plants are then put into swaths and the earheads are removed by cutting or breaking and carted to the threshing yard (*khalu*) which is usually near the village habitation. Stems or stalks are dried, bundled and stocked as fodder. Pulses and groundnuts are mostly removed by rakes (*khampalli*). Roots and vegetables are picked up directly while leafy vegetables are uprooted. Carrots and sweet potatoes are lifted with *kodali* or *kosh*. Cotton is usually picked by hand and sticks are removed with the help of *kodali*.

CHAPTER 5

Agriculture and Irrigation

AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS

Threshing operations are done on the threshing ground locally known as *khalu* for making grains ready for the market. Grain crops such as bajri, jowar, wheat, gram, etc., are trampled under bullocks' feet till the material is broken in to chaff. Grain is separated from the chaff by winnowing against breeze. Some of the root vegetables are cleaned, washed and dried before they are sent to the market.

Storage methods vary according to the use of the grain. If the grain is to be preserved for future use, the quantity stored is large and is usually stored in big earthen pots known as *kothi* or *kotha* and mixed with ash or nim leaves. Sometimes castor oil is also applied. If grain is preserved for seed purposes the quantity required to be stored is less but the method followed is generally the same. The grain is, however, thoroughly dried before storing.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

In Rajkot district a variety of implements is being used by agriculturists but the most common ones are ploughs, harrows, seed drills, levellers and hoes. Besides these, several hand tools are also used for sundry jobs on the farm. Iron ploughs are, however, replacing the indigenous wooden ones in some areas of the district. Tractor-drawn ploughs, disc harrows and tooth cultivators are gradually being introduced for large-scale farming. Lately pumps worked by electric motors and oil engines have also come into use in some parts of the district.

A typical indigenous wooden plough locally called *hal* consists of several pieces, the principal among them being (1) *tunga* (the body) (2) *chavadu* (the shoe) (3) *hal* (the beam or pole) (4) *kosh* (the share) and (5) *dhosari* (yoke). Only *kosh* (the share) is made of steel, all other parts being of wood. The *tunga* is a thick wooden piece made out of *Babul* or *Rayan* wood and having a base of about 7" × 6". The *chavadu* which is fitted at the base is flat at the top and triangular at the bottom from where one of its ends tapers to a point. The beam is about 10 to 12 feet in length and the yoke is tied to it with help of yoke pin. The share consists of an iron bar, one end of which is made sharp so as to penetrate into the soil. It is laid on the shoe, and secured to it by a wooden wedge behind the *tunga*. The front end of the share projects about 2½" beyond the point of shoe. The yoke is fixed to the front end of the beam. On the top end of *tunga* is fixed a wooden handle which is meant for controlling the implement while in operation.

Ploughs are used when deep cultivation is needed for crops like sugarcane, wheat, etc. The cost of ploughing one acre of land in this way comes to about Rs. 25/-. Ploughs are also used for uprooting groundnut crop which costs Rs. 5/- to Rs. 6/- per acre. The cost of uprooting jowar and bajri stubbles comes to Rs. 4/- to Rs. 5/- per acre. Ploughs are used for interculturing in crops like cotton, chillies and other fruit crops

where fields are often infested with weeds, and also for opening furrows. An indigenous plough costs about Rs. 30 to Rs. 40. The total weight of the plough is 20 to 25 kgms. It ploughs an area of ½ to 1 acre in a working day of 10 hours.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

The improved Kirloskar ploughs are not yet much in use but they are more popular in Jasdan taluka. Nearly 30 ploughs in Jasdan taluka were in use in 1956-57. The total number of iron ploughs in use in the district in the same year was over 200.

The indigenous harrow consists of (1) *lodhia*-the head piece (2) *dadha* (the prongs), (3) *ramp* (the blade) and (4) *sambla* (the beams). The *lodhia* is usually made of *babul* wood. It is a 4 to 4½ feet long wooden piece, with a diameter of about 5 inches. It is tightly held by two iron prongs fitted at each end. The prongs are 1 to 1½ feet in length and 1 inch in diameter, pointed at one end and a little hollow at the other for holding the blade (*ramp*) ends. The blade is made of tampered steel. The length of the blade varies from 38 to 42 inches depending upon the length of the head piece of the harrow. The blade weighs about 5 to 7 kgms. The beams consist of wooden poles, usually of teak. They are 10 feet long wooden poles, the ends of which are fixed at about the centre of the head piece.

The harrow, locally called *kaliun*, is used for breaking the clods after ploughing, for levelling the land and for mixing manure with the soil. Sometimes it is used for uprooting groundnut crops and for covering manure in furrows. The harrow, when operated in reverse position, is used for covering the seed after sowing.

The indigenous harrow weighs about 15 to 20 kgms. and costs about Rs. 40/- to Rs. 50/-. It is operated by a pair of bullocks and one man. It covers about two to three acres of land per day and the cost of operation comes to about Rs. 3/- per acre.

Seeds-drills locally known as *dantal* are implements made mostly of *babul* wood and used for sowing seed in lines at uniform depth. The essential parts of a seed drill are (1) *lodhia* (the head piece). (2) *danta* (the coulters). (3) *sambla* (the beam). (4) *orani* (the bowl) and (5) *dandva* (the tubes). The size and shape of the head piece are the same as those of an indigenous harrow. It is the central part to which all other parts are attached. On the bottom side five coulters are fitted each at a distance of 9 inches inside the head piece, and on the top the stilt is fixed for handling the implement. The coulter is a 1½ feet long wooden piece, at the lower end of which is fastened a triangular steel plate called *falva*, which helps the coulters to penetrate into the soil. The coulters open the furrows and support the seed tubes. Just above the tip of the front flat surface of the coulter a hole is bored through to fix the bamboo or steel hollow tubes (*dandva*) for

allowing seeds to pass through into the soil. All the tubes (usually five tubes are used) from coulters are brought together and held in a bowl-like wooden structure (*orani*). Seeds are drilled in this bowl so that they are evenly distributed in all the tubes. The seed bowl and the tubes are firmly tied and fixed to the centre of the head piece. A wooden yoke is tied to the beam by a thick rope passing over and round it and making the whole frame rigid.

This kind of seed drill requires one man and a pair of bullocks for its operation Seeds are kept in a cloth bag tied at the neck of the bowl and it is usually drilled by the person who operates the implement. A drill can sow four to five acres a day if the seeds are sown at a distance of 3 feet. Tied behind the head piece of a drill in operation are the steel pieces, called *vankia*, meant for covering seeds dropped in furrows. The cost of sowing is estimated at Rs. 2 to 3 per acre. The price of a seed drill is Rs. 50/-. It weighs about 15 to 20 kgms. Besides sowing purposes, seed drills are also used for opening furrows to which manures are to be applied.

Hoe locally known as *beli* consists of *lodhia* (the head piece), *sambla* (the beam), *dadha* (the prongs) and *rampadi* (the blade). Its construction more or less resembles that of an indigenous harrow except that it has two blades and four prongs. The length of each blade is 12 to 14 inches and the width 1½ inch. The prongs are fixed at suitable distances, the distance between the two centres being 6 inches.

The *beli* is meant for the interculturing operation in standing crops. During the operation, it breaks the upper layer of the soil and removes superfluous weeds. The implement weighs 25 to 30 lbs. and costs Rs. 20 to 30. The cost of operation for an acre for interculturing comes between Rs. 2 to 3.

The improved type of *beli* is known as *dodhadi beli* or *belo*. Its construction is more or less the same as that of the ordinary *beli* except that in improved types the head piece and the blade are bigger in size. It is used for interculturing crops which are sown at a distance of 3 feet to 3½ feet. It weighs 30 to 40 lbs. and costs Rs. 30 to 35. The cost of operation is estimated between Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per acre.

Akaliu is another type of harrow which is used by most of the cultivators. Its construction is the same as that of *beli* excepting the difference in the measurement of the parts. It is used for interculturing purposes in crops which are sown at a distance of 3 feet to 3½ feet. The average cost of an *akaliu* varies from Rs. 20 to 25 and it weighs about 25 lbs.

Rapto is an implement used for covering seeds immediately after the sowing operation. The essential parts of a *rapto* are almost the same as of an indigenous harrow. The main difference is that the *rapto* has three prongs instead of two. It has a blade of about 4 feet in length 1½ inches width and in the centre of the blade there is one more projection besides two each at the ends. By these projections the blade firmly held in the tubular portions of the prongs. It is also used for mixing manures with the soil. The ordinary implement costs Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 while if the head piece is made of *sisum* wood, it may cost Rs. 35 to Rs. 40. It weighs 15 to 20 kgms. The cost of operating an acre of land comes to Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

The bullock cart (*bel-gadi*) is an essential equipment of a cultivator and its role in cultivation cannot be over-emphasized. It is actually a multi-purpose vehicle and is used for carting harvests from fields to the threshing floor, for carrying grains to the markets, for carrying manure to the fields, etc., and as a vehicle of conveyance.

About two to three decades ago the cart used by farmers was very primitive. It was made of some hard wood usually *sisum*. The bottom of the cart was made strong by a thick net work of steel plates. The height of sides was 6". The bullock cart now being used is lighter in weight and smaller in size Its parts consist of (1) *undh* (the front part), (2) *kathodo* (the sides), (3) *thanthia* (the back side), (4) *paida* and *dhari* (the wheels and axles) and (5) *dhunsari* (the yoke).

The front portion of the cart consists of several poles either of teak or *sisum* wood, and thick wooden piece called *untado* about 1½ feet long meant for resting the cart while not in use. The total length of the front portion is 6 feet to 8 feet. The sides (*i. e. kathoda*) which are fixed on both the sides of bottom are about 6 feet long. On the lower side of bottom approximately at mid-way of it, is fixed a thick wooden piece to which again is fixed the steel axle (*dhari*) 5½ feet long. The two ends of the axle are projected outside and the wheels fixed to these ends at a distance of about 4 to 5 feet. Each wheel has an iron ring on its edge which firmly holds the wheel in position thus making it strong. The centre of the wheel which comes directly in contact with the axle is also enveloped by a steel frame called *dharila*. A bullock cart costs between Rs 500 and 700 It can carry a load of about 15 to 20 Bengali Maunds.

Attempts are being made to replace the narrow wooden type of wheels by broad rubber wheels. Though this cart is gradually becoming popular in the talukas of Dhoraji, Upleta and Gondal its utility is limited as it is found unsuitable on fields and on roads which are very rough and stony.

CHAPTER 5 — Agriculture and Irrigation

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Water lifts used in this district for the purpose of irrigating fields are mostly mhots (locally known as *kos*) made of steel sheets and leather. The indigenous type of mhots consists of a square shaped steel bucket with one square foot window at bottom for filling in water by suction and a leather trunk attached to one of its sides, the top of the bucket being open. The bottom window is covered by a leather piece and a tin-sheet of suitable size. Two ropes are used for lifting back the mhots the thicker one is called *varat* and the thiner one *ransadi*. One end of *varat* is tied to the centre of a steel bar connected to the bucket and the other end is at the centre of the yoke * Likewise, one end of *ransadi* is tied to the leather trunk and the other one to the end of *varat*. The *varat* is made to pass on a pulley and the *ransadi* on another lower pulley (*garedi*) both the pulleys being fixed on a structure called *mandan*.

Recently an improved type of mhot has been introduced which has no leather bag. Instead, one side of the bucket is made slanted and the *ransadi* is tied to the centre of this slanted side which serves the purpose of the leather bag. The capacity of the mhot is generally 35 to 40 gallons. Normally, a mhot can lift water 30 to 40 times in an hour. The cost of a mhot varies from Rs. 40 to 45.

Different parts of the mhots are made by different village artisans. Steel buckets are made by village blacksmiths, the leather trunk by village cobblers or *chamars*, the *tarela* by village carpenters and the *varat* and *ransadi* by either a *Raval* (a community doing such jobs) or cultivators themselves.

Besides the above mentioned implements worked with help of bullocks, there are a few tools which are utilised in various other agricultural operations and are worked by hand. These are (1) *pavda* (spade), (2) *kodali* (pick axe), *kuvada* (axe), (3) *datarda* (sickle), (4) *datardi* (*khurpi*), (5) *kharpia*, (6) *kharpa*, (7) *khampali* (wooden rake), (8) *sanetha*, (9) *nikanu* (10) *kosh* (share).

The *pavda* (spade) is used for spreading manures in the field, repairing and making bunds and opening furrows and ridges, etc. The *kodali* is widely used for digging root crops and stubble rows in the fields. The *kuvadi* and *kuvada* are used for cutting trees and woods.

The *datarda*, (sickle) is meant for harvesting crops while the *datardi* (*khurpi*) is used for weeding as well as for harvesting purposes. The main difference between the sickle and the *khurpi* is that the *khurpi* has a blade of about 3 inches on its upper edge, and the lower edge has got fine filings, whereas in case of a sickle, there is no blade on upper edge. The sickle is usually bigger in size than the *khurpi*. The *kharpia* is a wooden stiff to one end of which is attached a curved blade of steel. It is meant for removing the weeds accumulated on the blade of a

*The yoke consists of a wodden pole, at the ends of which are fastened two sticks called *samble*. Bullocks are tied around the neck by means of a *jotar* (made either of *kathi*, leather or cotton fibers) the end of which is finally tied to the upper part of the *sambel* which projects outside the yoke for this purpose.

harrow in operation. The *kharpa* is a miniature pick-axe meant for chapping fodder. The *khampali* (wooden rake) is meant for spreading manures in the field, for making compartments, for separating pods of groundnut from plants and for other jobs such as collecting straws from the farm, etc., The *sanetha* is a wooden pole used for removing or carting thorny materials while the *nikanu* is used for laying out channels in the fields. The *kosh* (share) is an iron bar of 2 to 3 feet length, with one tapered end. It is chiefly used for digging out small plants or for digging pits in the soils. It is an essential part of the indigenous plough.

Certain mechanical implements such as tractors, oil engines, electric motors, sugarcane crushers, etc., are also in use to some extent.

The tractor is a multipurpose equipment used for various purposes such as ploughing, harrowing, etc. Cultivators have now appreciated the benefits of tractors and many have started using them. In 1956-57, there were 93 tractors in use in this district. The tractor plough is normally used on virgin land or where the soil is hard or infested with weeds.

During the last few years many cultivators have started using oil engines and in 1956-57, 878 oil engines were in use-most of them in Gondal, Upleta, Dhoraji, and Morvi. These oil engines are generally meant for irrigation purposes, but they may also be used for running flour mills, gins, sugar-cane crushers, etc. When used for lifting water, an engine costs Rs. 4 to 5 per day of eight hours and lifts water about four times more than an ordinary mhot.

With the expansion of the grid system, the farmers are replacing oil engines by installing new electric motor pumps which are becoming more and more popular. Government offer subsidy for purchase of electric motor pumps and also towards the cost of consumption of electric power for water lifting. In the five years between 1951-52 and 1956-57 as many as 560 electric motor pumps were installed.

A few years ago two-roller sugarcane crushers made of babul woods were in use in this district. They have been replaced by iron crushers mostly of Kirloskar make. These crushers are operated by bullocks but in some cases by a mobile oil engine. The cost of a crusher comes to between Rs. 350 to 400.

Certain improved types of implements are introduced by the Department of Agriculture. These are wheat threshers, chaff cutters, groundnut shellers, paddy threshers, land levellers and cotton plant pullers.

There were, in 1956-57, eight wheat threshers, four chaff cutters, eight groundnut shellers, six paddy threshers, two land levellers and 935 plant pullers in use in the district.

CHAPTER 5

Agriculture and Irrigation

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

TABLE No. 21

Talukawise figures of Agricultural Implements in Rajkot district according to Livestock census of 1961

Sr. No.	Taluka/Mahal	Ploughs		Carts	Sugarcane Crushers		Oil Engines with pumps for Irrigation purposes	Electric pumps for irrigation purposes	Tractors		Ghanis	
		Wooden	Iron		Worked by power	Worked by bullocks			Government	Private	Five seers and above	Less than Five seers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Rajkot ..	5,887	68	5,041	43	5	381	257	.	14	18	1
2	Wankaner	6,162	9	3,828	2	4	145	..		7	19	3
3	Morvi ..	9,369	161	7,052	6	13	688	79	4	35	21	4
4	Gondal ..	7,678	140	7,147	32	38	751	85	.	14	11	4
5	Jetpur ..	4,788	161	4,445	2	9	171	58	..	10	6	.
6	Dhoraji ..	3,195	486	3,625	9	2	556	376	..	22	8	..
7	Upleta ..	3,575	101	3,266	41	35	503	8	.	24	15	1
8	Maliya ..	3,086	4	2,523	..	..	23	..	..	10	5	3
9	Paddhari ..	3,837	12	2,659	32	50	265	40	1	3	4	1
10	Kandorna ..	3,675	14	3,496	2	4	520	..	..	12	5	2
11	Lodhika ..	2,114	94	1,624	7	2	228	11	..	5	8	3
12	Kotda-Sangani .	2,440	143	2,175	40	8	112	..	..	2	14	4
13	Jasdan ..	8,088	101	5,465	100	37	451	56	..	5	45	10
	District Total ..	63,894	1,494	52,346	316	207	4,794	970	5	163	179	36

Importance of livestock for cultivators who are still dependent, mostly on indigenous methods of farming and cultivations, as is the case in this district, need not be emphasised. While bullocks are immensely useful for the execution of heavier agricultural operations whether of drawing a cart or operating a plough or a *kos*, cows and she-buffaloes provide a source for milk production.

The census of 1961 recorded livestock population of the district at 9,12,244. Out of the total, 5,15,353 were bovine, 2,40,805 were sheep, 1,40,511 were goats and the remaining were horses, camels, donkeys etc. The following table gives talukawise details about livestock in Rajkot district as per the census of 1961.

TABLE No. 22

Talukawise figures of Livestock in Rajkot district according to Livestock Census of 1961

Sr. No.	Taluka	(1) Cattle: Males over 3 years: Used for breeding only	(1) Cattle: Males over 3 years: Other males over 3 years	(1) Cattle: Females over 3 years: Breeding cows	(1) Cattle: Females over 3 years: Other cows over 3 years	(1) Cattle: Young Stock	Total Cattle	(2) Buffaloes: Males over 3 years: Used for breeding only	(2) Buffaloes: Males over 3 years: Other males over 3 years	(2) Buffaloes: Females over 3 years: Breeding cows	(2) Buffaloes: Females over 3 years: Other cows over 3 years	(2) Buffaloes: Young stock	Total Buffaloes	Total Bovine	Total Sheep
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Rajkot	100	19,453	15,175	261	14,750	49,739	91	53	7,484	108	4,569	12,305	62,044	30,541
2	Wankaner	90	14,940	10,692	197	14,335	40,254	96	28	8,474	13	7,711	16,322	56,576	28,114
3	Morvi	55	22,677	11,864	447	12,951	47,994	53	29	9,798	100	8,484	18,464	66,458	35,853
4	Gondal	326	20,781	11,862	68	11,507	44,544	32	28	5,809	52	4,348	10,269	54,813	23,510
5	Jetpur	167	12,300	7,784	41	6,442	26,734	20	5	3,841	38	2,777	6,681	33,415	12,555
6	Dhoraji	23	8,452	6,190	87	4,858	19,610	26	72	4,212	74	2,121	6,505	26,115	4,552
7	Upleta	45	11,362	9,202	27	7,661	28,297	48	15	5,471	4	3,093	8,631	36,928	9,107
8	Maliya	14	7,392	2,749	22	3,273	13,450	17	2	4,076	7	3,472	7,574	21,024	12,155
9	Paddhari	17	9,621	5,191	7	5,563	20,399	10	6	2,051	8	1,651	3,726	24,125	13,912
10	Kandorna	25	10,012	5,940	12	4,612	20,601	25	3	2,442	2	1,615	4,087	24,688	11,290
11	Lodhika	7	6,151	3,342	20	3,796	13,316	11	37	1,599	14	1,228	2,889	16,205	10,487
12	Kotda Sangani	20	7,660	4,430	62	4,988	17,160	25	1	2,059	27	1,703	3,815	20,975	13,737
13	Jasdan	87	23,464	16,190	80	19,768	59,589	116	23	6,470	11	5,578	12,198	71,787	34,992
	District Total	976	174,465	110,611	1,331	114,504	401,887	570	302	63,786	458	48,350	113,466	515,353	240,805

TABLE No. 22—*contd.*

Sr. No.	Taluka	Total Goats	Horses and Ponies: Males over 3 years	Horses and Ponies: Females over 3 years	Horses and Ponies: Young Stock	Horses and Ponies: Total Horses and Ponies	Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Pigs	Total Live Stock	Poultry: Fowls, Hens, Cocks and Chicken	Poultry: Ducks, Drakes and Ducklings	Poultry: Others	Poultry: Total Poultry
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	Rajkot	18,715	236	396	261	893	.	891	18	..	113,102	3,075	3	4	3,082
2	Wankaner	21,163	139	384	199	722	.	711	7	..	107,293	2,157	7	..	2,164
3	Morvi	21,434	196	298	309	803	6	932	51	1	125,538	1,651	..	..	1,651
4	Gondal	11,198	96	361	226	683	22	622	18	1	90,867	1,323	1	.	1,324
5	Jetpur	6,983	130	199	108	437	5	394	12	..	53,801	1,164	20	..	1,184
6	Dhoraji	5,922	78	55	55	188	..	227	6	..	37,010	5,490	48	3	5,541
7	Upleta	7,042	95	140	271	506	..	242	72	..	53,897	691	1		692
8	Maliya	5,813	66	220	112	398	2	384	28	..	39,804	1,075	.	.	1,075
9	Paddhari	7,141	62	305	118	485	..	404	63	..	46,130	155	..	1	156
10	Kandorna	5,395	87	195	62	344	..	345	16	.	42,078	331	..	.	331
11	Lodhika	4,018	44	97	100	241	8	268	18	.	31,245	168	1	..	169
12	Kotda Sangani	4,003	54	177	142	373	..	273	11	.	39,372	420	..	..	420
13	Jasdan	21,684	243	1,437	503	2,183	1	1,258	2	..	131,907	883	..	3	386
	District Total	140,511	1,526	4,264	2,466	8,256	44	6,951	322	2	912,244	18,583	81	11	18,675

CHAPTER 5

Agriculture and Irrigation

LIVESTOCK

Cows and Buffaloes

Bullocks which formed a'most one fifth of the total livestock population are most commonly used in the farm work. Their high number (174,465) rightly indicates their relative importance in agricultural operations and rural transportations. Important types among bullocks are *Vadhiar*, *Gir*, and *Vagad* while those in buffaloes are *Gir* and *Jafarabadi*. Prices of bullocks varied between Rs. 200 and Rs. 800. Cows cost less-between Rs. 150 and Rs. 400. There were about 1,11,942 cows and 64,244 She-buffaloes in the district as per the 1961 census.

Horses etc.

Horses and ponies are not used for agricultural operations, though they are classed as agricultural livestock. They are mostly used for a ride, or for drawing passenger vehicles. They numbered 8,256 in 1961.

Goats and sheep.

Rajkot district has a large population of goats and sheep. According to the 1961 census they to-gether numbered 3,81,316, *i. e.* over 41 per-cent of the total livestock population of the district. These animals are valuable assets as they produce wooll hair, mutton and in case of goats, milk too. Prices of goats and sheep varied between Rs 15 and Rs. 40.

Poultry

The poultry population of the district was estimated at over 25,000 in 1959 and the annual production of eggs at over 7 lakhs. There is a State Poultry farm at Rajkot and a Poultry Extension centre at Morvi.

Veterinary Hospitals

There is a veterinary dispensary in each taluka of the district. The veterinary officers or stockman in charge of the dispensaries tour the centres under their area and carry out vaccination etc whenever there is an outbreak of disease.

Breeding

Attempts are made to improve the quality of cattle by providing breeding facilities. Artificial insemination centres have been opened in all talukas Over and above the Government cattle breeding farms which rear the bull calves there are a number of subsidised cattle breeding farms also.

Morvi has two important breeding farms one for gir breed cattle and the other for sheep Both the farms are to be expanded during the Third Five Year Plan period The sheep breeding farm is to be developed as a central research station for sheep and wool improvement which will be provided with a laboratory for wool analysis and a wool utilisation centre on a cottage industry basis.

IRRIGATION

Monsoon has frequently failed in this district and, therefore, irrigation which is an effective remedy against the vagaries of monsoon has always attracted considerable attention of the people. The problem of finding irrigation water is not generally so acute in this district, except in some parts of Maliya Mahal where water is not generally suitab'e for irrigation purposes and where therefore, only rainfed crops are grown

In 1960-61 an area of only 1,03,602 acres, or roughly about 5·7 per cent of the total cultivated area was under irrigated farming.

The following two statements give different sources of irrigation and area irrigated under them in Rajkot district in 1960-61.

TABLE No. 23

Net area irrigated by different sources of irrigation in Rajkot district in 1960-61

Area in acres

Taluka	Government Canal	Tank	Wells	Total
1. Dhoraji	615	..	5,398	6,013
2. Gondal	1,721	..	13,004	14,725
3. Jasdan	1,368	..	17,201	18,569
4. Jetpur	..	..	5,938	5,938
5. Kandorna ..	..	..	7,068	7,068
6. Kotda Sangani ..	2,120	..	6,539	8,659
7. Lodhika	..	..	5,233	5,233
8. Maliya	..	40	334	374
9. Morvi	..	..	4,283	4,283
10. Paddhari ..	..	..	6,380	6,380
11. Rajkot	439	2,191	13,689	16,219
12. Upleta	1,195	..	2,352	3,547
13. Wankaner ..	718	814	5,062	6,594
District Total ..	8,176	2,945	92,481	1,03,602

TABLE No. 23-A

Sources of water supply in each taluka of Rajkot district in 1960-61

Taluka	Government canals		Wells	Wells used for domestic purpose	Wells not in use	Tanks	Oil engines
	Number	Milage					
1. Dhoraji ..	1	4	2,499	258	9	..	289
2. Gondal ..	1	27	5,053	331	..	1	437
3. Jasdan ..	6	47	4,132	156	71	6	36
4. Jetpur ..	..	.	2,326	132	4	..	65
5. Kandorna ..	..	.	2,059	101	67	..	296
6. Kotda Sangani	1	7	1,583	59	..	1	32
7. Lodhika ..	..	..	1,151	39	..	..	169
8. Maliya ..	..	..	362	133	..	59	3
9. Morvi ..	..	..	4,744	209	48	..	315
10. Padadhari ..	..	..	1,794	74	45	..	214
11. Rajkot ..	1	7	4,208	..	165	7	..
12. Upleta ..	3	24	6,369	536	33	2	215
13. Wankaner ..	..	..	3,294	167	401	9	39
District Total ..	13	116	39,588	2,205	843	85	2,110

CHAPTER 5

Agriculture and Irrigation

IRRIGATION

Table No. 23 shows that out of a total area of 1,03,602 acres under irrigation, 92,481 acres or about 88 per cent was under wells; 2,945 acres or over 2 per cent under tanks and 8,176 acres or nearly 8 per cent under Government canals.

The following statement shows the distribution of irrigated acres under food crops in each taluka of the district in 1960-61.

TABLE No. 24

Area of non-food crops irrigated in each taluka of Rajkot district in 1960-61

Taluka	Cotton	Castor	Fodder crops	Misc. non-food crops	Total non-food crops	Total area under irrigated crops (Food and Non-food crops)
1. Dhoraji ..	..	..	1,244	1,628	2,872	6,013
2. Gondal ..	..	..	102	..	102	14,725
3. Jasdan ..	..	..	..	196	196	18,569
4. Jetpur ..	..	..	120	1,235	1,355	5,938
5. Kandorna ..	4,463	..	238	..	4,701	7,008
6. Kotda Sangani	1,648	..	497	..	2,145	8,959
7. Lodhika ..	655	..	..	..	655	5,233
8. Maliya ..	..	..	56	65	121	374
9. Morvi ..	..	16	..	93	109	4,238
10. Paddhari ..	..	..	565	815	1,380	6,380
11. Rajkot ..	..	..	1,288	..	1,288	16,219
12. Upleta ..	..	..	388	..	338	3,547
13. Wankaner ..	..	..	1,723	..	1,723	6,594
District Total ..	6,766	16	6,171	4,032	16,985	1,03,602

TABLE No. 25

Area of food crops irrigated in each taluka of Rajkot district in 1960-61

Taluka	Rice	Wheat	Maize	Gram	Sugar cane	Chillies	Misc. food crops	Total Food-crops
1. Dhoraji ..	1,358	1,396	191	..	182	14	..	3,141
2. Gondal ..	4,138	8,102	..	..	1,033	1,150	200	14,623
3. Jasdan ..	1,547	13,464	..	..	2,764	598	..	18,373
4. Jetpur ..	1,954	1,962	49	..	355	94	169	4,583
5. Kandorna ..	796	1,256	11	..	261	43	..	2,367
6. Kotda-Sangani	1,143	3,949	..	605	405	412	..	6,514
7. Lodhika ..	760	3,387	28	..	264	139	..	4,578
8. Maliya ..	1	252	..	..	..	..	..	253
9. Morvi ..	284	3,125	2	..	672	91	..	4,174
10. Paddhari ..	516	3,905	40	..	510	20	..	5,000
11. Rajkot ..	2,565	9,378	..	..	1,512	368	1,108	14,931
12. Upleta ..	868	1,241	25	3	1,006	42	..	3,209
13. Wankaner ..	304	4,365	..	..	202	..	..	4,871
District Total ..	16,234	55,782	346	608	9,175	2,971	1,477	86,617

Considered absolutely in terms of irrigated acreage, wheat with 55,782 irrigated acres *i. e.* over 53 per cent of the total irrigated area in the district, occupied the first place, followed by rice with 16,234 irrigated acres or over 15 per cent of the total irrigated area. Sugarcane crop came next occupying 9,175 acres under irrigation or nearly 9 per cent of the total irrigated area, followed by chillies which occupied 2,971 acres under wet cultivation.

The general method of irrigation is the compartmental method in which the field is laid out into channels and compartments (*kyaris*) and each compartment is irrigated in succession. The interval between two consecutive waterings varies according to the nature of soil, crop and season. Broadly speaking, the interval is of 8 to 10 days in winter and of 4 to 5 days in the hot season.

Wells are a common source of irrigation throughout the district and their number is increasing every year. Wells used for irrigation are generally circular, 10 to 15 feet in diameter and about 20 to 40 feet deep. Over one half of the total number of wells in the district are pucca (pitched with bricks, stones and mortar).

CHAPTER 5 — Agriculture and Irrigation

IRRIGATION

Water is lifted from wells by a *kos* (an iron container with a leather bag). Farmers get the leather bags prepared from village cobblers and usually purchase the iron containers from the neighbouring urban area. A *kos* worked by a pair of bullocks and a man can be used for irrigating about two acres of land in a day. Generally not more than two *kos* are worked at a time. Water lifting pumps operated by oil engines have been introduced in some parts of the district.

Until recently Rajkot district had very few projects for irrigation. The erstwhile Government of Saurashtra undertook several schemes many of which are still in progress.

The biggest project undertaken by Government on which work is in progress is the Bhadar Dam on the river Bhadar, near village Lilakha about 10 miles from the township of Gondal. It has been estimated that it would cost Rs. 323 lakhs (*Please see pp. 216-17*).

Machhu

Next to Bhadar Dam, comes the Machhu I and Machhu II projects. The Machhu I Dam located near village Jalsika, 14 miles from Wankaner, will cost about Rs. 147·53 lakhs and will irrigate an area of about 22,000 acres. Its work is well in progress. The Machhu II is situated near village Jodhpur, 5 miles from Morvi. It will cost about Rs. 173 lakhs and will command an area of 28,700 acres. The work was undertaken in 1960-61.

A brief description of Government irrigation works comprising tanks and canals or weirs and canals is given below .

Moj

The project comprises a construction of a storage dam on river Moj near village Mojira in Upleta Mahal. Completed at a cost of about Rs. 96·45 lakhs the dam provides irrigation facilities to about 15,000 acres of land in Upleta Mahal.

Work on the scheme was started in February 1952 and was completed in the year 1956-57. At the dam site, the river Moj has a catchment area of 170 sq. miles. The main dam is a composite structure consisting of earthen flanks and central masonry portion. The height of the dam is 98 feet above the foundation, while the total length of the dam is 5,078 feet. The dam has two canals. The left bank canal designed to irrigate 5,000 acres of land has a length of 8·42 miles and has a maximum capacity of 50 cusecs at canal head. It commands an irrigable area of about 8,000 acres in eight villages. Similarly the right bank canal which is designed to irrigate about 10,000 acres of land in seven surrounding villages has a length of about 6 miles. The irrigable area under command of the right bank canal is about 15,000 acres. The total length of the right bank canal (including distributaries) is 30·45 mills and that of

the left bank canal (including distributaries) is 19·22 miles. The scheme has been put into commission since 1955-56. The area actually irrigated since the commissioning of the scheme is as under :—

Years	Acres	Years	Acres
1955-56	3,470	1958-59	7,448
1956-57	4,158	1959-60	5,089
1957-58	6,543	1960-61	6,775

Crops irrigated by the canals are cotton, wheat, jowar, maize, vegetables, sugarcane, rice, etc.

Thorala

The project consists of construction of a storage reservoir near village Thorala about 3 miles south-east of Rajkot and a feeder canal to the existing tank Randarda. Originally, the scheme was sanctioned as an exclusively irrigation scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 69·21 lakhs but subsequently it was modified to serve, additionally, as a water supply scheme for the city of Rajkot.

Construction work on the scheme was taken up in March 1952 and was practically completed in 1957-58. The storage dam consists of a masonry dam of 2,191 ft. length of which part of 1,100 ft. acts as a spillway. There are also subsidiary earthen dams of about 9,065 ft. length. The maximum height of the masonry dam is 86 ft. The spillway of the dam has been designed to store a surplus flood of 63,000 cusecs at a flood lift of 6 ft. Its water supply capacity to Rajkot city is 6 million gallons per day.

The area actually irrigated during the last four years was as under :—

Year	Acres
1957-58	700
1958-59	1,200
1959-60	860
1960-61	1,119

Gondli

This is also a tank and canal project. The storage dam is situated across river Gondli at a distance of about ¾ mile from the town of Kotda Sangani in Gondal taluka. At the reservoir site, the river has a catchment area of about 26 sq. miles. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 20·49 lakhs and irrigate 3,330 acre of land in Gondal taluka.

The impounding structure is of the earthen type and has a length of 6,400 ft. with a maximum height of about 68 ft. The reservoir has a live storage of 384 m. c. ft. of water. The total length of the canals (including the minor canal and its distributaries) is 16 miles.

CHAPTER 5 — Agriculture and Irrigation IRRIGATION

Work on the scheme was initiated in 1954-55 and was completed in 1956-57. The scheme was put into commission the same year. The total number of acres irrigated since then is :

Years	Acres	Years	Acres
1956-57	365	1959-60	1,900
1957-58	1,000	1960-61	2,325
1958-59	1,515		

The principal crops irrigated by the scheme are wheat, jowar, bajri, cotton, vegetable and other crops.

Fulzar

This is an old project constructed in the year 1906 in the time of the old State of Gondal at a cost of about Rs. 7 lakhs. The dam site is on river Fulzar near town Moti Paneli (Upleta Mahal) which is a railway station on the Jetalsar-Porbandar section of the Western Railway.

The dam is a composite structure consisting of earthen flanks of about 2 miles length and masonry portion of 1,650 ft. length. The maximum height of the dam is 54 ft. and the length of the main canal is 14 miles and that of the branches and distributaries is 21 miles.

The present irrigating capacity of the tank is about 5,000 acres. The project provides irrigation benefits to Paneli, Kolki, Kharachiya and Bhayawadar villages of Upleta Mahal. The principal crops irrigated by the project are wheat, jowar, sugarcane, rice, vegetables, green fodder, maize, etc. The total number of acres irrigated in the last six years is :—

Years	Acres	Years	Acres
1955-56	2,155	1958-59	1,412
1956-57	2,660	1959-60	2,794
1957-58	5,067	1960-61	3,609

This is a water supply-*cum*-irrigation tank constructed near Gondal in the year 1900 at a cost of Rs. 11·15 lakhs by the then State of Gondal. At the dam site, the river has a catchment area of about 89 sq. miles. The tank has a gross capacity of 400 m. cft. of water. Constructed as it was over sixty years ago, a good part of the tank appears to have been silted up by now. Irrigation is possible only through right bank canal as storage is not enough to provide irrigation facilities to the area of the left bank canal. The total length of the main canal and distributaries is 28·5 miles while the length of the earthen dam is 1·75 miles.

The tank provided irrigation to :—

1,032 acres in 1955-56	1,571 acres in 1958-59
1,106 acres in 1956-57	1,400 acres in 1959-60
1,292 acres in 1957-58	1,805 acres in 1960-61

The principal crops irrigated are wheat, green fodder, cotton, rice, maize, gram, etc.

The project comprising the construction of a storage reservoir near village Jalsika in Wankaner taluka was initiated in 1949 and completed in 1961. The actual dam built with a view to provide irrigation facilities to nearly thirty villages in the nearby area was put into commission in 1959.

At the dam site, the river Machhu has a catchment area of 282 sq. miles. The main dam is a masonry structure with a central spillway of 1600 ft. length and with the maximum height of 74 ft. above the river bed level. The live storage of the reservoir is 2,501 c. ft. The dam has one canal on the left bank side which, however, takes off from the right bank near the dam and then crosses the parent river to run on the left side. The total length of the main canal is about 41 miles and that of the distributaries is about 42 miles. The main canal is designed to irrigate 22,000 acres of land under mixed crops.

Actual area irrigated during the first three years of the construction of the dam was ; 1958-59,—2,002 acres ; 1959-60—2,411 acres ; and 1960-61 - 5750 acres.

Sakrola

The project comprises the construction of storage reservoir across river Sakrola, a tributory of river Bhadar, near town Vadia in Vadia-Kunkavav taluka. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 24·61 lakhs and irrigate 3,100 acres of land under full development conditions.

At the dam site, the river has a catchment area of 30 sq. miles. The impounding structure is of composite type made up of earthen dam across the river and a masonry spillway in the flanks. The total length of the earthen dam is 5790 ft.

The work on the scheme was started in May, 1961 and the dam work was completed in August 1958, but the construction of canals was still under progress in July, 1961.

The total length of the canals including distributaries is 11 miles.

The scheme is planned to benefit the following villages of Jetpur taluka : (1) Thana Galol, (2) Reshadmi Galol, (3) Devaki Galol, (4) Amarpar, (5) Samadhiala (Charan), (6) Hanuman Khijadia.

Crops proposed to be irrigated under the scheme are wheat, cotton, jowar, maize, bajri, green fodder, etc.

Bhadar

Bhadar irrigation project is one of the major irrigation schemes taken up during the Second Plan of the erstwhile State of Saurashtra. The

CHAPTER 5 — Agriculture and Irrigation

IRRIGATION

project envisages a storage of 8400 m cft. of water by construction of a dam near village Lilakha at a site just down-stream after the confluence of the river Gondli with river Bhadar. The project will be the second biggest in Saurashtra next only to Shetrunji Irrigation scheme near Palitana in Bhavnagar district.

The catchment area of the river Bhadar at the dam site is 940 sq. miles. Of these, 109 sq miles have already been tapped by the upstream reservoir. The impounding structure consists of an earthen dam on the flanks and a masonry dam across the gorge proper. The scheme which was *initiated in 1956-57 is estimated* to cost about Rs 323 lakhs and irrigate 45,000 acres of land. The project will have canals only on the left bank. The principal crops to be irrigated are jowar, bajri, groundnuts, sugarcane, wheat, fodder, etc.

The scheme which is likely to be completed by the middle of the Third Plan will benefit Jetpur, Dhoraji and Gondal talukas of Rajkot district and Junagadh, Manavadar and Vanthali talukas of Junagadh district.

Demi

Demi Irrigation Project comprises the construction of a storage reservoir across river Demi by damming it near village Mitana in Morvi taluka and construction of a net work of canals The reservoir is planned to store average annual replenishment of the river at a point and also utilise the post-monsoon flow of the river for irrigation purposes.

At the dam site, the river has a catchment area of 65 sq. miles. The impounding structure is of the composite type made up of earthen dams on the flanks and a masonry spillway in the centre. The total length of the earthen dam is 13,130 ft and its maximum height is about 42 ft The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 43·5 lakhs and irrigate 5,630 acres of land in Morvi taluka benefitting Nesda, Bhutkotda, Hadmatia, Hirpar and Tankara villages

The work on the project which was initiated in the year. 1956, was in progress in 1961. The dam was, however, completed in 1958. The length of the main canal and branches will be 19·7 miles and that of the distributaries 8·7 *miles*. Crops to be irrigated under the scheme are wheat, cotton, bajri, maize, jowar, green fodder, sugarcane, vegetables etc.

Hadala

This is one of the minor irrigation projects taken up in the First Plan. The scheme comprises the construction of a dam and a canal near village Hadala in Morvi taluka. This Rs. 1·16 lakhs project was started in 1955 and completed in 1961

Kharif and rabi crops will be irrigated under the scheme.

The following statement gives details about some of the minor irrigation works in the district :—

TABLE No. 28

Statement showing details about minor Irrigation projects in Rajkot district

Name of the project	Location	Year of construction	Cost	Storage capacity	Catchment area	Length of the canals	Area irrigated: year	Area irrigated: acres	Potential capacity for irrigation	Crops grown	Type
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Parapipalia Tank ..	Parapipalia (Rajkot Taluka)	1907-8	N. A.	28 M. cft.	5 sq. miles	2 miles	1955-56	114	130 acres	Wheat	
							1956-57	75		Methi	
							1957-58	72		Green fodder	
							1958-59	68		Gram	
							1959-60	80			
Sardar Tank ..	Sardar (Rajkot Taluka)	1907-8	N. A.	34 M. cft.	N. A.	2·25 miles	1955-56	106	200 acres	Wheat	
							1956-57	120		Methi and	
							1957-58	110		Gram	
							1958-59	131			
							1959-60	110			
Anandpur Tank ..	Anandpur (Rajkot Taluka)	1907-8	N. A.	72 M. ft.	12 sq. miles	7 miles	1955-56	146	600 acres	Wheat	Earthen
							1956-57	253		Methi	
							1957-58	246		Green fodder	
							1958-59	421		Vegetables	
							1959-60	415		Gram	
							1960-61	426		Sugarcane	
Ghunda Tank ..	Ghunda (Morvi Taluka)	1951-56	Rs. 3 lakhs	25 M. cft.	4.5 sq. miles	1.74 miles	1955-56	39	200 acres	Cotton	Earthen
							1956-57	49·5		Green fodder	
							1957-58	40.5		Wheat	
							1958-59	66			

TABLE No. 26—*concld*

Name of the project	Location	Year of construction	Cost	Storage capacity	Catchment	Length of the canals	Area irrigated: year	Area irrigated: acres	Potential capacity for irrigation	Crops grown	Type
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajwadia Tank ..	Kothi (Jasdan Taluka)	1900	Rs. 3 lakhs	N. A.	16 sq. miles	9 miles	1955-56	201	600 acres	Wheat	
							1956-57	589		Methi	
							1957-58	577		Sugarcane	
							1958-59	456		Green fodder	
							1959-60	721		Grains	
							1960-61	238			
Panelia Tank .	Vinchhia (Jasdan Taluka)	1878	Rs.50,900	N. A.	10 sq. miles	5 miles	1955-56	216	400 acres	Wheat	Earthen
							1956-57	256		Cotton	
							1957-58	309		Green fodder	
							1958-59	208		Methi	
							1959-60	434		Sugarcane	
							1960-61	303			
Ravana Irrigation Scheme	Vinchhia (Jasdan Taluka)	1878	Rs 41,000	N. A.	6 sq. miles	4 miles	1955-56	250	500 acres	Wheat	Earthen
							1956-57	370		Methi	
							1957-58	469		Cotton	
							1958-59	292		Green fodder	
							1959-60	353		Bajri	
							1960-61	270			
Adliya Irrigation Scheme	Bhandaria (Jasdan Taluka)	1900	Rs.60,000	N. A.	20 sq. miles	5 miles	1955-56	277	600 acres	Wheat	
							1956-57	413		Methi	
							1957-58	412		Green fodder	
							1958-59	420		Sugarcane	
							1959-60	379		Rice	
							1960-61	533		Gram	
Kotharia Irrigation Scheme	Kotharia (Morvi Taluka)	1946-47	Rs. 2.50 lakhs	61 M. Cft.	8 sq. miles	1.89 miles	N. A.	N. A.	500 acres	N. A.	Earthen

TABLE No. 26—*contd.*

Name of the project	Location	Year of construction	Cost	Storage capacity	Catchment area	Length of the canals	Area irrigated		Potential capacity for irrigation	Crops grown	Type
							year	acres			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ratadia Tank ..	Ratadia (Wankaner Taluka)	1903	Rs.50,000	32 M. cft.	4 sq. miles	N. A.	1955-56 1956-57 1957-58	134 129 61	N. A.	N. A.	Earthen
Lunsar Tank ..	Lunsar Wankaner Taluka)	1903	Rs.15,000	1.4 M. cft.	N. A.	3.50 miles	1955-56 1956-57	132 166	N. A.	Wheat Cotton Fodder	Earthen
Kuwadwa Irrigation Project	Kuwadwa (Rajkot Taluka)	1907-8	N A.	70 M. cft.	N. A.	7 miles	1955-56 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60 1960-61	199 280 332 245 281 364	360 acres	Wheat Methi Gram Vegetables	
Parewada Irrigation Scheme	Parewada (Rajkot Taluka	1907-8	N. A.		N. A.	2 miles	1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60	118 105 121 120	150 acres	Wheat Methi	Earthen

CHAPTER 5

Agriculture and Irrigation

SEED SUPPLY

It has been the usual practice of the cultivators, particularly big cultivators, to preserve their own seeds of the main crops. Only the poor cultivators and those who intend to take up afresh either cultivation of a particular crop or farm business itself, depend upon others for seed supply. In Rajkot district, most of the farmers keep a reserve stock of farm produce to use it for sowings in the next season. They select earheads from healthy and vigorous plants in their fields and preserve the seeds from them. The seeds preserved are bold and have a healthy colour and are free from insect attack. With the poor cultivators, the common method is to obtain seeds either from progressive cultivators or from local merchants on condition that 1¼ to 1½ times the quantity of seeds received will be returned when the crop is harvested. This practice is not always observed, and cash payment is also made.

Seeds for fodder crops like lucern, carrot, maize, etc., and most of the vegetables are usually obtained from seed merchants at taluka headquarters. Sometimes cultivators produce them on their own farm.

Improved seeds evolved at Agricultural Research Stations are first tried on the fields of a few selected progressive cultivators, and their yields, suitability to the climate and soil conditions, etc., are studied. If found satisfactory, they are given to the more progressive cultivators for their multiplication. In 1958-59 there were nine seed multiplication farms in the district.

Fruit trees are generally propagated by grafts and seedlings, which are obtained from Government nurseries at Junagadh and Mangrol, Mahuva, Bilimora, Udwada and Anand. It is proposed to start a few nurseries in this district also and four nurseries have actually been registered at Patidad, Mengani, Jasdan and Rajkot.

MANURES

Cultivators in Rajkot district have for long realised the importance of using manures in fields but they are unable to use them in considerable quantities because of the scarcity of cowdung and other indigenuous manures and relatively high costs of chemical fertilizers. The Department of Agriculture also distributes some chemical manure mixture and fertilizers through licence holders.

Indigenous manures such as dung of cattle, sheep and goat, stable litter and village refuse are used for manuring fields. Cow-dung is usually used by those who have stall-fed cattle or those who are in a position to purchase cowdung. However, a large amount of dung is used as fuel as a result of which a very valuable manure is wasted.

Cultivators are accustomed to prepare farm yard manure by their own method. Practically every farmer maintains a pit (either on his farm or near his home) in which dung and farm and/or house-hold waste is collected The waste thus collected is allowed to decay for about four

MANURES

months after which it becomes ready for manurial purposes. Some of the farmers, however, do not follow the pit method and merely heap the wastes on open ground. The work of preparing systematic composts is gradually being introduced by the Department of Agriculture.

Use of chemical fertilizers was not common in this district until recently, except in the former Gondal State: the cultivators have, however now realised their importance and use of chemical fertilizers is becoming more and more popular especially in Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta talukas. The agricultural staff in the district arranges trials of these fertilizers with different crops and actual results are demonstrated to cultivators.

The common fertilizers used by the farmers are superphosphate, ammonium sulphate, nitrate of potash and groundnut cake both in pure as well as mixture forms. These fertilizers are sold through co-operative societies and private concerns which are paid a commission for doing the work.

For jowar, bajri, paddy, wheat and other millets, fertilizers are applied in one or two doses. Nitrogen as sulphate or ammonia gives good response if applied at the time of sowing. Phosphoric acid is also applied if the soils are known to be deficient in phosphorus. Fertilizers at the time of sowing should be placed a little below the seed or slightly towards its sides; it should not come in direct contact with the seed but should be as near the seed as possible. This can be easily done with a drill.

The second dose, if necessary, of about 10 kgms. per acre of nitrogen is usually applied, when the crop is about 1 to 1½ months old. The fertilizer is placed about 3 to 4 inches away from the crop line and one to two inches deep so that it can be placed in the active root zone. Fertilizers are applied in two or three doses in case of cotton crop. The first dose of 10 kgms. each of introgen and of phosphoric acid is given at the time of sowings and the second and third doses of 20 kgms. of nitrogen each are applied when the crop attains the age of 1 to 1½ months and 2 to 2½ months respectively.

In chilli crop two seedlings are transplanted at two spots each spaced 2½ or 3 feet away. Phosphorus and potash mixed with farm yard manure are applied 2 to 3 inches deep at the spot where the seedlings are to be transplanted. Usually a handful of this mixture is applied at each spot and mixed with the soil. Heavy doses of fertilizers are applied to sugarcane crop to get higher yields. The fertilizer is given in 4 to 6 doses. Phosphorus and potash are usually applied at the time of planting in the furrow about 3 to 4 inches deep. The second dose of nitrogen is applied after complete germination, *i. e.* about six to eight weeks after planting. The third dose is applied about 14 to 16 weeks after planting.

CHAPTER 5

Agriculture and Irrigation

ROTATION OF CROPS

Rotation of crops is essential for maintaining the fertility of the soil. If the same crop is grown in the field year after year the layer of the soil becomes robbed of certain nutrients. The practice of crop rotation is found more or less similar in all the talukas of this district. The following are the rotations usually followed in some of the main crops of the district.

Groundnut, the main cash crop of the district, is grown year after year in the same field in some cases. It is also followed by gram or by wheat (*rabi*) if irrigation facilities are available. These are followed usually by bajri in the next *Kharif* season. *Kharif* jowar is followed by groundnut, cotton or bajri under dry farming. Jowar grown in summer for fodder purposes is usually grown on lands which lay fallow during the rabi season. Sugarcane is usually followed by either bajri or cotton.

The popular rotations are (1) cotton, bajri, wheat, cotton; (2) groundnut, bajri, groundnut; (3) sesamum, bajri, cotton; (4) jowar, groundnut or sesamum, bajri, jowar; (5) bajri, wheat, paddy; (6) groundnut, wheat, paddy; (7) bajri, wheat, sugarcane; (8) sugarcane, sugarcane (rotating); (9) jowar, cotton, bajri; (10) bajri, cotton, groundnut; (11) paddy, gram, bajri; (12) groundnut, cotton, groundnut; (13) fallow, lucern, wheat, bajri; (14) fallow, wheat, groundnut; (15) groundnut, groundnut, groundnut; (16) groundnut, bajri, cotton.

Mixed cropping is practiced in this district since quite a long time. The crop of bajri is grown along with *mag* or *udad* throughout the district. Maize crop for fodder is grown with groundnut and lucern crops. *Mag* and *udad* are sown with jowar, cotton, and groundnut, the former is sown with sugarcane as well.

The practice of sowing bajri or maize (for fodder) along with sugarcane is sometimes followed. Lucern crop is sown with *rai*, *rajgaro*, *mogri*, etc. The latest practice of mixed cropping that has come into existence is that of growing groundnut and cotton crops in alternate rows.

PESTS

Before the formation of the State of Saurashtra in 1948 there were no systematic attempts to protect crops from the invasion of pests. The Government of Saurashtra started in 1950 a crop protection service and a small staff was appointed for the purpose in the beginning; insecticides and fungicides were distributed free of charge and departmental personnel were sent to carry out the operation and help cultivators. The scheme gradually got good response from cultivators and by the end of the First Five Year Plan (1956) an area of 3,54,494 acres of land in the district was covered under it. In 1955, another scheme was started under which plant protection appliances were distributed at half the

cost to gram panchayats, subsidised farms, co-operative collective farming societies, and co-operative better farming societits. Both these scheme are still in operation.

PESTS

There are various crop pests which occur quite frequently in this district. The extent of damage caused by each of the pests cannot be accurately estimated as it depends upon the severity of infestation. In the following pages a mention has been made of most common pests in the district.

Kansia, the blister beetles (zonabris pashilate) black in colour with yellowish brown stripes across their wings are about one inch long and half an inch thick. They attack bajri crop during *kharif* season and eat away pollen and petals of flowers thus reducing the growth of grains. Cultivators try to trap them by means of a hand net or traps and then destroy them. However, this is not much effective. The use of 5 per cent benzene hexa chloride (b. h. c) dust is effective against this pest. It is usually applied at the rate of 10 kgms. per acre.

Khapedi, surface grasshoppers (chrotogonus Sp.), are small hoppers, about ¾ inch long, medium black coloured, with various spots on a rough body surface They attack crops like bajri, jowar, maize, etc. during the primary stage of growth. The attack is sometimes so serious that the entire crop is endangered as a result of which resowings become necessary. As a preventive measure, cultivators sometimes plough and harrow the farm immediately after the harvest to destroy the egg masses of the pests which are laid in the soil. The hoppers may also be controlled by dusting with 5 per cent and 10 per cent b h c dusts at the rate of 10 to 15 kgms. per acre respectively.

Gabh marani eyal, the stem borers (chilo zonellus), are pests commonly found in jowar fields and sometimes in wheat, maize and paddy fields also. Caterpillars are found inside the affected stems of young plants They bore inside the stem, thus causing the drying of central shoots. The pest being internal feeder is very difficult to control. Cultivators first uproot the infected plants along with the pest and destroy them After the harvest of the crop the stubbles are collected and burnt so as to destory the hibernating larvae.

Mashi or *molo*, aphids (aphis maidis f.) is a very wide spread crop pest affecting great many crops in the district in different seasons. Some species attack jowar, cotton, maize, and groundnut in kharif season while others affect cabbage, couliflower and lucerne crops in rabi season Most of the species found in the district are generally light green or slightly yellow in colour. The pest is of very sluggish nature and remains stationary on the plant during its wingless stage. This soft bodied insect

inserts its beaks in the leaf tissues and sucks the cell sap. The infection is generally more on the lower surface than on the upper one. The continuous feeding leads to yellowing of leaves and subsequent drying. The aphids are controlled by spraying resin soap, tobacco decoction or nicotine sulphate or pyrathrum extract or by dusting 5 per cent benzene hexa chloride.

Kapasani tapka wali eval. the spotted boll worm (Earias fabia f.) is a widespread pest of cotton more commonly found in Dhoraji, Upleta, Gondal, Vadia and Jasdan. Caterpillars mainly damage the shoots and bolls of cotton and stain the lint with the result that bolls fall prematurely. They bore into the growing shoots of the plants during the primary stages of the plant. When the flower buds appear, the larvae are found boring into them and later in bolls which show holes plugged with excreta. The buds and bolls as a result of infection mostly shed. The lint from such bolls is spoiled and fetches low price in the market.

The pest being an internal feeder is difficult to control. However, such preventive measures as the removal of cotton stalks after the harvest, destruction of early fallen bolls with the larvae inside and heat treatment for cotton seed for the control of pink boll worms are usually taken.

Kapasni gulabi eval. the pink boll worm (platyedra gossypiella, s.) is another major pest of cotton in this district. This pest which is found more destructive to Indo-American varieties of cotton feeds inside the bolls and makes them drop down. As caterpillars enter the bolls, their entry holes are closed and it is very difficult to spot out the affected bolls until they decay and fall to the ground. The pest never attacks shoots. The larvae of the pest is carried by seeds, hence seed treatment with 1 oz. of carbon disulphide to 15 c. ft. of the seeds is given. As a preventive measure a mixture of DDT and sulphur is sprayed during early stages of infection.

Kokdu valati eval. leaf roller of cotton (sylepta derogata, f.), is not a serious pest of cotton and occurs mostly in the fields of American varieties of cotton. Caterpillars roll up the leaves and as time progresses the entire leaf is eaten up. To prevent its harmful effects from spreading to the whole crop the infected leaves are plucked and destroyed along with the caterpiller. If the attack is heavy, dusting with 5 per cent benzene hexachloride or 5 per cent DDT is advocated.

Popta Kotarti eval. gram pod borer (helio this obsoleta, f.) does considerable damage especially to gram crop. The caterpillars feed on tender foliage and young pods, make holes in the pods and eat the developing seeds by inserting the anterior half portion of their body

inside the pods. During the early stages of infection the pests are hand-picked and destroyed. Spraying with 50 per cent DDT spray also gives good results.

Erandi ni charpagi eyal, castor semilooper (Achoea janata 1.) is not considered a serious pest and occurs occasionally on castor plants. It feeds on the leaves of the plants from the lower side only, leaving out the veins. The pest can be controlled by dusting with 5 per cent bhc dust at the rate of about 8 kgms per acre.

Lila chusia, jassids (empoasca devastans D.) attack plants of vegetables such as brinjal, ladies fingers, etc. During the primary stage of attack the margin of the leaves turns yellow and the continued sucking of cell sap leads to etiolation of the leaves and subsequent drying up finally resulting in the stunted growth of the plant. A preparation of sulphur and DDT or 5 per cent benzene hexachloride is dusted to control the pest.

Thrips, anaphothrips (scirtothrips dorsalis, hood 7), generally attack vegetable crops such as brinjal, chilli and sometimes cabbage. These tiny insects suck the sap of the leave and stem, resulting in curbing of the leaves and stunted growth of the plants. This symptom is most common in case of chilli crop. A good supply of manure and fertilizers stimulates the growth of the plant and ultimately helps to shake off the pest. The pest can also be controlled by spraying DDT, benzene hexachloride or nicotine sulphate or a mixture of DDT and sulphur.

Fal ane toch ni eyal, small catters or brinjal shoot and fruit borer, (leucinodes orbonalis. g), is the most common pest of brinjal found all over the district where this crop is grown. Caterpillars bore into the stem and eat the internal tissues thus causing the plants to wither. When the infestation is on shoots, they bend down and wither. They attack the fruits also when they are young but leave no visible signs of infestation. Chemical controls of this pest have not yet been tried and the simplest method of control is removal or destruction of the affected shoots and fruits along with the caterpillars. It has been found that continuous cropping of brinjal leads to more infestation. Brinjals with long narrow fruits are less susceptible to the attack.

Madhio, mango hopper (idocerus atkinsoni 1.) is a serious pest of mango in this district. It does a considerable damage to the mango crop and is found all over the district wherever the mango cultivation is undertaken. The nymphs and adults suck the young leaves and flowers of the trees as a result of which withering of the crop takes place and fruits ultimately drop down. The pest can be controlled by dusting 5 per cent DDT and sulphur dust mixed in proportion of 1 : 1 or 1 : 2. The second dusting is followed after two weeks time.

CHAPTER 5 — Agriculture and Irrigation

PESTS

Ambano medh, the mango stem borer (batocera rubus, 1.) is a widely spread pest in the district and sometimes assumes serious proportions threatening the entire cultivation of mango. It bores and tunnels through the stem and branches as a result of which the affected branches start drying up and masses of refuse exude from the bored holes. In severe cases of infection the whole tree gets dried. The best way to control the pest is to inject a solution containing two parts of carbon disulphide with one part of chloroform and creosote.

Undar, rat is a pest of cultivated crops such as wheat, rice, groundnut and sweet potatoes in the fields and also of stored grains in godowns and houses. Field rats mostly attack the wheat crop, sometimes seriously, and do a great deal of damage to the crop. They are destroyed by trapping and poison baiting with barium carbonate or zinc phosphide.

Wild animals.—The damage done to crops by wild animals is negligible in the district. Crops are sometimes attacked by wild pigs, deer and jackals but damage done by them is not very serious. Deer mostly do damage to the lucerne crops while jackals to the sugarcane crop

Birds.—A great deal of damage is done to crops by birds. They usually damage the standing crops by picking matured food grains from the earheads especially of bajra and jowar. Birds such as *kabutar* (pigeon), *kabar*, *chakli* (sparrow), etc., appear on the fields during the months of September—November and do considerable damage to the standing crops. Crops are, therefore, watched by a watchman who drives away birds by hurling stones with a sling locally known as *gophan*. A temporary erection known as *meda* is sometimes provided in the centre of the field for proper watching.

PLANT DISEASES

Besides the damage done to crops by the above mentioned crop pests, plants also suffer from a number of diseases, some of which are very serious at times. In the following paragraphs some of the common diseases prevalent in the district are described.

Juwarno angario, the jowar smut (Spacelotheca Sorghi) is a major plant disease of jowar. Its symptoms are not observed till the crop attains maturity (*i. e.* till the earheads are formed) when the grains of the earheads are suddenly found replaced either partially or completely. If these are ruptured, a black powdery mass of smut spares is obtained. The disease is controlled by sulphur treatment at the rate of 1 oz. of sulphur to 6 kgms. of seeds.

The red leaf spot of jowar (Colletotricum graminicolum) is a serious plant disease and is characterised by red spots which are formed on the leaves of the affected plant. Later in the season the leaves turn

PLANT DISEASES

yellow and begin to dry as a result of which the fodder quality of the plants is greatly reduced. No measures of control are found successful as yet.

Bajra smut (Tolyposporium pennicelliaria) is confined to bajra crop and is found throughout the district. However, the disease is not serious and can be controlled by seed treatment with sulphur.

Downy mildew of bajra (Sclerospora graminicola) is of minor importance causing little damage to the crop. The effect of the disease is seen at the earheads which are transformed into a loose greenish brown leafy structure. As the disease is not serious, no control measures are adopted.

Geru the wheat rust (Pucchinia graminis triteci) is the most destructive disease of wheat and is found throughout the district in all the local varieties of the crop. The severity of infection is sometimes so serious that the yield per acre is greatly reduced. Cloudy weather is favourable for its occurrence. Chemical methods of control have not been found very effective. The only way to save the crop from the rust attack is to grow rust escaping varieties. Cultivators are given n. p. 710 and kenphad varieties which are known to be rust escaping.

Loose smut of wheat (ustilago tirtici) is not a serious disease of the crop. No symptoms of the disease are observed till the plant reaches the earhead stage when the infected plants instead of producing a normal earhead bring out a smutted one. The earhead, when young, is enclosed by a sheath, which later on bursts exposing black powder mass of smut spores in place of grains. As a measure of control, the seeds, before sowing, are subjected to hot water treatment.

Sukaro (the wilt of groundnut) occurs in the fields of groundnut. Its symptoms are visible when the affected plants begin to dry. Control measures are not known.

Pan dagh rog, tikka or leaf spot of groundnut (cercospora personate) is very widely distributed groundnut plant disease of this district. The disease is characterised by dark brown spots on leaves. The spots gradually become larger and larger and ultimately weaken the whole plant. In severe cases of infection, the whole crop become defoliated and the pod setting is badly affected. The disease is controlled by spraying bordeax mixture or any fungicide containing copper element.

Pan dagh rog, the angular leaf spot of cotton, is a serious disease of cotton crop and in years of heavy infection causes great reduction in yields. The disease is characterised by small angular spots on the infected parts of the plant. The only practicable method of combating this disease is to breed the resistant types of varieties.

CHAPTER 5 — Agriculture and Irrigation PLANT DISEASES

Bhuri the powdery mildew of mango (oidium mangiferae) affects blossoms of mango trees. Occurring simultaneously with hoppers, it causes severe blighting of blossoms during the months of January and February. The disease is controlled by application of sulphur dust to the blossoms at an intervals of a month. This measure is widely practised by mango growers all over the district.

Virus Diseases. The leaf curl diseases of brinjal, chilli and tomato are commonly found in the district. The leaves of the infected plants become mottled and are deformed. In severe cases of infection fruit setting receives a set back. As a measure of control, cultivators dust fine wood ash on the plants. Chemical methods of control have not yet been tried.

Agio, the striga on jowar, is a serious plant parasite in some parts of the district. It is found in the fields of jowar. The roots of the striga are connected with those of sorghum by which the parasite derives nutrition from its host and thus the growth of the jowar plant is affected. It is destroyed by spraying of selective medicines. The disease also occurs in sugarcane fields.

TENANCY AND TENURES

The Rajkot district consists of units of former princely states and estates which numbered 41. The more important among them were the States of Gondal, Morvi, Wankaner. Rajkot, Jasdan, Jetpur, Vadia, Thana-Devli and Kotda-Sangani. Those States were broadly speaking free to evolve their own policy as regards land administration and hence there was no uniform system of land revenue administration in this area.

The land system comprised ryotwari areas with *vighoti* and *bhagbatai* systems and non-ryotwari with girasdari and barkhali systems. They were subject to local variations, although they had generally the broad pattern mentioned below :—

(1) khalsa or ryotwari system in which land was assessed to cash assessment (*vighoti*);

(2) khalsa or ryotwari system in which land was assessed to crop-share (*bhagbatai*);

(3) girasdari system and

(4) barkhali system.

Girasdari lands comprised lands granted by rulers to their younger brothers for maintenance. Such holders had a proprietory interest in the land which were generally held free from payment of any land revenue to the States.

Barkhalidars had no proprietory interests but had certain rights to the revenues of the lands which were held almost free from payment of revenue.

The class of girasdars included talukdars, mulgirasias and bhayats who had proprietory interests in the lands or villages held by them. Chieftains who accepted Col. Walker's settlement were known as talukdars. Mulgirasias were descendants of the original proprietors of villages whose possession and ownership of lands antedated the establishment of the various States or estates. In return of protection, they surrendered considerable lands to the stronger powers and were left with small portions of their villages.

The terms 'bhayats' included cadets of the younger branch of a chief's or talukdar's family in cases where the State followed the rule of primogeniture. They received grants in appanage (*kapal garas*). Some States like Gondal and Jasdan granted *garas* not in land but in cash only. All these girasdars were proprietors of their lands and villages. The proprietory rights of talukdars were safeguarded under the merger agreements executed by them in February 1948 and those of the remaining girasdars do not appear to have been seriously questioned. Girasdars collected and enjoyed the revenues in their own right.

Barkhalidars were so called because their produce of land remained outside the common threshing floor (*khala*) and was not pooled in the common threshing floor for taking the *rajbhag* (Government crop-share). This category included :—

(1) *inamdars* including the imperial grantees, *i. e.* grantees of the former paramount power such as Emperor of Delhi, the Peshwa or the Gaekwar,

(2) *jiwaidars*,

(3) *dharmada* and *kherati* grantees, and

(4) service tenure-holders such as *chakariats* and *pasaitas*.

Such persons had no proprietory interest in the lands but were entitled to the usufruct of their holdings. The common feature of these grants was that they were resumable at will by the grantor, although in actual practice they were generally not resumed except for disloyalty or where the purpose for which the grant was made no longer existed. The *jiwai* grants were given for the maintenance of the grantees or as a reward for meritorious services or as a help to widows or dependants of a chief's family or for *dowry* to daughters at the time of their marriage. Such grants usually reverted to the

CHAPTER 5

Agriculture and Irrigation

TENANCY AND TENURES

State on the death of the grantees. The *dharmada* or *kherati* grants comprised grants to religious institutions and individuals. Grants to institutions were generally not liable to resumption. Grants to indviduals were usually made to such castes as Brahmins, *Charans*, *Barots*, etc. The service tenure was created for providing service emoluments in the shape of lands for village service.

The usual mode of realisation of land revenue in the area comprising this district was crop share which varied according to nature of crops and fertility of soil. It was towards the close of the 19th century that some of the covenanting States like Gondal and Morvi, introduced cash assessment systems. In the States of Wankaner and Rajkot and in most of the non-salute States and non-jurisdictional talukas and estates, crop share or what is known as *bhagbatai* system prevailed. Cultivators had mostly no permanent rights in land. They were tenants at-will in so called khalsa lands also, except in one or two States. Gondal State had given *khet-hak i. e.* occupancy rights to their tenants while Morvi State had given *buta* rights in a few villages. *Buta* rights, however, were not full occupancy rights as they were restricted in their scope.

The crop share going to the ruler was known as *rajbhag* or *vaje* and from that the system was known as *bhagbatai* or *vaje* system. The *bhagbatai* was again of two types, namely, (i) *mela bhag* system and (ii) *chokha bhag* system. Where *vaje* included numerous kinds of levies along with crop share it was known as *mela bhag* system. The *bhagbatai* in which there was no other levy but which included only a definite share of the produce was known as *chokha-bhag* system. In both the systems, however, *santi vero, i. e.* a plough tax was levied on the acreage of land in possession of cultivators. A *santi* was also called a holding varying in extent from sixty *bighas* to hundred *bighas* according to the fertility of soil. This meant a holding which could be cultivated with the help of *santi i. e.* plough and a pair of bullocks. The share in crop varied in different States and estates. It varied from one half to one third in kharif crop and one fourth to one fifth in rabi or irrigated crops. In crop share system also, sometimes cash levy was collected on certain irrigated crops *e. g.* sugarcane and vegetable.[1] The various

1 Such cash levy in some of the States comprising this district was as follows:—

Name of the State	Cash levy in Rs. per acre.	
	Sugarcane	Vegetable
1. Wankaner	30	..
2. Rajkot	35 to 40	22.50 to 30
3. Jasdan	40	10·00 to 22·50
4. Lodhika	55	25

levies which were collected in *mela bhag* system along with crop share assumed fantastic forms and proportions. This can be illustrated by a few items which were recovered in the shape of grain as under :—

(1) *hawaldari* for hawaldars (village watchman).

(2) *mandvi* for mandavio (weigher).

(3) *sukhadi* for kothari (grainery keeper).

(4) *jhanpo* for village guest.

(5) *kamdari* for kamdar (manager).

(6) *khola* for village patel.

(7) *mapla* for the village craftsman.

(8) *kunwar* or *bai's sukhdi* for the son or the wife.

(9) *muthi chapti* for kamdar's servants.

(10) *kharajat* or the cost of collection of revenue.

The cash assessment system was found prevalent in Gondal and Morvi but the rates of assessment were lower in Gondal than in Morvi. There was difference in the level of assessment in areas of comparable soil conditions on account of several factors which were taken into consideration in the method of classification and determination of assessment. The time of assessment also differed widely.

In Gondal the first settlement was undertaken in the year 1888. The basis of settlement was the average collection of land revenue from all sources for a period of eight years prior to the date of settlement. Before settlement, there existed crop-share system accompanied by a number of cesses and cash taxes. Out of 174 villages of the State, settlement was completed in 70 villages by the year 1894. Revision settlements were undertaken in the year 1911 A. D. The State re-classified the lands at the time of re-settlement on account of deterioration in occupied lands, increased irrigation in originally unirrigated lands and such other factors.

In Morvi State for sometime there was cash assessment, then there was reversion to crop share system and again a change over to cash assessment system. The settlement was of the type of what is known as *khatabandhi*, where a lump sum assessment was fixed on individual holding and not on a survey number. Survey *khatabandhi* was first introduced in 1880 A. D. The basis adopted was realization of five

CHAPTER 5 — Agriculture and Irrigation

TENANCY AND TENURES

years from 1876 to 1880. This *khatabandhi* was discontinued for some time and in 1940 A. D., it was re-introduced with *savai*, *i. e.* an increment of four annas in a rupee. This State also charged *letri* on cotton which was in the nature of cotton cess and the incidence of this *letri* changed from time to time.

Immediately after integration in 1948, steps were taken by Government to rationalize the land revenue system and bring it on par with the Bombay system. With this aim in view the State Government adopted the following measures :—

(1) The Government declared its policy that all forced labour (*veth*), *lagas* and *letries* levied in addition to the crop share or cash assessment should be immediately abolished, that the shares should be lightened where necessary and that the entire land revenue system should be brought on a par with the Bombay system. This declaration of policy was followed by a proclamation on 15th April, 1948 which conferred heritable and transferable rights on all cultivators of khalsa villages without charging any occupancy price. This made overnight all the cultivators of such areas occupants within the meaning of the Land Revenue Code.

(2) Government ordered the substitution of the cash assessment (*vighoti*) for the crop share (*bhagbatai*) system in all khalsa areas. The existence of the crop share system at one place and of the cash assessment system at the other for lands having similar rights was somewhat perplexing. In the circumstances then prevailing, it was not feasible to introduce a scientific survey and settlement. As a result, an *ad hoc* lump sum assessment was fixed on the averages of recoveries of the period between 1933 and 1947. 285 villages of Rajkot district thus came under this *ad hoc* assessment system.

(3) Before integration, some arbitrary cesses were being recovered in addition to the normal land revenue from cultivators. Government ordered their abolition from khalsa and non-khalsa areas of the State. The State of Morvi had made 25 per cent increase in the old *khatabandhi* rates during war years. Moreover, a cess on cotton was also imposed. The Government of Saurashtra abolished both these measures.

(4) There were different revenue laws and orders applicable to the revenue systems in different States. In order to evolve a uniform revenue system, the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, was made applicable to the State by an Ordinance passed in 1948.

(5) A separate department was created for the unification of survey and settlement operation.

Government had also to adopt some definite basis of land revenue assessment as due to the existence of several States and estates, there was no uniform basis in this area.[1] The following three methods were adopted :—

(1) cash assessment by regular scientific survey.

(2) lump sum assessment worked out on averages of the income for the period 1933-47 in khalsa villages paying crop share before integration, and

(3) assessment calculated on the arithmetic average of assessments leviable in the surrounding khalsa villages for the purposes of the Land Reforms Act and the Barkhali Abolition Act.

383 villages (of which 24 were non-khalsa) of this district were settled by the first method, 285 khalsa villages came under lump sum assessment and in the remaining 339 non-khalsa villages assessment was based on the arithmetic average of surrounding khalsa areas.

In this way, efforts were made by the Government of Saurashtra to rationalize the system of land revenue and its administration.

At the time of the reorganisation of the States in 1956, Saurashtra had abolished all intermediaries on land and the Ryotwari system of land tenure prevailed in the whole of Saurashtra.

Rajkot district has practically no tenancy problem and cultivation of land is executed by the holders themselves. The tenant owner relationship in land is no more in existence and all those who were merely tenants at will have become owners of the land.

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1. As described earlier cash assessment system prevailed only in two of the States comprising this district. The remaining States and estates used to collect revenue by crop share system. A sizeable area of this district was therefore, unsurveyed and unsettled. The old surveys which were undertaken many years back had become obsolete. In non-khalsa villages girasdars had undertaken surveys with the main purpose of partitioning villages between the share holders. Special fieldwise survey of land for settlement of assessment was not undertaken. Moreover in many cases the old surveys were not revised and hence these surveys were of little use in evolving a definite policy. In Rajkot, Gondal and Kotda-Sangani the original surveys were undertaken in 1869, 1874 and 1885 respectively and were never afterwards revised. In the State of Wankaner the first and the only survey was taken in 1924. Morvi was the only State in the district which had revised the original survey of 1873 during 1932 and 1947. At the time of the integration of the States 409 villages in the district were unsurveyed and unsettled. Of them 349 were Khalsa and the remaining 60 were non-khalsa villages.

CHAPTER 5

Agriculture and Irrigation

TENANCY AND TENURES

Government of Saurashtra by its proclamation of 15th April 1948 gave full occupancy rights to tenants. Girasdars ceased to be landlords and were permitted to hold land for personal cultivation on the basis of capacity to cultivate. This was not liked by many girasdars who tried to evict the tenants on the plea that they wanted that particular land for personal cultivation.

Government, therefore, came out with its ordinance known as Saurashtra Tenants Protection Ordinance No. XXII of 1948. The ordinance protected tenants from arbitrary eviction and provided that in case a landlord required lands for personal cultivation, the tenant should be served with a notice six months in advance. This ordinance protected tenants from arbitrary eviction but still disputes regarding rent continued as there was no provision for regulation of rent. Government, therefore, promulgated another ordinance *viz.*, the Saurashtra Zamindar's and Tenants' Settlement of Rent Disputes Ordinance No. XXVI of 1948 which empowered Mamlatdars to take charge of the crops in disputes and Deputy Collectors to determine rent in respect of the produce on the basis of the *Anida* settlement under which landholders were enjoined not to evict tenants and to recover rent not exceeding ¼th and 1/5th share in unirrigated and irrigated crops respectively. The Saurashtra Protection of Tenants (Amendment) Ordinance No. XXXVI of 1948, passed, thereafter provided, *inter alia* for the appointment of joint committees of landholders and tenants for settlement of disputes relating to ejectment of tenants and recovery of rents. It also provided that instead of the ¼th and 1/5th share the formula of rent agreed to by the representatives of both the parties should be taken as a basis in fixing the rent. This ordinance also did not help in any way in lessening the tension that already existed in the relations between tenants and landholders and it was feared that there would be a large-scale eviction of tenants. Thereafter the Saurashtra Government promulgated as a temporary measure, the Saurashtra Temporary Postponement of Eviction Ordinance No. XXVIII of 1949 which provided that notices given by the landholders under the Saurashtra Zamindari and Tenants Settlement of Rent Disputes Ordinance of 1948 shall not be deemed to terminate tenancy

Ultimately, Government promulgated the Saurashtra Gharkhed Tenancy Settlement and Agricultural Lands Ordinance No. XLI of 1949 repealing all the previous ordinances. It made provision for the grant of certain quantity of land for personal cultivation to landholders, declaring tenants on the remaining land as protected tenants. This ordinance empowered Government to assume management of the estates in the case of disputes between landlords and tenants. It also provided that Government should fix (1) the assessment for gharkhed and non-gharkhed lands and (2) the basis of rent payable by tenants to

landholders. The ordinance provided for a levy of Rs. 0-4-0 per acre from landholders in respect of their gharkhed land and also provided that Government would levy $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the revenues of non-gharkhed land. Landholders could levy not more than one and half times the assessment determined under section 18 (*1*) of the ordinance. Assessment was determined on the basis of principles laid down by Government in its Circular No. 3098, dated 18th October 1949. They mainly provided that (1) cash rent will be levied where cash rent existed at any time in the past (2) if there was no cash rent but if *udhad* was fixed at any time, the rent will be levied according to such *udhad* (3) if there was neither cash assessment nor *udhad* and if only crop-share prevailed cash rent would be determined on the basis of the average of the cash assessment leviable in surrounding khalsa villages. The rate, however, was subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 3 per vigha of *jirayat* land and Rs. 6 per vigha of *bagayat* land. This ordinance was not liked by either of the two parties. The tenant had still to face the eviction notice in case the landholder chose to have that particular land for gharkhed as landholders had liberty to choose any tenant for eviction. The landholders also disliked this ordinance because it failed to permit *gharkhed* land for all of them and those who were entitled to get it thought that the area allotted was too small.

Government of India discussed this question with the Government of Saurashtra and in consultation with them appointed the Saurashtra Agrarian Reforms Commission under their resolution No. F. 1 (28)-P/50, dated 13th May, 1950, for a thorough investigation of the entire land problem of Saurashtra.

Agrarian Reforms Commission studied the problem threadbare and recommended, *inter alia,* that :—

(i) girasdari and barkhali systems should be immediately abolished. Provision was also made for compensation to such landholders.

(ii) all cesses, *haks*, taxes, etc., payable to girasdars should be abolished forthwith without any compensation.

(iii) crop share system should be abolished once for all.

(iv) A land mortgage bank should be established for supplying long term credit to cultivators.

The various recommendations of the Commission were contained in the following Acts :—

(1) The Saurashtra Land Reforms Act, 1951,

(2) The Saurashtra Barkhali Abolition Act, 1951 and

(3) The Saurashtra Estates Acquisition Act, 1952.

CHAPTER 5 — Agriculture and Irrigation

TENANCY AND TENURES

Land Reforms Act, 1951 dealt with the agricultural land of those holders who had some kind of proprietory interest in the land. For the purpose of the Act these landholders were divided in three classes :—

A Class : those holding more than 800 acres of land,

B Class : those holding between 120 to 800 acres.

C Class : those holding less than 120 acres.

The land allotted to them was as follows :—

A Class : up to three economic holdings.

B Class : up to 1½ or 2½ economic holdings.

C Class : up to 1 or 1½ economic holdings.

Tenants were entitled to obtain occupancy rights on lands which remained in their possession after *gharkhed* land had been alloted to girasdars, on payment of an amount equal to six times the assessment. Such cultivators had to pay revenue directly to Government which in turn had to pay compensation to the girasdars. The compensation was to be paid as follows :—

The A class landholders were to be paid every year an amount equal to the annual assessment of the land for 15 years while the B class and C class landholders were to be paid for 18 and 21 years respectively. Girasdars got occupancy rights over those lands which were allotted to them for personal cultivation only. They and cultivators were thus brought to an equal status.

The Barkhali Abolition Act which dealt with agricultural lands of barkhalidars (*i. e.* those landholders who had no proprietory interest but only a usufruct interest in the lands) declared the immediate abolition of barkhali system. Provision was made for compensation in annual instalments on more or less the same lines as girasdars. Barkhalidars were to be given cash annuity equal to one assessment for 15 to 18 years by the State which in turn would get the same assessment amount from the tenants. Provision was also made to give *gharkhed* lands to those barkhalidars whose estate was less than two holdings; for those, however, who already held larger areas no *gharkhed* was given. The barkhalidars having larger than two economic holdings were required to pay full assessment to Government on *gharkhed* and the smaller ones had to pay revenue at four annas per acre for the first four years, eight annas per acre for the next six years, half the assessment for the next eight years and full assessment after 18 years.

The following statement shows the progress of the working of these two Acts from 1951 to 1958.

Statement showing cases disposed of and pending under Land Reforms Act and Barkhali Abolition Act, 1951.

Details	1951-56		1956-58	
	Land Reforms Act, 1951	Barkhali Abolition Act, 1951	Land Reforms Act	Barkhali Abolition Act
(a) No. of cases filed ..	24,711	6,658	305	63
(b) No. of cases disposed of	23,940	6,658	238	50
(c) No. of cases pending ..	771	..	67	13
(d) No. of cases decided in favour of tenants.	16,921	4,016	122	33
(e) No. of cases decided against tenants.	7,019	2,642	116	17

The Saurashtra Estate Acquisition Act, 1952, which came in force in February 1952 was passed in order to acquire certain estates of girasdars and barkhalidars, which were not vested in Government under the Saurashtra Barkhali Abolition Act. 1951, and the Saurashtra Land Reforms Act, 1951. It provided for acquisition by the State of non-agricultural land of such landholders for cultivable land from them would be equal to the income to the State in the next 15 years from such land by way of *nazrana* or assessment. For uncultivable waste and other similar assets small compensation would be paid outright while for quarries, trees, grass lands and other revenue earning items full compensation should be paid in accordance with principles laid down in the Land Acquisition Act. The Act vested certain lands in Government. Some of the girasdars and barkhalidars who had to apply for compensation within 12 months from the date of vesting such rights could not apply for compensation within that period. In order to enable such tenure holders to apply for compensation the Act was amended in 1956 extending the period of application to July 1956.

The Saurashtra Landholders (Recovery of Record) Act, 1954 was enacted on the lines of the Bombay Recovery of Records Act, 1953 for taking over the records maintained by certain classes of holders of villages and lands.

As a result of these Acts intermediaries on land were totally abolished and the old double tenure system of tenancy under which the relations between the landholders and the cultivators were far from satisfactory was replaced by the single tenure system where all the cultivators became the owners of the land. There remained no tenants at all.

CHAPTER 5

Agriculture and Irrigation

TENANCY AND TENURES

Government now took interest in improving the conditions of the land and the cultivators. The direct relationship that was created now between the State and the cultivators due to the abolition of intermediaries were to be maintained properly. This could happen only if the ownership of land did not change hands often. It was found, however, that it did happen and that cultivators many a time leased part of their land to others thus creating the problem of avoidable fragmentation of holdings. Government, therefore, passed the Saurashtra Prohibition of Leases of Agricultural Lands Act in 1953 It was amonded subsequently in 1954 and 1955. The Act provided that the existing leases should be registered by the leasors and that unregistered leases should not be recognized. Occupants of lands were not allowed to lease out their lands. Lease of land or abatement of such a lease was made punishable.

GUJARAT AGRICULTURAL LANDS CEILINGS ACT, 1960

In 1960, after the bifurcation of the State of Bombay into Gujarat and Maharashtra, Government of Gujarat promulgated an important Act known as the Gujarat Agricultural Lands Ceilings Act with a view to fixing a ceiling on holding agricultural land and to provide for the acquisition and disposal of surplus agricultural lands. The area of the State was devided into different classes and a ceiling area was prescribed for each one of such classes No person has been considered entitled to hold, whether as owner or tenant, land in excess of the ceiling area so prescribed. The excess land so acquired by Government was paid for according to its assessment value which was different for different class of lands. The Act went a long way in attempting to bring down the inequality in possession of agricultural land.

The classes of land and the ceilings prescribed for each one of these classes are indicated below : —

Statement showing ceilings prescribed for various areas.

Class of Local Area	Ceiling area in acres			
	Dry crop land	Rice land	Seasonally Irrigated land	Perennially Irrigated land
Class A ..	56	38	38	19
" B ..	60	40	40	20
" C ..	72	48	48	24
" D ..	80	54	54	27
" E ..	84	56	56	28
" F ..	96	64	64	32
" G ..	108	72	72	36
" H ..	120	80	80	40
" I ..	132	88	88	44

All villages of Dhoraji taluka and Upleta mahal were grouped under E class. The ceilings prescribed for these areas were 84 acres for dry crop land, 56 acres for seasonally irrigated land and 28 acres for perennially irrigated land. All villages of Gondal, Lalpur and Kandorna and all villages (except 10 villages which are grouped under H) of Jasdan taluka are included under F class. The ceilings prescribed for this class were : 96 acres for dry crop land, 64 acres for seasonally irrigated land and 32 acres for perennially irrigated land. Under H class were included the villages of talukas and mahals of Morvi, Wankaner, Maliya, Rajkot, Paddhari, Lodhika and Kotda-Sangani. The ten villages of Jasdan taluka namely 1. Gadhada, 2. Bhadli, 3. Somalpur, 4. Vanala, 5. Sanala, 6. Belda, 7. Sartanpur, 8. Ankadiya, 9. Patiyali and 10. Veraval were also included in H class. The ceiling areas prescribed for this class were :—120 acres for dry crop land, 80 acres for seasonally irrigated land and 40 acres for perennially irrigated land.

CHAPTER 5 — Agriculture and Irrigation — GUJARAT AGRICULTURAL LANDS CEILINGS ACT, 1960

RURAL WAGES

In Rajkot district, most of the cultivators employ casual field labourers when there is a rush of work on the farm. Most of the heavy work is done by men while female labour is generally employed for light work such as weeding, threshing, etc. Children are also employed on the farm. These casual labourers are employed on daily wage basis. They are generally paid in cash with one meal and in most cases are not given the facilities which a permanent farm servant (*sathi*) usually gets. From table No. 27 it will be found that the daily wage rate have increased considerably in recent years as compared to the pre-war and immediate post-war years. The daily wages during pre-war years for a male came roughly to Rs. 0-6-0 (37 paisa), for a female Rs. 0-4-0 (25 paisa) and for a boy Rs. 0-3-0 (19 paisa). During post-war years for a male they came approximately to Rs. 1-0-0, for a female 0-12-0 (75 paisa) and for a boy Rs. 0-8-0 (50 paisa). The current rate of wages has gone higher since the post-war years. It is Rs. 1-8-0 for a male, Rs. 1-0-0 for a female and Rs. 0-12-0 (75 paisa) for a boy. Wage rates differed in different talukas during these years. The highest rate was in Dhoraji and Upleta as is seen from table No. 27. A considerable variation is noticed in the wage rates offered to males and females. Generally females get about ¾ of the amount given to males. Casual labourers are expected to work from morning till evening with a break of two hours for lunch. They may also work till late in the evening during heavy rush of work such as in the harvesting periods when they are usually paid a higher wage rate than in normal periods. Casual labourers are available in sufficient numbers from the village itself, though at times shortage of labour is experienced during harvesting seasons.

During the periods when daily wage earners do not get work on fields, they go for some other work. Women usually go for gathering a headload of grass workers or fuel or cow dung and men folk for cutting wood and

CHAPTER 5

Agriculture and Irrigation

RURAL WAGES

similar jobs. They may also find work in road building, tank digging, etc., especially during scarcity years.

Employment of labourers on monthly basis is rare in Rajkot district. Such labourers are expected to work all day round and are mostly employed during the peak agricultural season such as harvesting. The wage rate in their case generally varies from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 with meals and residential facilities.

Table No. 29 gives daily wages paid to casual labourers according to the nature of operations. It will be seen that wage rates in 1958-59 for operations such as ploughing, harrowing, etc., were as high as Rs. 3-8-0 in talukas of Dhoraji and Upleta, while in other talukas they varied from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. Operations such as harvesting and threshing command less wages, as these operations entail less strenuous labour. Wage rates for them in the same year varied from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2 in all talukas except in Dhoraji and Upleta, where they were Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3 respectively.

Harvesting work of crops like bajri, jowar, groundnut and wheat is sometimes given on contract basis. The system is known as '*adhva*' or '*adhda*' wherein labourers are paid certain amount of grains for a particular land harvested.

Harvesting of sugarcane is executed either on daily wage system or on a contract basis. Labourers employed for cooking gur are known as '*bhurias*' and are paid between Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 per day. A more important function is performed by '*galara*' who actually supervises the gur making process and prepares it after it has been cooked. He is considered to be an experienced and skilled labourer and earns a high rate of wage generally varying between Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 3-8-0 per day. Besides cash payment, these labourers get meals, tea, *bidis* and also some gur and sugarcane.

Annual servants (*sathis*) are employed in this district usually by those cultivators whose holdings can provide continuous and regular employment for the whole of the year. A *sathi* is always bound to do all types of farm work and should be available all the hours of day and night The contract with the *sathi* is generally for one year, the year usually beginning on 16th day of *Phalguna* and renewed every year if both the parties so desire. Children, when they are employed as a *sathi*, are usually entrusted with light farm work mostly for looking after cattle. A *sathi*, besides his cash wages, is provided with other facilities such as food, clothing, shoes and accommodation. Normally payment to the *sathi* is made at the end of the year but when necessity arises he is given a small amount of money occasionally, especially during festivals. The annual wages of *sathis* prevalent in this district in the pre-war, post-war and present years are given in table No. 27. They were generally Rs. 100 in pre-war years; Rs. 250 in post-war years;

and Rs. 350 in the year 1958-59 in most of the talukas. Annual wages were the highest in Dhoraji and Upleta talukas (Rs. 125 in pre-war years, and Rs. 400 in the post-war years and as high as Rs. 700 in 1958-59.) The boy *sathis* are paid approximately Rs. 60 to Rs. 100.

RURAL WAGES

Some artisans of the village are actively connected with cultivators at various stages of operations. They are the *vasvayas* of the old village economy who still survive, albeit in a less recognised form. Table No. 28 shows the rate of annual payments made to such village artisans in the talukas of Rajkot district. They are paid annually in kind for the services they render to the landholders. These *vasvayas* include *suthar* (the carpenters), *lohar* (the blacksmith), *chamar* (the cobbler), *valand* (the barber), and *kumbhar* (the potter). The system of payment in kind is gradually disappearing, and many of the farmers are now paying in cash. Commodities which are given to these artisans by way of wages include food grains, pulses and sometimes a bundle of fodder and seasonal vegetables. Payment is generally made at the time of harvest. This system of payment is known as '*Avat Pratha*'. Out of the above mentioned village artisans, carpenters and blacksmiths play an important role in agriculture as their services are required every now and then by cultivators. Carpenters have to repair and maintain wooden farm implements while blacksmiths are connected with repairing iron structures such as *mhot*, iron implements, etc.

TABLE 27

Rajkot district.

Sr. No.	Name of taluka/ mahal	Payment during			Other facilities, such as supply of food, clothings, tea, smoking, etc.
		1938-39 (Pre-war) Rs.	1946-49 (Post-war) Rs.	1958-59 (Present) Rs.	
1	Dhoraji	125	400	700	In addition to cash payment, the annual labourers are also supplied food, clothing, shoes, smoking and residental facilities.
2	Gondal	100	300	500	
3	Jasdan	100	200	350	
4	Jetpur	100	200	400	
5	Kandorna ..	100	200	400	
6	Kotda Sangani ..	100	175	300	
7	Lodhika ..	100	200	350	
8	Maliya	50	100	300	
9	Morvi	50	125	300	
10	Paddhari ..	75	175	350	
11	Rajkot	100	200	400	
12	Upleta	125	400	700	
13	Wankaner ..	60	100	250	

CHAPTER 8

Agriculture and Irrigation

RURAL WAGES

TABLE 28

Annual payment in kind (food grains in lbs.) to village artisans (vasvayas) in Rajkot District

Name of taluka/mahal	Carpenter	Black-smith	Cobbler	Others
1. Dhoraji	100	100	N. A.*	40
2. Gondal	120	80	60	50
3. Jasdan	120	80	60	50
4. Jetpur	120	60	N. A.	50
5. Kandorna	120	60	N. A.	50
6. Kotda Sangani	120	80	60	50
7. Lodhika	120	60	60	50
8. Maliya	100	100	N. A.	40
9 Morvi	100	100	N. A.	40
10 Paddhari	120	80	60	50
11. Rajkot	120	80	60	50
12. Upleta	120	60	N. A.	40
13. Wankaner	120	80	60	50

TABLE 28-A

Rates of average daily agricultural wages to artisans in each taluka of Rajkot District 1960-61.

Sr. No.	Taluka/Mahal	Skilled labourers		Cobblers	Field Labourers
		Carpenters	Blacksmiths		
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1	Dhoraji	5:09	5.53	4.50	3.00
2	Gondal	4 56	4.36	4.34	2.00
3	Jasdan	5 23	5.53	5.15	2.11
4	Jetpur	5.28	5.38	4.46	3.38
5	Kandorna ..	5.11	4.21	4.50	2.13
6	Kotda Sangani ..	5.23	4.63	4.00	1.98
7	Lodhika ..	5.30	4.15	4.00	1.84
8	Maliya	5.35	4.61	3.78	1.84
9	Morvi	5.31	4.61	3.92	1.96
10	Paddhari ..	5.46	5.53	5.38	3.07
11	Rajkot	5.26	5.30	4.76	2.23
12	Upleta	4.92	4.23	4.15	2.92
13	Wankaner ..	4.85	4.80	4.38	1.53

* N. A.—Not available.

TABLE No. 29

Rates of daily wages according to the nature of operations in Rajkot district.

Name of Taluka Mahal	Payment of daily wages in cash and kind.											
	1938-39 (Pre war)				1948-49 (Post war)				1958-59 (Present)			
	Wages for operating implements (ploughing, harrowing, sowing, etc.	Wages for harvesting cereal crops	Wages for thrashing out grains	Wages to contract labours for sugar-cane cutting	Wagesfor operating implements (ploughing, harrowing, sowing etc.)	Wages for harvesting cereal crops	Wages for thrashing out grains	Wages to contract labours for sugar-cane cutting	Wages for operating implements (ploughing, harrowing, sowing etc.)	Wages for harvesting cereal crops	Wages for thrashing out grains	Wages to contract labours-for sugar cane cutting.
1. Morvi	0- 4-0	0- 6-0	0- 4-0	0- 6-0 to 0-12-0	1- 0-0	1- 0-0	0-12-0	0-12-0 to 1- 8-0	2- 0-0	2- 0-0	1- 4-0	1- 8-0 to 3- 0-0
2. Dhoraji	0-12-0 1 meal	0-10-0	0-10-0	0-8-0 to 2- 0-0	2-- 8-0 1 meal	1- 8-0	1- 4-0	1- 0-0 to 2- 0-0	3- 0-0 1 meal	2- 8-0	2- 8-0	2- 8-0 to 4- 0-0
3. Upleta	0-12-0 1 meal	0-10-0	0-10-0	0- 8-0 to 2- 0-0	2- 0-0 1 meal	1- 8-0	1- 4-0	1- 0-0 to 2- 8-0	3- 8-0 1 meal	3- 0-0	2- 8-0	2- 8-0 to 4- 0-0
4. Jasdan	0- 8-0 1 meal	0- 6-0	0 -6-0	0-10-0 to 1- 8-0	1- 0-0 1 meal	1- 0-0 1 meal	0-14-0	- 0-0 to 2- 0-0	2- 0-0	1 -8-0	1- 8-0	2- 0-0 to 3- 0-0
5. Gondal	0-10-0	0 -8-0	0- 6-0	0-10-0 to 1- 8-0	2- 0-0	1- 8-0	1- 4-0	1- 0-0 to 1- 8-0	3- 0-0	2- 8-0	2- 0-0	2- 0- to 3- 0-0
6. Wankaner ..	0 6-0	0 -6-0	0 -6-0	1- 0-0	1- 0-0	1- 0-0	1-0 -0	1- 8-0	2-0-0	1- 8-0	1- 8-0	3- 0-0

TABLE No. 29—(*concld.*)

Name of Taluka Mahal	Payment of daily wages in cash and kind											
	1938-39 Pre-war				1948-49 (Post war)				1958-59 (Present)			
	Wages for operating implements (ploughing, harrowing, sowing, etc.	Wages for harvesting cereal crops	Wages for thrashing out grains	Wages to contract labours for sugar-cane cutting	Wages for operating implements (ploughing, harrowing, sowing etc.)	Wages for harvesting cereal crops	Wages for thrashing out grains	Wages to contract labours for sugar-cane cutting	Wages for operating implements (ploughing, harrowing, sowing etc.)	Wages for harvesting cereal crops	Wages for thrashing out grains	Wages to contract labours for sugar-cane cutting
7. Rajkot	0-18-0 meal	0-8-0	0-6-0	0-8-0 to 1-0-0	1-0-0 1 meal	1-0-0	0-12-0	1-0-0 to 2-0-0	2-0-0 1 meal	2-0-0	1-8-0	1-80 to 2-8-0
8. Paddhari.. ..	0-6-0 1 meal	0-6-0	0- 6-0	1-8-0 to 1-0-0	0-12-0 1 meal	0-12-0	0-12-0	1-0-0 to 2-0-0	2-0-0 1 meal	2-0-0	1-8-0	1-8-0 to 2-8-0
9. Jetpur	0-8-0 1 meal	0-8-0	0- 8-0	0-6-0 to 0-14-0	1-0-0 1 meal	1-0-0	0-14-0	0-14-0 to 1-12-0	1-12-0 1 meal	1-12-0	1-8-0	18-0 to 2-0-0
10. Maliya	0-4-0 1 meal	0-6-0	0- 4-0	..	1-0-0 1 meal	1-0-0	0-12-0	..	2-0-0	2-0-0	1-4-0	..
11. Kotda-sangani ..	0-8-0 1 meal	0-8-0	0-10-0	0-8-0 to 0-10-0	1-0-0 1 meal	0-14-0	0-14-0	1-0-0 to 2-0-0	2-8-0 1 meal	1-8-0	1-8-0	1-8-0 to 3-0-0
12. Kandorna ..	0-8-0 1 meal	-0-80	0- 6-0	0-6-0 0-14-0	1-0-0 1 meal	1-0-0	0-14-0	0-14-0 to 1-12-0	2-0-0 1 meal	1-12-0	1-8-0	1-8-0 to 3-0-0
13. Lodhika.. ..	0-8-0 1 meal	0-8-0	0- 6-0	0-6-0 to 0-14-0	1-0-0 1 meal	0-12-0	0-14-0	0-14-0 to 0-12-0	2-0-0 meal	1-12-0	..0	1-8-0 to 3-0-0

Famine is not an unusual phenomenon in Saurashtra. The first famine which has been recorded occurred in 1559 A. D. It is known as Jagdu Shah's* famine. It was very severe though no reliable details about it are available.

The famine of 1631-32 A. D. (*Samvat* 1687) is one of the most severe which have occurred in Saurashtra. This famine is known as *Satiasiyo*—that which occurred in the eight-seventh *Samvat* year. The monsoon of 1631 had completely failed and food was so scarce that the poor were willing to part with their children for a loaf of bread. People died in such a large number that the dead bodies could be disposed with considerable difficulty.

The years of 1647, 1681-82, 1686, 1694 and 1696 are also mentioned as famine or scarcity years in the old Gazetteer though no details about their intensity are available.

Another big famine occurred in 1718-19 A. D. (*Samvat* 1775) and is known a *Panchotra* famine (that which occurred in seventy-fifth *Samvat* year). It is reported that the poor had to maintain themselves by cooking leaves and roots of wild plants and many lost their lives because of the pestilence caused as a result of such unwholesome diet.

In the year 1731-32 there was excessive rain resulting in a heavy toll of life. This is known as a second *satiasio*, occurring in the *Samvat* year 1787, exactly a hundred years after the first *satiasio*. A major portion of Saurashtra and Gujarat was affected by this famine and people still remember that famine-ballad beginning with the lines :—

Samvat sattar satyasie srasthi tajavi satya;
Aklavya athyasie Vith Vidh padi vipatya.

Samvat 1787 truly caused many to leave the world. The year 88 was also a year of much trouble of many miseries.

There was complete failure of rain in 1747 in Saurashtra region resulting in great scarcity of water and food. Grain was so dear that only well-to-do persons were able to purchase it while others had to live on *bid* roots and *bhoiringani* seeds.

The years 1764, 1774, 1780 and 1785 are also given as scarcity years in the Kathiawar Gazetteer.

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* Jagdu Shah was a well-to-do bania of Saurashtra who had liberally helped the famine affected persons in cash and kind.

CHAPTER 5

Agriculture and Irrigation

FAMINES

There was again a very severe famine in the year 1790-91 (*Samvat* year 1847) and it is known as *sudtala*. The rain fall was poor and so grass and grain became very costly. Numerous cattle died on the way every day and many children were sold or deserted.

The year 1804 was also a famine year and it affected a major part of this district as well as districts of Zalawad and Halar. The years 1811-12 and 1812-13 were scarcity years and grain was very dear.

In 1814 there was excessive rain followed by plague in 1815. There was great scarcity of food which resulted in many deaths. Many villages were deserted. It is said that in Morvi State, one of the worst affected areas, as many as forty-five villages were isolated. The chiefs of the States and rich merchants helped liberally to lighten the distress of the people. In the area near Morvi known as *Machhu kantha* the supply of grain was totally exhausted. The poor had to maintain themselves on leaves, roots or seeds of trees.

There was excessive rain again in 1820 while in 1825-26, 1834-35, 1838-39, 1846, 1857, 1861 and 1864 the rainfall was scanty. There was partial failure of crops in these years but the distress did not prove to be severe on account of the wise policy adopted by the chiefs of the States.

The monsoon of 1877 failed completely and from January to August 1878 severe ditress prevailed in this district also the State of Gondal being one of the worst affected States. In fact the distress started from 1875 and had continued up to 1878 due to a succession of bad years. Wells in Rajkot had dried up by the end of September 1875 and there was an acute scarcity of water and grain. In 1877, rainfall was delayed till September which resulted in a failure of such crops as bajri, jowar, and cotton. Wheat was attacked by blight and rust. Cattle died and people were very hard pressed. Then came the excessive rain of 1878 followed by a violent remittent and intermittent fever which took toll of many persons, both rich and poor. There was no employment on the fields as rains had swept the fields, and other avenues of employment were not available. Many villages were abandoned. Public works were started as relief measures at a number of places. The States everywhere gave handsome aid and all these helped in lessening the severity of famine to some extent.

Scarcity prevailed in many parts of the district due to a partial failure of seasonable rains in 1896. The severity of the scarcity was keenly felt in those parts of the district where the rainfall is always below the average, necessitating an interruption in agricultural operations. Scarcity conditions continued in the following year also and caused a general

rise in the prices of cereals which pressed heavily on the poorer classes of people in most of the States of the district. Mention of this scarcity is found in the Gondal State Administration Report for the year 1897-98 which states that the Ruler gave away Rs. 39,526 to cultivators as *tagavi* advance and also suspended the recovery of land revenue which amounted to Rs. 20,273 in 1897-98. The poor and needy were liberally supplied with food by the State as well as by charitably disposed individuals. The Gondal Report also mentions that in 1897-98 locusts had appeared in about 50 villages of the State and had damaged crops worth about Rs. 47,000.

The whole of Saurashtra along with many other parts of India experienced a terrible famine in 1899-1900. The graveness of this famine known as *chhapanio* (that which occurred in 1956th year of *vikram samvat*) is not forgotten by those who have witnessed it. It was one of the severest famines that this region has ever experienced. After hopeful beginning in June the rains disappeared completely. The rainy season was over in the month of September and the total rainfall during the year was only about 5 to 6 inches. Gondal received less than 4 inches of rain in 1899 and only 0·28 inch in 1900. While Morvi had only 1·37 inches the surrounding areas received even less in 1899. The kharif crop was totally lost, while the rabi crop was less than 12 per cent. of the average. As a result, prices of food grains shot up abnormally by the end of year 1899. The Gondal Report for the year 1900-1901 indicates that jowar and bajri which were available at 40 and 33 pounds a rupee in May 1899 were sold at 17 and 16 pounds a rupee respectively in October 1899. Fodder scarcity was equally severe and it was only with considerable difficulty that people were able to get imported grass at a prohibitive price of 40 pounds a rupee. This appalling scarcity of grass and grain resulted in many casualties. The administrative Report of the Rajkot State for the year 1899-1900, states " the total mortality was abnormally high during the year for want of sufficient and wholesome food, exposure to severe cold and want of proper clothing and diseases like pneumonia, diarrhoea, etc. The mortality among cattle was such as would baffle all description. It was entirely due to starvation ". In Gondal States as many as 41,902 cattle died during the famine year, most of them due to want of fodder. Similarly the Wankaner Report recorded a death of 52,110 cattle during the year.

The situation was grave and appalling but the States did their best to mitigate the sufferings of the people. Rulers of all the States made it their personal concern to help the people and started relief measures on a large scale. The State of Morvi ordered digging up of wells and construction of railway earth work. The Paneli water works was also started as a relief measure. All these gave employment to over 13,000 persons at a cost of about Rs. 7 lakhs to the State. About Rs. 5 lakhs

CHAPTER 5 — Agriculture and Irrigation FAMINES

were spent in giving help to cultivators in the form of grain or grass. A poor house and an orphanage were opened for the boarding and lodging of the weak and disabled. An additional special staff was created to deal with such relief measures. The State of Morvi thus spent about 15 lakhs of rupees and remitted the entire revenue for that year. The State of Gondal also remitted 1/4th of the land revenue amounting to Rs. 2,25,000. Advances were made to the *bhayats*, etc. to the tune of Rs. 32,000 and grain compensation was given to low paid State servants. The State sanctioned Rs. 3 lakhs for relief works which gave employment to about 8,000 persons.

Similar relief works were opened by the States of Rajkot, Wankaner, Jasdan, etc. The Rajkot ruler offered grants-in-aid to cultivators for digging of wells as a result of which more than 500 wells were dug in that year. The State opened relief works at three places and offered various concessions in revenue assessment to cultivators. The Wankaner State also opened relief works at three different places providing employment to about 11,000 persons and extended loans worth Rs. 1,26,940 in the form of cash, food and seed to cultivators.

Hardly had the people forgotten the grave distress of the 1899-1900 famine when another famine raged over this part of Saurashtra ten years later, in 1911. Though the monsoon commenced as usual in June it did not continue as usual. Gondal and Wankaner registered rain fall of about 6 inches while it was only about 5 inches in Rajkot and even less in Thana Devli (4′·22″) Virpur (2′·29″) and other States. As a result, only a little kharif crop could be grown and that also failed. However, the distress was much lessened due to the effective action of most of the State rulers who arranged to supply grass and grain to cultivators at cheap rates. States like Morvi threw open the State *vidis* (grass land) for free grazing. A number of relief works were started and poor houses opened at many places. Handsome advances were given to cultivators from the beginning of the season. The State of Rajkot, for example, made advance worth Rs. 12,000 by the end of October 1911. Cattle camps were opened in various States to save the cattle. People were instructed to keep only such number of cattle as they could maintain throughout the year and to send the rest to cattle camps. The State of Morvi threw open its stock of 40,000 maunds of grain for helping cultivators. Other smaller States like Jasdan, Jetpur, Vadia, Thana Devli, etc., opened similar relief works in their respective areas and also provided concession in revenue assessment. All this helped in lessening the distress of the famine which would have otherwise proved to be disastrous.

The year 1915-16 was a scarcity year due to scanty and unevenly distributed rainfall. At most of the places the rainfall did not exceed

15" as against the average of more than 25 inches. Minor relief works were opened, wells were deepened and *taccavi* loans were advanced on liberal scales.

There was an abnormally heavy rain in the monsoon of 1917 especially in Gondal and Morvi which had 50 and 41 inches of rain respectively. That was perhaps responsible for an abnormal deficiency and uneven distribution of rain in the following years 1918 and 1919. Rajkot had 49 inches of rainfall in 1918 but only about 10 inches in 1919. The interior parts received even less. In Morvi, the total rainfall recorded in 1918 was only 0·08 inch while in Jetpur and the nearby areas it was not more than 2 inches. About 3/4th of the total arable land gave no crop due to the failure of rain and even in the remaining portion the crop grown was much below the average. This resulted in more or less a complete failure of both the kharif and the rabi crops and there was an acute shortage of grain and grass. The Gondal Report for the year recorded a rise in prices of grass from Rs. 5 to Rs. 45 per thousand lbs. Similarly prices of all the commodities rose abnormally. The Gondal Report mentions that as far as price rise was concerned the dire famine of 1899-1900 (*chhapanio*) was much better. Wheat, bajri and jowar which were sold at 16, 17 and 17 pounds a rupee in 1900 were available at 8, 7 and 8½ pounds per rupee in 1919. Serious economic dislocation caused by World War I also contributed to the rise in prices.

The previous famines had taught the States a bitter lesson and some of the States had started thinking about permanent relief measures. The famine of 1918-19, however, broke out suddenly before any such measures could take concrete shape. A meeting of representatives of the States, the Agency areas and the people of Kathiawar was held on 21st January 1919 under the Presidentship of Lt. Col. R. S. Pottinger, Agent to the Governor General in Kathiawar. The meeting decided to form special famine relief committees under the supervision of the Kathiawar Central Famine Relief Committee with the main duty of raising funds and relieving distress in the famine stricken areas. More than a lakh of rupees were collected in a short time and the amount was utilised in helping the people. The Committee opened a depot at Rajkot from which a total of 62,51,426 lbs. of grass was distributed to different States, Agency areas, cattle camps and others at a cheap rate. The Committee also gave help in the form of food, clothing and money as part of its relief programme. In this way the central committee spent a total of Rs. 7,47,568 during the year. The States also started relief works such as construction of bunds, sinking of wells, road repairs, etc., and offered *taccavi* advances to cultivators on a liberal scale. Rajkot State imported about 46 lakh lbs. of grass to relieve fodder scarcity. Though all efforts were made to lessen the distress caused by the

CHAPTER 5

Agriculture and Irrigation

FAMINES

famine, cattle mortality reached an alarming height during the famine year. The Gondal State Report mentions an enormous diminution of 24,375 heads of cattle in the State during the famine year.

There was a normal rainfall in the years that followed *i. e.* 1919-20 and 1920-21 but it was not evenly distributed. This resulted in a 'not satisfactory' outturn of cereals and other food crops at many places. Prices also remained at a high level.

There was an almost complete failure of rain in the year 1939-40. The rainy season started well with a fall of two to three inches in July 1939. Sowing operations were also executed as usual but, thereafter the season went completely dry as a result of which the crop sown withered away. There was no water in rivers and even well water went dry in many villages. This destroyed the hopes for irrigated crops. The States made it their first concern to provide villages with an adequate supply of water for men as well as cattle. Number of old wells were deepened and new wells constructed entirely at State expense. *Taccavi* loans were advanced on liberal scales. Cattle camps were opened at several places and grass was supplied at a concessional rate. Free doles of grains were given to the people and poor houses were opened at several places. The States of Morvi, Wankaner and Gondal were among the worst affected areas of famine and the State rulers did their best to help their people out of the distress. The Morvi Report states that the ruler provided cultivators with grain and fodder over a period of 14 months so that they might not have to borrow any money from *sowcars* before the harvest of the following year. Over 40 per cent. of the State population was provided food grains at a very cheap rate and those who could not pay in cash were advanced loans free of interest. Cultivators were granted remission of the entire land revenue assessment and all dues in respect of past loans were suspended throughout the year Employment to the needy was provided near every village or group of villages so that none had to go more than two or three miles away for work. The State thus spent about a crore of rupees during the year. According to the Report not a single case of death due to starvation had occurred in the State in 1939-40.

The State of Gondal sanctioned an amount of a crore of rupees for the alleviation of the general distress in the State. Similar measures were undertaken by the other princely States also.

Over and above such measures adopted by rulers, citizens also made organized attempts for relief work. The citizens of Wankaner formed a committee and started a 'Sankat Nivaran Fund'. This committee distributed 66,354 maunds of grain at cheap rates.

The years of 1940-41 and 1941-42 also turned out to be scarcity years. This necessitated the continuance of the relief work undertaken and concessions offered during the previous famine year.

Fortunately, Rajkot district did not experience any severe famine after the grave famine of 1939-40. However, the years 1948-49 and 1951-52 were scarcity years, the latter being more acute. In 1948, Rajkot had normal rainfall of about 25 inches but at other places it was below normal. Morvi and the Machhu-kantha area received even less than 10 inches of rain. The Government of Saurashtra started relief measures in the scarcity areas and spent about Rs. 165 lakhs which provided employment to about 70,000 persons in the whole of Saurashtra.

The year 1951-52 proved to be worst. The highest rainfall recorded in 1951 was 17 inches at Rajkot while in other parts of the district it was hardly 10 inches. Morvi had only 7 inches of rainfall, the lowest in the whole district. The Government of Saurashtra declared full scarcity conditions in 350 villages and semi-scarcity conditions in 488 villages of the district. Government started relief works in the scarcity areas in the month of November 1951 and incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 95,000 for providing drinking water facilities in the district. 54 new wells were constructed and 223 wells were deepened. Relief works were started in the scarcity areas. *Taccavi* advances amounting to over Rs. 14 lakhs were made to cultivators of this district for various purposes. Gratuitous relief was given to the aged and infirm according to the provisions of the Bombay Famine Relief Code. Free ration cards were issued to deserving persons in scarcity areas of the district. In addition, a cash dole of Rs. 1-14-0 per month was also given which cost over Rs. 1,42,000 to the Government. All these measures helped people to tide over the scarcity period without witnessing any loss of human or cattle lives.

The account of famine as given in this section is based on the information given in the :

(i) Annual Administrative Report of the States concerned.

(ii) Annual Reports published by the Government of Saurashtra after 1947 and

(iii) [as far as the account of earlier famines (before 1900 A. D.) is concerned] old Kathiawar Gazetteer.

CHAPTER 6 — INDUSTRIES

ACCORDING TO THE 1951 CENSUS RAJKOT DISTRICT had a population of 1,91,767 persons (97,989 men and 93,778 women) engaged in various industries. Out of them 46,011 were self-supporting persons; 1,16,640 were non-earning dependants and 29,116 were earning dependants. The distribution of self-supporting persons, engaged in various industries is given in Economic Table B III of the 1951 census report. The table below is extracted from the same and it gives statistics relating to economically active (*i. e.* self-supporting) persons engaged in (i) processing and manufacture and (ii) construction and utilities. Under the first head, ' Processing and Manufacture ' figures are given under three divisions, *viz.*, (a) food stuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof (b) metals, chemicals and products thereof and (c) processing and manufacture-not elsewhere classified. These categories are further sub-divided into groups of industries and figures against these sub-divisions are given under three heads, *viz.*, (i) employers, (ii) employees and (iii) independent workers with ' male ' and ' female ' as separate sub-heads. The head ' construction and utilities ' is sub-divided only into groups of industries and the arrangement of figures for this follows the pattern adopted for ' processing and manufacture '.

CHAPTER 6

Industries

TABLE No. 1

Rajkot District : Numbers of Economically Active (i. e. self-supporting) persons engaged in industries under ' Processing and Manufacture ' and ' Construction and Utilities ' in 1951

Processing and Manufacture

Classification of Industries	Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I FOOD STUFFS, TEXTILES, LEATHER AND PRODUCTS THEREOF	18,007	1,194	627	15	4,550	266	12,890	913
1. Food Industries otherwise unclassified	467	58	117	7	116	10	234	41
2. Grains and pulses ..	546	18	80	3	278	5	188	10
3. Vegetable oil and dairy products	1,042	76	86	1	451	20	505	55
4. Sugar Industries .	62	.	6	.	49	..	7	..
5. Beverages . ..	91	..	21		26	..	44	.
6. Tobacco ..	1,675	51	38	.	182	7	1,455	44
7. Cotton textiles	7,079	456	51	3	2,747	125	4,281	328
8. Wearing apparel (except footwear and made up textile goods)	3,622	267	126	1	285	63	3,211	203
9. Textile Industries otherwise unclassified	391	136	11	.	211	19	167	107
10. Leather products and footwear	3,092	182	91	.	205	7	2,796	125
II METALS, CHEMICALS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF	2,757	39	228	1	899	11	1,635	27
1. Manufacture of metal products otherwise unclassified	2,029	24	158	..	493	5	1,378	19
2. Iron and steel (Basic manufacture)	20	4	..	..	.	..	20	4
3. Non-ferrous metal basic manufacture	82	4	4	..	10	..	68	4
4. Transport equipment ..	81	..	8	..	47	..	26	..
5. Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	25	..	2	..	9	..	14	..
6. Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including Engineering workshops	286	1	17	..	228	1	41	..
7. Basic Industrial Chemicals fertiliser and power alcohol	27	4	.	..	8	4	19	..
8. Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified	207	2	34	1	104	1	69	..
III PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE-NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	9,792	397	550	2	1,491	118	7,745	277
1. Manufacturing industries otherwise unclassified	2,416	28	212	1	374	2	1,830	25
2. Products of petroleum and and coal	114	1	2	..	14	..	98	1
3. Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products	7	.	.	.	3	..	4	..

Classification of Industries	Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
4. Cement pipes and other cement products	27	5	3	..	12	3	12	2
5. Non-metallic mineral products	2,987	233	258	..	396	109	2,333	124
6. Rubber products ..	29	..	6	..	20	..	3	..
7. Wood and wood products otherwise than furniture and fixtures	3,513	130	42	1	88	4	3,383	125
8. Furniture and fixtures ..	13	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
9. Paper and paper products .	58	..	4	..	53	..	1	..
10. Printing and allied industries	628	..	29	..	531	..	68	..
IV CONSTRUCTION AND UTILITIES	4,048	310	42	.	936	132	3,070	175
1. Construction and maintenance of works otherwise unclassified	53	20	..	..	26	3	27	17
2. Construction and maintenance buildings	2,788	86	35	..	226	4	2,527	82
3. Construction and maintenance roads, bridges and other transport works	1,507	45	36	1	1,288	26	183	18
4. Construction and maintenance operations irrigation and other agricultural works	41	5	..	..	19	..	22	5
5. Works and Services—electric power and gas supply	413	1	1	..	262	1	150	.
6. Works and Services—Domestic and industrial water supply	73	..	..	..	70	..	3	..
7. Sanitary Works and Services (including scavengers) .	342	102	..	..	202	78	140	24
Grand total of I, II, III and IV ..	34,664	1,940	1,448	18	7,876	527	25,340	1,395

Industries in and after 1947

Industries in and after 1947.—The three most important industries of the district in 1948 (when the district was formed) were vegetable oils, cotton textiles and ceramics. General Engineering industry was an ancillary industry which was started for carrying out repairs and maintenance of plants and machines of these main industries. In addition to this a few other industries such as non-ferrous meta's, printing presses, cloth dyeing and printing, etc., several electric power houses, two railway workshops and one port workshop existed in the district.

After 1948, the former Government of Saurashtra pursued a policy of giving encouragement to the industries of Saurashtra. As a result of this policy industries such as vegetable oils, cotton ginning and pressing and general engineering etc., have been developed and new industries like cement pipe manufacturing have come into existence in the district.

CHAPTER 6 — Industries

INDUSTRIAL CENTRES

Industrial Centres.—Rajkot, Morvi and Wankaner were the important industrial centres of the district (1959). A textile mill, a number of engineering units and oil mills are located in Rajkot. In Morvi, there is a textile mill, a pottery, a vegetable factory and a clock manufacturing work. In addition there are also two big salt works near Morvi, *viz.*, one at Lavanpur and the other at Varsamedi. A textile mill and a pottery are located at Wankaner.

The total number of factories in the district registered under the Factories Act, 1948, was 268 in 1956. It increased to 293 in 1957. It was, however, 277 in 1958. The total employment provided increased from 11,533 in 1956 to 12,395 in 1957. It, however, declined to 10,315 in 1958. In what follows the various aspects of each industry in the district such as location, raw materials required, production and nature of marketing etc., have been described.[1]

Brass, Copper and Aluminium

Brass, Copper and Aluminium.—The total number of factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948, was six in 1958. Out of which four were located at Rajkot and two at Morvi. These units were mainly partnership concerns.

The statistics that follow relate to the three factories for which information is available, for the years 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957. Considerable variation in the figures for three years, though they pertain to three factories, is due to the fact that factories submitting returns were not the same for the years under consideration.

Raw Materials

Raw Materials.—The principal raw materials required are aluminium, brass, copper and stainless steel and zinc and they are generally purchased in the form of scraps, sheets, circles and stripes. Chemicals and other auxiliaries which are consumed by the industry consist of caustic soda, acids, salt and soda-ash. For packing small utensils, paper and paper-boards and for articles of bigger size, wooden packing materials are used.

The value of raw materials consumed—except fuels, electricity, lubricants, etc.—was Rs. 9·39 lakhs in 1954, Rs. 6·20 lakhs in 1955 and Rs. 3·06 lakhs in 1956. The value of fuels, electricity, lubricants, etc., consumed amounted to Rs. 43,853 in 1954, Rs. 41,890 in 1955 and Rs. 14,038 in 1956. The total value of all raw materials consumed, therefore, stood at Rs. 9·82 lakhs in 1954, Rs. 6·62 lakhs in 1955 and Rs. 3·20

1. Information given is mainly based on the data supplied by the office of Director of Industries and Statistics, Bombay and that collected by this Office.

CHAPTER 6

Industries

INDUSTRIAL CENTRES

lakhs in 1956. For the year 1957, it stood at Rs. 9·92 lakhs. The following table indicates in detail the value of raw materials consumed for the years 1954, 1955 and 1956 :—

(In rupees)

	1954	1955	1956
Basic materials	9,09,724	5,89,467	2,91,796
Chemicals	6,307	5,118	2,590
Packing materials	7,230	6,994	2,075
Consumable stores	15,379	18,256	9,895
Total ..	9,38,640	6,19,835	3,06,356
Fuels, electricity, lubricants, etc., consumed.	43,853	41,890	14,038
Grand Total ..	9,82,493	6,61,725	3,20,394

Equipment

Equipment.—The equipment required included heating and melting furnaces, rolling mill, turning lathes power presses, polishing machines, cutting machines, shaping machines and electro-plating equipment, etc. The durability of these machines varied from about 15 to 25 years.

Capital

Capital.—The total productive capital employed in the industry was Rs. 11·83 lakhs in 1954, Rs. 11·14 lakhs in 1955, Rs. 1·40 lakhs in 1956 and Rs. 11·69 lakhs in 1958. The fixed and working capital, however, stood at Rs. 7·71 lakhs and Rs. 4·12 lakhs respectively in 1954, Rs. 7·29 lakhs and Rs. 3·85 lakhs respectively in 1955, Rs. 0·46 lakhs and 0·94 lakhs respectively in 1956 and Rs. 7·17 lakhs and Rs. 4·52 lakhs respectively in 1957.

Production and Marketing

Production and Marketing.—The principal products of the industry are domestic ware of brass, copper, aluminium, German silver and stainless steel. The products are sold mainly in the regions of Gujarat and Saurashtra through the agency of wholesalers.

The total value of all products manufactured was reported to be Rs. 12·03 lakhs in 1954, Rs. 11·76 lakhs in 1955, Rs. 3·88 lakhs in 1956 and Rs. 11·79 lakhs in 1957.

Employment

Employment.—The industry provided employment to 146 persons in 1954, 136 persons in 1955, 69 persons in 1956 and 111 persons in

CHAPTER 6

Industries

INDUSTRIAL CENTRES

1957. The wages of unskilled labourer were reported to be varying from Rs. 2·00 to Rs. 2·50 nP. per day and that of skilled labourer from Rs. 3·50 to Rs. 4·50 nP. per day. The total value of salaries, wages and benefits, etc., paid to workers and salary-earners employed by the units were reported to be Rs. 1·50 lakhs in 1954, Rs. 1·37 lakhs in 1955 and Rs. 0·46 lakhs in 1956.

Association

Association.—There are two Associations in the industry on all India basis for safeguarding the interests of those engaged in this business *viz*. All India Non-ferrous Metalware Manufacturers' Association and All India Stainless Steel Industries Association. All the units in the district were however not the members of these Associations.

CEMENT PROCESSING

Cement Processing.—Cement processing industry signifies the manufacture of hume pipes and other cement products. In 1958 there were five factories registered under the Factories Act of 1948. Of these five units, three came into existence after 1948.

The raw materials required are cement, steel, oxide colours and sand. Unite cement and oxide colours are said to be imported from foreign countries such as Holland, Germany and Italy.

Equipment

Equipment.—The important machines required in the manufacture of tiles and other products are a hydraulic press and a hydraulic pump, polishing machines, moulds, etc. The value of hydraulic press was reported to be varying from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000.

Production and Marketing

Production and Marketing.—Production is confined to various types of titles such as plain carpet and mosaic, garden materials, cement slabs (required for erection of latrines, urinals, bath-rooms, etc.). *Jalis*, pipes gutters, flower pots, benches, and pipes, etc. These products are marketed mainly in the district. The prices of various types of titles were reported to be as follows for the year 1958 :—

Plain liter Rs. 50 to 75 per 100 sq. feet.

Carpet lifer Rs. 40 to Rs 75 per 100 sq. feet. (depending on design and colours).

Mosaic liter Rs. 65 to Rs. 75 per 100 sq. feet.

Statistical Data

Statistical Data.—The particulars of four factories in the district for the year 1957 were as follows[1] :—

Fixed capital Rs. 2·14 lakhs (3)

Working capital Rs. 1·63 lakhs (3)

Workers employed 74 (3)

Wages paid (annual) Rs. 0·51 lakhs (3)

1. Particulars in the brackets relate to the number of factories.

Persons other than workers employed 15

Salaries paid (annual) Rs. 0·34 lakhs (2).

Value of raw materials consumed Rs. 4·0 lakhs.

Value of products and by-products Rs. 7·50 lakhs.

Ceramics.—Morvi was the pioneer in this industry in Gujarat, its pottery works having come into existence in 1926. The second factory in this district was started in 1928 at Wankaner. Both of them are owned by M/s. Parshuram Pottery Works Co. Ltd., which also owns three other pottery works in Saurashtra.

Morvi Factory

Morvi Factory.—The factory at Morvi was started about over three decades back and its operations were then confined to the manufacture of stoneware raw materials such as ball clay, required for making jars. This was available from the nearby areas of the factory. The factory had to face many difficulties in the initial stages as required laboratory facilities and technical personnel were not available. In 1930, a line pipe manufacturing was added to the already existing fields of production of stoneware, jars and crockery. After the expiry of the lease of the Wankaner factory in about 1942, the manufacture of firebricks was shifted to Morvi and new plants for pipe manufacturing and furnaces for manufacturing pipes and firegoods were installed. During the second world war, the War Department placed extensive orders for various types of ceramic articles with the factory and it supplied acid-resisting stonewere like nitrating pans, bib and pressure cocks required for cordite factories, various types of insulators, textile accessories, bath bricks, washing rings and all kinds of shapes of firegoods. After the war, the company decided to decentralize its various lines of manufacture with the result that the Dhrangadhra factory started making crockery, the unit at Wankaner wall glazed tiles and the Than factory sanitary ware. Moreover, new plants and machinery, such as continuous grinding plants, automatic brickmaking plants and tunnel furnaces were gradually installed at the Morvi factory.

The factory is specialized in the production of refractories and had in 1958 an annual capacity of 18,000 tons of fire bricks, 2,400 tons of fire clay, 1,080 tons of stone ware pipes, 1,320 tons of jars and carboys and 80 tons of porcelain.

Unit at Wankaner

Unit at Wankaner.—The factory was started in 1918 and was then known as Indian Pottery Works. The working of the factory was not smooth on account of unsuitability of clay and other financial handicaps. The factory worked more or less on lease basis up to 1942 when it was

CHAPTER 6 — Industries — CERAMICS

purchased by the Parsuram Pottery Works Co. Ltd. During this period, production of the factory consisted only of firegoods. During the post-war period, a plant for the manufacture of wall glazed tiles was installed. This line of manufacture is now very well developed. In 1958, it had an annual capacity of 3,00,000 dozen tiles and 4,800 tons of refractories.

The statistics that are given for the years 1954, 1955 and 1956 pertain to these two factories.

Raw Materials

Raw materials. China clay, fire clay, quartz, felspar, lime stones and sand stones are the principal raw materials required by this industry. Except felspar, all other raw materials are available in Saurashtra. Felspar is obtained from Rajasthan. The process of manufacture is continuous and these factories were reported to have consumed 507 tons of China clay and 11,025 tons of fire clay in 1956.

The value of raw materials consumed except fuels, electricity, lubricants, etc., was Rs. 5·00 lakhs in 1954 which increased to Rs. 5·8 lakhs in 1955. It, however, declined in the year 1956 and stood at Rs. 5·5 lakhs. The value of fuels, electricity, lubricants, etc., consumed amounted to Rs. 4,61,391 in 1954, Rs. 5,77,425 in 1955 and Rs. 5,52,603 in 1956. The total value of all raw materials consumed, therefore, stood at Rs. 9·6 lakhs in 1954, Rs. 11·1 lakhs in 1955 and Rs. 10·7 lakhs in 1956. The detailed break-up is, however, as follows :—

TABLE No. 2

(In rupees)

	1954	1955	1956
Basic materials	2,64,407	2,83,976	2,99,884
Chemicals	42,736	31,049	69,147
Packing materials	44,251	42,660	66,800
Consumable Stores	1,45,550	2,19,740	1,16,772
Total raw materials ..	4,96,944	5,77,425	5,52,603
Fuels, electricity lubricants, etc. consumed.	4,61,391	5,29,613	5,20,066
Grand Total ..	9,58,335	11,07,038	10,72,669

Equipment.—The equipment required included pottery machinery such as ball mills, grinder blumzers pugg-mills, filter presses and pumps, potters' wheels, continuous ball mills, magnates, etc., etc.

Capital.—The total productive capital employed in the industry was Rs. 29·4 lakhs in 1954, Rs. 27·8 lakhs in 1955 and Rs. 36·4 lakhs in 1956. The fixed and working capital, however, stood at Rs. 22·7 lakhs and Rs. 6·7 lakhs respectively in 1954, Rs. 21·5 lakhs and Rs. 6·3 lakhs respectively in 1955 and Rs. 21·1 lakhs and Rs. 15·3 lakhs respectively in 1956.

The 1958 price-list of the company contains names of the following articles manufactured by it :—

(*a*) Stone-ware : straight jars, screwed jars, *dabbas*, *bung* jars, ink bottles, stew pots, round jars, harrow mouth screw jars, battery jars, acid jugs, funnels, etc.

(*b*) Salt glazed stone ware pipes and fittings.

(*c*) Refractory materials : fire bricks, rectangular fire tiles, fire clays, bath bricks.

(*d*) Crockery articles : cups and saucers (plain and fancy shapes).

(*e*) Sanitary appliances

(*f*) Hospital-ware

(*g*) Laboratory-ware

(*h*) Bath-room accessories

(*i*) Textile and Electrical accessories

(*j*) Glazed tiles : white, coloured, embossed and fittings

(*k*) Toys

(*l*) Miscellaneous articles such as flower pots, *Dhupdani*, ink stands, ash trays, etc.

(*m*) Glass melting crucibles.

The company has a net-work of stockists all over India and its products are sold all over the country through them. Some of the articles such as sanitary-ware, refractories, glazed tiles and toys have also export markets.

CHAPTER 6

Industries

CERAMICS

The following table shows the actual production of the two factories in the district for the years 1956 and 1957 : —

TABLE No. 3

	Quantity	Value (in Rupees)
1956		
Refractories	9,520 Tons	10,39,654
Tiles	27,17,028 pieces	7,22,409
Pipes	41,000 pieces	98,729
Others	..	7,41,189
1957		
Refractories	11,084 ons'	
Stone ware jars, etc.	1,135 ,,	
Stone ware pipes	322 ,,	
Porcelain	25 ,	N. A.
Broken Tiles (Kapchi)	90 ,,	
Glazed tiles	2,40,316 Dozen.	

The value of all products manufactured was reported to be Rs. 19·4 lakhs in 1954, Rs. 23·2 lakhs in 1955 and Rs. 25·0 lakhs in 1956.

Employment

Employment.—The industry provided employment to 461 persons in 1954, 453 persons in 1955 and 535 persons in 1956. The total value salaries, wages and benefits, etc., paid to them increased from Rs. 4·6 lakhs in 1954 to Rs. 4·7 lakhs in 1955 and Rs. 4·9 lakhs in 1956.

CHEMICALS

Chemicals.—There are four chemical factories in the district out of which two are located at Rajkot and one each at Morvi and Gondal.

The statistics that follow relate to two factories in 1954 and 1955 and to one in 1956.

Raw materials

Raw materials.—The value of raw materials consumed—except fuels, electricity, lubricants, etc., was Rs. 29,807 in 1954, Rs. 26,338 in 1955 and Rs. 44,764 in 1956. The value of fuels, eletricity, lubricants, etc., consumed stood at Rs. 1,504 in 1954, Rs. 2,474 in 1955 and Rs. 2,571 in 1956. The total value of all raw materials consumed, therefore,

CHEMICALS

amounted to Rs. 31,311 in 1954; Rs. 28,812 in 1955 and Rs. 47,335 in 1956. The following table shows the detailed break-up for these years: —

TABLE No. 4

(in rupees).

	1954	1955	1956
Basic materials	20,257	12,808	29,694
Chemicals	..	..	..
Packing materials	0,150	9,530	14,465
Consumable stores	400	4,000	605
Total ..	29,807	26,338	44,764
Fuels, Electricity, lubricants etc. consumed	1,504	2,474	2,571
Grand Total ..	31,311	28,812	47f335

Capital

Capital.—The total productive capital employed in the industry was Rs. 3·36 lakhs in 1954, Rs. 3·52 lakhs in 1955 and Rs. 1·32 lakhs in 1956. The fixed and working capital stood at Rs. 2·13 lakhs and Rs. 1·22 lakhs respectively in 1954, Rs. 2·27 lakhs and Rs. 1·24 lakhs respectively in 1955 and Rs. 34,300 and Rs. 97,984 respectively in 1956.

Production

Production.—While the factories located at Rajkot and Morvi manufacture silicate of Soda, nitric and hydrochloric acids, that at Gondal manufactures ayurvedic medicines. The value of all products manufactured amounted to Rs. 1·11 lakhs in 1954. Rs. 1·07 lakhs in 1955 and Rs. 1·27 lakhs in 1956.

Employment

Employment.—The industry provided employment to 43 persons in 1954, 57 persons in 1955 and 49 persons in 1956. The total value of salaries, wages, benefits, etc., paid to them stood at Rs. 29,749 in 1954, Rs. 26,110 in 1955 and Rs. 26,800 in 1956.

COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING

Cotton ginning and pressing

Taluka	No. of cotton ginning and pressing factories	Total employment
Rajkot	1	32
Jasdan	3	150
Paldhari Mahal	2	68
Morvi	29	1,203
Wankaner	2	137
Malia Mahal	10	396
Kotda Sangani Mahal	2	42
Upleta	2	139
Total ..	51	2,167

CHAPTER 6

Industries

COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING

Cotton is one of the important cash crops of the district. The percentage of area under cotton to total gross cropped area was 9·9 in 1955-56. In 1956-57, the total area under cotton was 2,47,718 acres and total cotton production 63,604 tons. According to final forecast for the year 1957-58, some 2,35,270 acres were under this crop with a yield of 44,014 bales in the district. To facilitate the economic transit of this crop, it needs to be ginned and pressed so as to reduce its bulk. This has given rise to the development of ginning industry. In 1958, there were 55 ginning and pressing factories spread all over the district. These factories together employed about 2000 workers.

The district produces two varieties of cotton, *viz. Vagad* and *Mathia*. The first variety is well-known for its purity of strain, length and quality of staple. The yield of the lint and seeds is reported to be about 33 : 67 in the case of *Vagad* and 30 : 70 in the case of *Mathia* variety.

The industry is seasonal in character and the units work from three to four months. Most of the units are organized on proprietorship and partnership basis.

Association

Association.--In Morvi, there is one Cotton Merchants' Association, known as The Morvi Cotton Merchants' Association, Limited. It was formed in 1948 and had a membership of 97 merchants in 1958. Its working is aimed at giving encouragement to the cotton trade of the district. The annual turnover of cotton under the auspices of this association for the years 1953-54 to 1957-58 was as follows :—

	(Quantity in Candies of 784 lbs)	Value (in lakhs of rupees)
1953-54	25,484	1,50
1954-55	37,119	2,22
1955-56	20,932	1,23
1956-57	35,307	2,10
1957-58	26,751	1,59

The buyers for this crop in the market were reported to be Textile Mills, exporters and Bombay *Mucadams*.

COTTON TEXTILES

Cotton Textiles.– Cotton textiles is one of the important industries of the district. In 1958 there were three mills in the district one each being located at Rajkot, Wankaner and Morvi. The first mill was established in 1933 at Wankaner which was followed by the second in 1942 at Rajkot[1] and the third one in 1945 at Morvi[2]. All these mills are composite in character.

1. The mill at Rajkot was originally started as a private concern by the former State of Rajkot in 1942, it was transformed into a private limited company.

2. This mill was closed on 15th January 1958 on account of its uneconomic working.

CHAPTER 6

Industries

COTTON TEXTILES

The development of this industry during the inter-war and post world-war II period was not the result of any natural or geographical advantages that the district enjoyed, but was due to the policy of encouragement followed by the rulers of the then existing States, who offered a number of facilities for the growth of the industry. These facilities included concessional rates for electrical energy, exemption of income tax and other taxes, concession in octroi duties, etc., and were in reality meant to compensate the natural disadvantages from which the industry suffered, *viz.*, higher transport costs of raw materials, stores of finished goods, non-availability of trained personnel and absence of suitable marketing facilities. *

Raw materials

Raw Material.—The special factors conducive to the establishment and growth of the industry in Saurashtra as a whole are divided into three categories by the Saurashtra Cotton Textiles Mills Enquiry Committee [1] (1955), *viz.*, " (i) Lower labour cost, the most important single factor, (ii) proximity to the supplies of raw materials and (iii) the general attractiveness from the location point of view of Indian States concessions actively afforded by the States constituting a vital part of the general nature".1

Cotton which is the main raw material of the industry is supplied from various parts of the State. The other raw materials include coal. lubricants, chemicals and paper, while paper boards and hessian cloth are used as packing materials.

The value of raw materials consumed-except fuels, electricity, lubricants, etc.,—was Rs. 56·6 lakhs in 1954, Rs. 48·9 lakhs in 1955 and Rs. 54·4 lakhs in 1956. The value of fuels, electricity, lubricants, etc., consumed amounted to Rs. 6,50,425 in 1954, Rs. 6,64,157 in 1955 and Rs. 7,61,509 in 1956. The total value of all raw materials consumed, therefore, stood at Rs. 63·1 lakhs in 1954, Rs. 55·6 lakhs in 1955 and Rs. 62·0 lakhs in 1956. The table below gives a detailed break-up of the value of raw materials consumed for the years 1954, 1955 and 1956.

(*) In this district these three composite mills and the one spinning unit at Morvi are covered by the census of manufacturing industries. Statistics that are given in this section relate to three of them for the year 1954 and 1955 and to all four for the year 1956.

1. Saurashtra Cotton Textile Mills Enquiry Committee, Government of Saurashtra, Rajkot (1955) p. 63.

TABLE No. 5

(In rupees)

	1954	1955	1956
Basic materials	48,57,078	41,80,840	42,82,308
Chemicals	3,75,378	2,95,281	3,86,739
Packing materials	81,374	89,129	92,609
Consumable stores	3,45,317	3,30,542	2,76,250
Total ..	56,59,147	48,95,792	54,37,906
Fuels, Electricity, Lubricants, etc., consumed.	6,50,425	6,64,157	7,61,509
Grand Total ..	63,09,572	55,59,949	61,99,415

Basic materials included cotton fibres, wastes and yarn and the detailed breakup of its quantity and value for the year 1956 was as follows :—

	Quantity	Value in rupees.
Cotton fibres	12,584 bales (i. e. 50.3 lakhs lbs.)	45,12,041
Wastes	1,28,187 lbs.	1,08,237
Yarn	29,102 lbs.	62,028

Equipment

Equipment.—The equipment required included spinning preparatory Ring Frame, weaving preparatory, loom shed, dyeing bleaching and finishing plant, boiler house, etc. The details of equipment as in June 1954 were as follows :—

Details of equipment as in June 1954 .

Location of Mill	Year of Establishment of Company	No of spindles	No of cotton looms	No of Doubling spindles	No of waste spindles	Processing facilities
Wankaner	1,939	12,664	320	..	..	Bleaching Dyeing & Calico printing.
Rajkot .	1,942	10,872	235	640	..	Bleaching & Dyeing
M. rvi ..	1,942	15.716	324	..	..	Do

Capital

Capital.—The total productive capital employed in the industry was Rs. 1·2 crores in 1954, Rs. 94·2 lakhs in 1955 and Rs. 96·5 lakhs in 1956. The fixed and working capital, however, stood at Rs. 35·8 lakhs

1. **Source**: Saurashtra Cotton Textile Mills Enquiry Committee, Government of Saurashtra, Rajkot (1955), p. 73.

and Rs. 80·8 lakhs respectively in 1954, Rs. 23·6 lakhs and Rs. 70·6 lakhs respectively in 1955 and Rs. 29·1 lakhs and Rs. 66·4 lakhs respectively in 1956.

Production and Marketing

Production and Marketing.—The main products of the industry are cotton cloth and yarn. The cloth produced is of coarse and medium qualities and is marketed in grey, bleached and dyed state. About 80 per cent of cloth is marketed in grey state, only a small portion of the produce is sold in the district. The rest of it is marketed to various parts of the country as well as also exported to Middle-East countries. The yarn is sold in coarse and medium counts in various parts of the country.

The by-products of the industry are cotton waste and yarn waste and are marketed locally, while cotton waste is used for stuffing of mattresses, yarn waste is utilized for purposes of cleaning of machines, etc.

The main products are marketed through wholesale agents who sell the same to the various dealers in different parts of the country on commission basis.

The total value of all products manufactured was reported to be Rs. 1·0 crore in 1954, Rs. 98·3 lakhs in 1955 and Rs. 97·7 lakhs in 1956. The detailed break-up of the total value for the year 1956 was as follows :—

TABLE No. 6

	Quantity	Value in rupees
Yarn produced (at spindle print)	39,83,000 lbs.	..
Yarn for sale	2,34,255 lbs.	4,33,562
Woven piecegoods	39,90,521 lbs. (equivalent to 1·7 crore yards)	91,12,584
Other products and by-products ..	..	2,29,834

Employment

Employment.—The industry provided employment to 3154 persons in 1954, 2145 persons in 1955 and 2150 persons in 1956. The total value of salaries, wages and benefits, etc., paid to workers and salary earners employed by the units were reported to be Rs. 27·6 lakhs in 1954, Rs. 24·3 lakhs in 1955 and Rs. 27·9 lakhs in 1956.

The average basic wage and dearness allowance paid to millworkers per day at three centres for the years 1948, 1953 and 1957 were reported to be as follows :—

CHAPTER 6

Industries

COTTON TEXTILES

TABLE No. 7

Average Basic Wage and Dearness Allowance per day

Location of Mills	1948			1953			1957		
	Basic	D. A.	Total	Basic	D. A.	Total	Basic	D. A.	Total
	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.
(1) Rajkot ..	1- 2- 7	1-13 -8	3 0 5	1 9 0 5	2 8 8.5	4- 1 9	1 10- 3	2 9 9.5	4- 4 0.5
(2) Wankaner ..	1- 1- 1.5	1- 4- 4.5	2- 5- 6	1 7 2 5	2 2 1.5	3 - 9 - 4	1- 8 1	2- 4 6	3 12 - 7
(3) Morvi .	1- 1- 2	1 2- 8.25	2 3 10 25	1 10 3 5	1 11- 6	3 - 5 9.5	1 11 6 34	1 12 2.25	3 7- 8.59

CHAPTER 6

Industries

COTTON TEXTILES

Association

Association.—The mills are members of "The Saurashtra Mill-owners' Association", Surendranagar, which was formed in 1949. Its objectives are (1) to encourage friendly feeling amongst members, to protect and promote the trade, commerce and manufacture of Saurashtra in general and of the cotton trade in particular (2) to collect the economic information and circulate the same among the members, (3) to promote commercial and technical education connected with trade and industry of the members and to take all actions conducive to the extension of the trade and commerce of the members, etc. In the beginning of 1959, it had a membership of 10 of which 9 were textile mills and one artsilk mill.

ELECTRICITY GENERATION

Electricity Generation.—At the time of integration of States in 1948, there were 12 power houses in the district. Their principal locations were Rajkot, Morvi, Wankaner, Gondal, Jetpur and Dhoraji. As none of these power houses was in a position to supply power for industrial purposes, it was found necessary to expand their power generating capacity considerably.

During the First Five Year Plan period, the power houses of Rajkot and Gondal were expanded and a new power house was also started at Bagasara. Under the Second Five Year Plan, it is proposed to expand the Rajkot power house further with the installation of three sets of 1,000 K. W. each so as to enable it to supply power to the textile mill and to meet the rising demand for power from other industries. Similarly it is proposed to install two steam generators of 2,000 K. W. at Morvi to meet the power demand of Morvi-Wankaner area. The total cost of these two new expansion schemes is estimated to be over Rs. 83 lakhs. It is planned to supply power to the Dhoraji-Jetpur region-the southern part of the district-from the Shahpur Grid. Thus the entire power requirements of the district for industrial as well as domestic purposes will be met mostly from three principal centres, *viz.*, Morvi. Rajkot and Shahpur. On the completion of these plants, one of the major impediments in the way of industrial development of the district is expected to be removed.

GENERAL ENGINEERING

General Engineering.—The processing of iron and steel for making different types of articles is an old industry of Saurashtra. Black-smiths did this work in their cottage-foundries where the work was carried out by hand. Power-driven foundries and workshops are of recent origin. In 1958 there were 43 registered power-driven engineering units in this district. Of them, 36 factories were located in Rajkot, six in Morvi and one in Navlakhi. The units were organized both on proprietorship and partnership basis.

The statistics that follow relate to the factories for which information is available, *viz.*, 19 in 1954, 22 in 1955, 16 in 1956 and 30 in 1957.

CHAPTER 6 — Industries — GENERAL ENGINEERING — Growth

Growth.—The first factory was started as far back as 1920 at Rajkot and another one in 1923 at Morvi. The lead given by these units was not followed to any appreciable extent by the growth of new units till the outbreak of World War II. The scarcity created by the war and the policy of active encouragement followed by Government in post-Independence period in the form of advancing loans at low services, etc., were important factors in the rapid development of this
services, etc., were important factors in the rapid development of this
industry in the district after 1947.

Raw Materials

Raw Materials.—The raw materials required include pig iron, cast iron scraps, brass scrap, coke, crude oil and foundry, chemicals, etc.

The value of raw materials consumed-except fuels, electricity, lubricants, etc.-was Rs. 11·6 lakhs in 1954 which increased to Rs. 15·3 lakhs in 1955 and Rs. 16·1 lakhs in 1956. The value of fuels, electricity, lubricants, etc., consumed stood at Rs. 70,842 in 1954, Rs. 73,330 in 1955 and Rs. 59,439 in 1956. The total value of all raw materials including fuels, electricity, etc., consumed by 25 factories was Rs. 25·8 lakhs in 1958.

The detailed break-up of the value of all raw materials consumed for the years 1954, 1955 and 1956 was as follows :—

TABLE No. 8

(In rupees)

	1954	1955	1956
Basic materials	10,08,973	13,49,843	13,72,779
Chemicals	58,459	60,412	57,680
Packing materials	25,350	34,544	40,385
Consumable stores	66,698	86,020	1,42,106
Total ..	11,59,480	15,30,819	16,12,950
Fuels, electricity, lubricants, etc., consumed.	70,842	73,330	59,439
Grand Total	12,30,322	16,04,149	16,72,389

Capital

Capital.—The total productive capital employed in the industry was Rs. 19·7 lakhs in 1954, Rs. 22·0 lakhs in 1955 and Rs. 17·8 lakhs in 1956. The fixed and working capital amounted to Rs. 10·1 lakhs and Rs. 9·6 lakhs respectively in 1954 ; Rs. 11·0 lakhs and Rs. 11·0 lakhs respectively in 1955, Rs. 7·0 lakhs and Rs. 11·8 lakhs in 1956 and Rs. 13·3 lakhs (for 27 units) and 19·5 lakhs (for 26 units) respectively in 1957.

Industries

GENERAL ENGINEERING

Production and Marketing

Production and Marketing.—Articles manufactured include piston and piston rings, oil engine parts, carpenters' tools, duplicators, harmonica, photographic equipment, watch cases, panel pin and wire, nail manufacturing machines, lathes and drills, trunks and buckets, agricultural implements, tin cans, nuts, bolts, zip fasteners, machinery spare parts, grinding and milling machinery, hardware and ferrous and non-ferrous castings and diesel oil engines. Some of the units also do repairing and job work. These products are marketed throughout the country. Some of these products are also exported to Middle-East countries, Burma and Africa and are said to have good export potentialities.

The value of all products and by-products came to Rs. 22·8 lakhs in 1954, Rs. 25·4 lakhs in 1955, Rs. 28·1 lakhs in 1956 and Rs. 46·2 lakhs (for 27 factories) in 1958.

Employment

Employment.—The industry provided employment to 456 persons in 1954, 549 in 1955 and 449 persons in 1956. The total value of salaries, wages and benefits, etc. paid to them stood at Rs. 4·1 lakhs in 1954, Rs. 4·9 lakhs in 1955 and Rs. 4·5 lakhs in 1956. The number of workers employed, wages paid etc., for the year 1957 was as follows :—

TABLE No. 9[1]

Workers employed (29)	1064
Wages paid (29)	Rs. 5·8 lakhs
Persons other than workers employed (21)	76
Salaries paid (20)	Rs. 1·3 lakhs.

Association

Association.—There are four Associations in the industry, *viz.*, (i) Rajkot Manufacturers' Association ; it was established in 1943 and had a membership of 45 in 1958 (ii) Rajkot Industries Organization : Established in 1954-55, it had a membership of 32 in 1958 and covered those who had engineering workshops (iii) Udyognagar Association : it came into existence in 1958 and its membership was mainly confined to the factories in Rajkot Industrial Estate, (iv) Carpenters' Tools Association : This Association was formed in 1957 and its membership stood at about 20 in 1958. These Associations represent the co-operative effort on the part of members to deal with day-to-day common industrial problems which affect them. Their functioning is devoted to the promotion and protection of the interests of the members-units.

1. Particulars in the brackets relate to the number of factories for which information is given.

CHAPTER 6 — Industries — GLASS INDUSTRY

Glass Industry.—One glass factory was started at Morvi in the district in the year 1935. Its authorized and paid-up capitals stood at Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs respectively. Its melting capacity was reported to be 50 tons per month. From 1st of May 1958, the factory has been closed and the company is being wound up at present.

Raw Materials

Raw Materials. Principal raw materials required for this industry are soda ash, lime-stones and sand and they are locally available. In 1956, this unit consumed 7,815 cwts. of sand and 2,770 cwts. of soda ash.

The value of raw materials consumed-except fuels, electricity and lubricants, etc.-was Rs. 96,968 in 1954 and it increased to Rs. 1,16,879 in 1955 and Rs. 1,20,185 in 1956. The value of fuels, electricity, lubricants, etc., consumed stood at Rs. 18,110 in 1954, Rs. 88,735 in 1955 and Rs. 80,358 in 1956. The value of all raw materials consumed, therefore, amounted to Rs 1·8 lakhs in 1954, Rs. 2·1 lakhs in 1955 and Rs. 2·0 lakhs in 1956 The following table shows the detailed break-up for all these years :—

TABLE No 10

(in rupees).

	1954	1955	1956
Basic materials . ..	71,650	76,901	78,417
Chemicals	..	..	..
Packing materials	13.221	14,665	15,985
Consumable stores . ..	12,097	25,313	25.783
Total ..	96,968	1,16,879	1,20,185
Fuels, electricity, lubricants, etc., consumed.	81.110	88,735	80,358
Grand total ..	1,78,078	2,05,614	2,00,543

Capital

Capital. - The total productive capital employed in the industry was Rs. 4·8 lakhs in 1954, Rs 4·5 lakhs in 1955 and Rs. 4·4 lakhs in 1956. The fixed and working capital stood at Rs. 3·7 lakhs and Rs. 1·1 lakhs respectively in 1954. Rs. 3·5 lakhs and Rs. 1.0 lakh respectively in 1955 and Rs 3·3 lakhs and Rs 1·1 lakhs respectively in 1956.

Production and Marketing

Production and Marketing.– Production was confined to lampware, bottleware, jars, tumblers and pressed ware. The total value of output was reported to be Rs 3·4 lakhs in 1954 and Rs. 2·2 lakhs in 1955. In 1956 it stood at Rs. 2·41 lakhs of which Rs. 1·1 lakhs were accounted for by the production of bottles and jars.

GLASS INDUSTRY

Employment.—The industry provided employment to 112 persons in 1954, 138 persons in 1955 and 122 persons in 1956. The total value of salaries, wages and benefits, etc, paid to them stood at Rs. 91,734 in 1954, Rs. 93,699 in 1955 and Rs. 95,422 in 1956.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Paints and Varnishes—One paints manufacturing unit, registered under the Factories Act, 1948, is located at Wankaner. It was started in the year 1947. The following account pertains to this factory only.

The principal raw materials consumed by this factory are dyes and pigments, whiting, casein and certain chemicals. The value of raw materials consumed—except fuels, electricity and lubricants, etc. was Rs. 16,227 in 1954, Rs. 25,631 in 1955 and Rs. 24,836 in 1956. The value of fuels, electricity, lubricants, etc., consumed was reported to be Rs. 1,153 in 1954, Rs. 2,220 in 1955 and Rs. 2,155 in 1956. The total value of all raw materials consumed, therefore, came to Rs. 17,380 in 1954, Rs. 30,851 in 1955 and Rs. 26,991 in 1956. The detailed break-up of the total value of raw materials consumed for these years was as follows :—

TABLE No. 11

(in rupees).

	1954	1955	1956
Basic materials .. .	10,562	18,400	14,545
Chemicals	2,149	3,224	4,748
Packing materials	2,767	6,127	4,028
Consumable stores	749	880	1,515
Total ..	16,227	28,631	24,836
Fuels, electricity, lubricants, etc.. consumed.	1,153	2,220	2,155
Grand total ..	17,380	30,851	26,991

Capital

Capital.—The total productive capital employed in the industry was Rs. 13,899 in 1954, Rs. 23,898 in 1955 and Rs. 22,738 in 1956. The fixed and working capital however stood at Rs. 8,673 and Rs. 5,226 respectively in 1954, Rs. 9,914 and Rs. 13,984 respectively in 1955 and Rs. 9,617 and Rs. 13,121 respectively in 1956.

Production

Production [1] :—The principal products, include white zinc and chocolate paints, double boiled linseed oil, distemper and coloured clays. In 1948, the production of white zinc and chocolate paints was 7 tons, that of double boiled linseed oil 25 tons, that of distemper 12 tons and that of coloured clays 8½ tons.

1. **Source** : 'Industries of Saurashtra' published by Government of Saurashtra, Rajkot, 1950, p. 60.

CHAPTER 6 — Industries

PAINTS AND VARNISHES Employment

The total value of all products and by-products manufactured was reported to be Rs. 64,905 in 1954, Rs. 77,582 in 1955 and Rs. 75,236 in 1956.

Employment.—The industry provided employment to 10 persons in 1954 and 1955 and 12 persons in 1956. The total value of salaries, wages, and benefits, etc., paid to them amounted to Rs. 3,961 in 1954, Rs. 4,627 in 1955 and Rs. 6,376 in 1956.

VEGETABLE OIL INDUSTRY

Vegetable oil Industry.—The district, particularly south of it produces considerable quantity of oil seeds. During 1957-58, the district produced 1,43,913 tons of groundnuts and 1,195 tons of sesame seeds. The availability of this material has given rise to the industry. In 1958, there were 68 oil mills in the district registered under the Factories Act, 1948. Of them 14 were located in Rajkot, six in Dhoraji, five each in Bhayavadar, Gondal and Morvi : four each in Upleta and Bagasâra and three in Jetpur. Most of the units were organized on partnership basis.

The statistics that follow relate to the factories for which information is available *viz*., 38 in 1954, 45 in 1955, 35 in 1956 and 68 in 1957.

Raw Materials

Raw materials.—The main raw material consumed is groundnut, which is supplied to the industry from this and other districts of Saurashtra Nearly 75 to 80 per cent of total quantity of groundnut purchased by the industry, was supplied from the district. The development of State Transport was reported to have facilitated the quick movement of this basic material. The units purchased groundnuts in shells from the farmers and kept decorticating machines to separate seeds from husks. Husks were used as fuel for running boilers. It was a surplus item only for few units which sold the same in local markets. In Rajkot they were sold at about Re. 0-4-0 to Re. 0-8-0 per maund.

About 50 per cent of the mills are run by electricity and the remaining ones with oil and steam engines. Packing materials included tins, barrels and gunny bags (for oil cakes). The following table indicates the quantity and value of oil seeds crushed by the industry, in 1956.

TABLE No. 12

	Quantity tons	Value Rs.
Groundnut unshelled	66,731	3,08,47,204
Groundnut kernels	2,378	13,50,474
Castor seeds	846	4,62,780

VEGETABLE OIL INDUSTRY

The value of raw materials consumed-except fuels, electricity, lubricants, etc., was Rs. 5·3 crores in 1954, Rs. 4·7 crores in 1955 and Rs. 3·6 crores in 1956. The consumption of fuels, electricity, lubricants, etc., was valued at Rs. 5·3 lakhs in 1954, Rs. 5·9 lakhs in 1955 and Rs. 3·1 lakhs in 1956. The total value of all raw materials consumed, therefore, amounted to Rs. 5·3 crores in 1954, Rs. 4·8 crores in 1955 and Rs. 3·7 crores in 1956. The following table indicates the detailed break-up for these years :

TABLE No. 13

(in rupees)

	1954	1955	1956
Basic materials	4,95,68,582	4,34,50,433	3,36,82,406
Chemicals	3,12,677	4,30,802	4,48,934
Packing materials	28,08,713	31,03,713	19,15,481
Consumable stores	1,85,339	4,52,442	3,83,769
Total raw materials .. .	5,28,75,311	4,74,37,390	3,64,30,590
Fuels, electricity, lubricants, etc. consumed.	5,26,163	5,86,329	3,07,630
Grand Total ..	5,34,01,474	4,80,23,719	3,67,38,220

Equipment

Equipment :—The main machinery required is decorticater for segregation expellers for crushing and filtering machines for oil purification. All of them are now manufactured in India. There were 116 standard oil expellers and 10 baby expellers in 56 oil mills of the district in 1957.

Capital

Capital :—The total productive capital employed in the industry was Rs. 1·4 crores in 1954, Rs. 1·2 crores in 1955 and Rs. 1·0 crore in 1956. The fixed and working capital stood at Rs. 75·8 lakhs and Rs. 62·5 lakhs respectively in 1954, Rs. 67·3 lakhs and Rs. 61·0 lakhs respectively in 1955 and Rs. 55·5 lakhs and Rs. 48·9 lakhs respectively in 1956.

Hydrogenation Plant

Hydrogenation Plant :—Out of 68 oil mills registered under the Factories Act, 1948, in 1958, one factory at Morvi was equipped with hydrogenation plant. It was started in 1948. It has an authorized capital of Rs. 25 lakhs and paid-up capital of Rs. 16·45 lakhs. Its rated capacity is 10 tons of *Vanaspati* per day and gives employment to 83 workers. The production of *Vanaspati* by this factory was 2,297 tons in 1954, 2,652 tons in 1955 and 2,207 tons in 1956.

CHAPTER 6 — Industries VEGETABLE OIL INDUSTRY Production and Marketing

Production and Marketing :—The main products of the industry are groundnut oil and castor oil. Cakes constitute the by-product of the industry. For every ton of oil seeds crushed 0·66 tons of oil cake is obtained. This cake is used both for fodder and manure purposes. The following table indicates the quantity and value of oils and cakes produced during the year 1956 :—

TABLE No. 14

	Quantity (Tons)	Value (Rs.)
Groundnut oil	21,435	3,11,01,343
Castor oil	356	5,68,020
Cakes (all types)	34,868	59,64,623

The value of total products and by-products came to Rs. 5·3 crores in 1954 and Rs. 5·1 crores in 1955.

The biggest customers of the industry are hair-oil producing units, vegetable products concerns and soap manufacturing companies. The said products are marketed all over the country through the agency of commission agents. Very few mills maintain retail shops for direct sale to the consumers.

The industry has a favourable export market and a large percentage of total exports of oil and cakes of the country is from Saurashtra. Among the main consumers outside the country are Burma and Hongkong.

Employment

Employment :—The industry provided employment to 1504 persons in 1954, 1691 in 1955, 1253 in 1956 and 1557 in 1958. The total value of salaries, wages and benefits, etc., paid to them stood at Rs. 8·5 lakhs in 1954, Rs. 9·7 lakhs in 1955 and Rs. 5·9 lakhs in 1956.

Association

Association : —The working of the industry is facilitated by the existence of two associations, one at Jamnagar and the other at Rajkot (i) Saurashtra Oil Mills Association, Jamnagar :—It was originally started in 1948. but was wound up in 1952. In 1955, it started functioning again under the same name. Since then, it has been working for the benefit of oil-mills in the Rajkot Division of the State by collecting relevant information about the industry, suggesting measures to Government. For development of the industry and maintaining contacts with commercial and public institutions of and outside the country, and for the protection of the industry, etc. the Saurashtra Oil and Oil Seeds Association Ltd., Rajkot

CHAPTER 6

Industries.

VEGETABLE OIL INDUSTRY

was formed. This Association was constituted and registered in December 1955. It had a membership of 324 in 1958. The objects for which this Association was established are generally (a) to promote and protect the interests of persons engaged in the trade or business of oils, oilseeds and oilcakes and (b) to conduct at various centres approved for the purpose by the Forward Markets Commission, Government of India, under the control and supervision of this Association forward trade in oil, oilseeds and oilcakes. The Association is conducting through its ring centres forward trade (a) in groundnut kernels at Jamnagar, Dhoraji and Veraval and (b) in groundnut oil at Rajkot and Bhavnagar and (c) cottonseed at Surendranagar. Almost all the mills in this district make use of the facilities provided for forward trading in groundnut kernels at Dhoraji and in groundnut oil at Rajkot. These units buy and sell kernels and groundnut oil in forward markets to ensure themselves against the risk of price-fluctuations.

AUTOMOBILE AND COACH BUILDING

Automobile and Coach Building:—Rajkot city has been an important market for automobiles ever since it was the seat of the Political Agency during the British regime. In the year 1958 there were several workshops registered under the Factories Act, 1948 in the district and all of them were located at Rajkot. The statistical information about five of these seven units for the year 1957 is as follows [1] :—

Fixed Capital	...	Rs. 0·92 lakhs.
Working Capital	...	Rs. 3·11 lakhs (4).
Workers employed	...	114.
Wages paid (Annual)	...	Rs. 1·02 lakhs.
Persons other than workers employed	...	2 (2).
Salaries paid (Annual)	...	Rs. 0·16 lakhs (4).
Value of raw materials consumed		Rs. 1·44 lakhs (1).
Value of products and by-products	...	Rs. 2·91 lakhs (2).

These workshops in the district can be expected to get a good amount of work in view of the fact that Rajkot is the chief marketing centre in Saurashtra for automobiles and that it is also another important headquarters of the Gujarat State Transport Corporation for Saurashtra.

1. Particulars in the brackets relate to the number of factories.

CHAPTER 6

Industries

PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING

Printing and Book-binding :—In 1958 there were some 16 printing presses registered under the Factories Act, 1948 in the district. Of them, 15 units were located at Rajkot and one at Gondal. All the units except one which was a Government Printing Press were small scale units. These factories together employed (in 1958) about 479 workers of which about 50 per cent were accounted for by the Government printing press. Information about capital invested, wages paid, raw materials consumed etc., about the industry for the year 1957 is as follows[1] :—

Fixed capital	...	Rs. 19·48 lakhs (9).
Working capital[2]	...	Rs. 2·34 lakhs (6).
Workers employed	...	370 (10).
Wages paid (Annual)	...	Rs. 5·58 lakhs (10).
Persons other than workers employed	...	7 (4).
Salaries paid (Annual)	...	Rs. 0·09 lakhs (3).
Value of raw materials consumed	...	Rs. 4·40 lakhs (10).
Value of products and by products	...	Rs. 6·00 lakhs (7).

TEXTILE DYEING AND PRINTING

Textile Dyeing and Printing .- Dyeing and printing of cloth has been carried out in this district, particularly in Rajkot and Jetpur, since long. In 1954, there were 14 units in this industry registered under the Factories Act, 1948. Of them eight were located at Rajkot and remaining six at Jetpur. Most of these units are reported to have been working without power.

Printing work in these centres mainly consists of saree-printing and is carried out mostly in block printing. Recently however, a few units, particularly at Jetpur, have adopted screen-printing for their business. The printed goods of the factories at Jetpur are marketed throughout the country.

1 Particulars in the brackets relate to the number of factories.

2 The low proportion of working capital to fixed capital is on account of the Government Press having not shown any working capital whatsoever though it accounts for more than 50 per cent of total fixed capital.

TEXTILE DYEING AND PRINTING

Out of these 14 units in the industry, particulars about seven units for the year 1956-57 were as follows[1] :—

Fixed capital	...	Rs. 2·41 lakhs.
Working capital	...	Rs. 4·13 lakhs.
Workers employed	...	216.
Wages paid (Annual)	...	Rs. 1·67 lakhs.
Persons other than workers employed	...	12 (4).
Salaries paid (Annual)	...	Rs. 0·14 lakhs (4).
Value of raw materials consumed	...	Rs. 16·85 lakhs.
Value of products and by-products[2]	.	Rs. 21·41 lakhs.

RUBBER INDUSTRY

Rubber Industry.—There is one rubber factory in the district which is located at Rajkot. In 1955-56 it had a fixed capital worth Rs. 48,176 and working capital to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs. The value of all raw materials consumed amounted to Rs. 69,648. It manufactured products worth Rs. 1,11,722.

The factory produces rubber pedals, brakes, tyres, heels, soles and tricycle gribs and they are marketed all over the country.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

Industrial Estate.—The aim of establishing the Industrial Estate is to provide the small scale industrialists with suitable factory sheds having power and water connections. For housing their industrial units the scheme to establish the estate at Rajkot was sanctioned in July 1955 and construction work was started in September 1955. The estate was estimated to cost Rs. 37·70 lakhs.[3]

Under this scheme, it is proposed to construct 140 sheds of 60′×30′ a handloom shed (180′×160′), a central workshop shed (180′×120′) and an administrative building. Against this, 92 sheds of 60′×30′ Handloom shed and central workshop were constructed by the end of March 1958 and all have been let out. In the financial year 1958-59, 16 more sheds were to be constructed.

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1 Particulars in the brackets relate to the number of factories.

2 Most of these seven units carried out only job work and the value of cloth processed by these concerns on their own account by them was worth Rs. 16·85 lakhs.

3 The capital expenditure incurred for this scheme up to March 1959 was reported to be Rs. 23·75 lakhs.

CHAPTER 6

Industries

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

Industries established at the Estate so far include a machine shop, smithy, foundry, manufacture of zip fasteners, heel tips, electric accessories, pumps and carpentry tools, etc.

The Government of India has also decided to start a proto-type-*cum*-training centre at the Estate which is estimated to cost Rs. 115 lakhs. The objectives of this proposed centre are as follows :—

(i) Design and development of proto-types of simple machines for use by the small scale industries.

(ii) Demonstration of modern types of machines and techniques for quantity production and quality control.

(iii) Common facilities to small industries in and around Rajkot.

(iv) Production of parts and components required by small scale industries in their manufacturing programmes, and

(v) Training of workmen from small scale industries in various types of work.

TABLE No. 15

Industry-wise data about registered factories and total emploment provided by them in Rajkot district for the years 1956, 1957 and 1958

Major Head	Industry	Factories			Workers		
		1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
Section 2	*Government and Local Fund Factories*						
(m) (i)	(1) Textiles	N.A.	1	1	N.A.	22	19
	(2) Printing, publishing and allied industries.	2	1	1	145	245	217
	(3) Manufacturing of Machinery (except electrical machinery)	N.A.	1	1	N.A.	25	N.A.
	(4) Transport and Transport Equipment.	4	4	4	876	865	901
	(5) Electricity, Gas and Steam ..	6	4	4	159	84	35
	Other Factories						
	(6) Process allied to agriculture ..	44	51	59	1,340	2,009	1,611
	(7) Food except Beverages ..	79	82	92	1,590	2,001	1,748
	(8) Beverages . ..	..	1	1	..	10	8
	(9) Textiles .. .	10	11	11	3,411	3,355	2,248

TABLE No. 15—*contd.*

Major Head	Industry	Factories			Workers		
		1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
Section 2 (m) (i)	(10) Footware, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	N.A.	N.A.	1	N.A.	N.A.	45
	(11) Furniture and fixtures ..	1	1	N.A.	10	N.A.	N.A
	(12) Paper and paper products ..	1	1	2	69	86	98
	(13) Printing, publishing and allied Industries.	12	15	16	186	237	186
	(14) Rubber and Rubber products ..	1	1	1	33	42	26
	(15) Chemicals and Chemical Products	4	5	5	80	97	91
	(16) Products of Petroleum and Coal	1	1	1	15	24	18
	(17) Non-metallic mineral products (except products of petroleum and coal).	14	16	15	1,351	1,158	1,036
	(18) Manufacturing of metal products (except machinery and transport equipment).	18	19	21	396	418	452
	(19) Manufacturing of Machinery (except electrical machinery).	19	22	24	358	355	372
	(20) Transport and Transport equipment.	7	8	8	346	205	175

TABLE No. 15—*concld*

Major Head	Industry	Factories			Workers		
		1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
	(21) Miscellaneous Industries ..	9	11	11	314	386	384
	(22) Electricity, Gas and Steam ..	2	2	2	39	70	77
Section 2 (m) (ii)	*Other Factories*						
	(23) Process allied to Agriculture ..	18	18	9	434	401	273
	(24) Tobacco	3	3	N.A.	117	27	N.A.
	(25) Textile	11	12	13	244	254	285
	(26) Products of petroleum and coal ..	2	2	2	20	19	8
	Total ..	268	293	305	11,533	12,395	10,315

N. A. :— Not available.

CHAPTER 6

Industries

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

Industrial Labour :—The district is comprised of Gondal, Morvi, Wankaner. Jetpur, Rajkot and other former princely States which formed part of Western Kathiawar Agency. Before the integration of these States, every State framed its own laws and determined its own policy. There was little or no labour legislation in any of these States. There was also no labour movement in the district in the true sense of the term.

Condition before Integration

General Conditions before Integration :—Prior to the integration of States in the Indian Union in 1948, workers were ill-organized and there was no trade union movement in the district. Employers also did not seem much enlightened in their attitude towards labour and labour welfare activities then had no place in the economic life of the district.

The independence movement in the country and the events that led to integration made the working class hopeful of a better future and they started asserting their rights and demanding better living and working conditions. It was against this background that the former Government of Saurashtra had to frame its labour policy. During its short existence, important labour legislation was placed on the statute book by Government The re-organization of States took place on 1st November 1956 and Saurashtra became a part of the new Bombay State. After the creation of a separate State of Gujarat in 1960, Saurashtra has become its integral part.

The Factories Act

(1) *The Factories Act* :—One of the laws governing factories is the Factories Act. The Saurashtra Factories Ordinance, promulgated in June 1948, contained provisions similar to those of the Indian Factories Act, 1934 as amended upto 1947. From 1st April 1949, however, the Indian Factories Act, 1948 is applicable to the districts of Gujarat. The Act covers all industrial establishments employing 10 or more workers where power is used and 20 or more workers where power is not used. The main provisions of this Act are as follows :—

Health, Safety and Welfare

(i) *Health, Safety and Welfare* .—The Act contains elaborate provisions in regard to health, safety and welfare of the workers. It also makes provision for adequate ventilation, lighting and cleanliness, for elimination of dust and fumes, for control of temperature and supply of cool drinking water, etc. It further embodies a number of safety provisions relating to the using of new machinery, hoists and lifts, cranes and other lifting machinery and precribes precautions to be taken against dangerous fumes and explosives and inflammable dust or gas.

Hours of work.

(ii) *Hours of Work* .—The Act lays down 48 hours a week and 9 hours a day for adult workers. The labour of children below 14 years is prohibited. Adolescents between 14-18 years are to be

certified as fit for work before being employed and can work only 4½ hours a day. Women and adolescents are not allowed to do night work in a factory. The Act further lays down provisions for leave with wages.

Welfare Work

(iii) *Welfare Work* :—The Act also makes provisions for specific welfare measures such as washing facilities first aid appliances, canteens, rest-shelters, etc. An owner of a factory employing 500 or more workers is required to appoint Welfare Officers.

Shops and Establishments Act

(2) *Shops and Establishments Act* :—This Act lays down the general framework within which shops and establishments have to work. The Saurashtra Shops and Establishments Act, 1955 has so far been made applicable to these areas in the district, *viz.*, Dhoraji, Jetpur, Gondal, Morvi, Rajkot and Upleta. The Act covers wage earners employed in shops, commercial establishments including insurance and banking firms, restaurants, theatres, cinemas and other places of public entertainment and makes provisions for regulating, opening and closing hours, hours of work, rest intervals, overtime rates, weekly holidays, holidays with pay, etc.

Industrial Disputes Legislation

(3) *Industrial Disputes Legislation* :—The first piece of labour legislation to be introduced into the State of Saurashtra was the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Adaptation) Ordinance 1948, providing for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes. The machinery envisaged for maintaining industrial peace under this Act is that of Works Committee, Conciliation Officers, Boards of Conciliation, Courts of Enquiry and Industrial Tribunals. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Rajkot, has been notified as Conciliation Officer under the Act for all the districts in Rajkot division. The Conciliation Officer tries to bring about settlement in the disputes which are brought before him for conciliation. The Boards of Conciliation are appointed under the provisions of the Act by Government whenever Government deems it fit to refer the disputes to the Boards of Conciliation. There is also one Industrial Tribunal at Rajkot which adjudicates in the disputes referred to it under the Act.

The following tables give the data about the working of these Acts:—

CHAPTER 6

Industries

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

TABLE No. 16

Statement showing the position of the cases dealt with in conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Year	No. of Disputes			Disputes by causes					Disputes by results			No. of disputes pending at the end of the period
	Pending at the beginning of the period	Received during the period	Total	Pay and allowances	Bonus	Personnel	Leave and hours of work	Other causes	Settled	Failed/closed	With-drawn etc.	
1952-53 ..	..	37	37	7	5	14	3	8	31	6	..	..
1953-54 ..	..	24	24	2	1	5	..	16	8	12	..	4
1954-55 ..	4	60	64	7	5	12	4	36	20	25	2	17
1955-56 ..	17	148	165	28	12	49	12	64	58	60	40	7
1956-57 ..	7	141	148	7	15	57	1	68	83 (including 7 partial settlement.)	44	11	10

TABLE No. 17

Statement showing the cases received and disposed of under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, during the years 1952 to 1956

Adjudication	Pending at the beginning of the year	Cases received during the year	Total	Cases decided during the year	Cases pending at the end of the year
Year					
1952	3	6	9	6	3
1953	3	6	9	4	5
1954	5	6	11	4	7
1955	7	20	27	4	23
1956	23	36	59	22	37
Miscellaneous application under Sections 33 and 33-A					
1952	..	..	..	..	..
1953	..	7	7	1	6
Miscellaneous application under Section 33-A					
1954	3	11	14	9	5
Miscellaneous application under Section 33					
1954	3	2	5	3	2
1955	2	5	7	1	6
1956	6	3	9	3	6
Complaints under Section 33-A and Miscellaneous application under Section 20 of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950.					
1955	5	20	25	11	14
1956	14	259	273	226	47

CHAPTER 6 — Industries — INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

The amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in 1956 simplifies the existing procedure for adjudication and arbitration and abolishes the Labour Appellate Tribunal. It further provides for a three-tier machinery, *viz.*, Labour Court, Industrial Tribunal and National Tribunal for settlement of industrial disputes.

(4) *Strikes and Lockouts* :—Statistics of industrial stoppages and workdays lost, which are available for the period 1948-50 and from 1952-53 to 1956-57 are indicated below [:—

Year		No. of stoppages	No. of workdays lost
1948	...	3	11,000
1949	...	3	13,000
1950	...	7	8,000
1952-53	.	2	114
1953-54	...	2	1,311
1954-55	.	6	663
1955-56	..	2	2,186
1956-57	...	2	576

(No information is available about one stoppage.)

The main reasons for the stoppages during the period 1952-53 to 1956-57 were discharge of certain workers, non-payment of wages, miscellaneous demands by the labourers, imposition of fines and delay in payment of wages, deduction from wages, etc. The industries affected by these stoppages were engineering, dyeing and printing. Besides these, municipal services were also affected to a large extent.

Growth of Trade Union Movement

(5) *Growth of Trade Union Movement* :—The trade union movement is in general associated with the growth of industries in a region. It signifies a collective effort on the part of labourers to increase their bargaining power in labour markets and thereby improve their social and economic status in the society.

Before integration in 1948, there was no freedom of association in most of the States of Saurashtra. With a view to help the growth of trade unionism, the then Government of Saurashtra promulgated a Trade Union Ordinance in the middle of 1949, embodying the provisions of the Indian Trade Union Act, 1926, as amended from time to time.

*[Figures for the period 1948-1950 are taken from 'Economic Survey of Saurashtra' (1955) p. 253]

CHAPTER 6 — Industries

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

Trade Union Movement

In 1949 three trade unions were registered in the district. All of them were organized in the textile industry. From cotton textile industry, the movement spread to other industries as the years passed by. During the period 1950-53, some 25 trade unions were registered in the district. Of them, nine were from manufacturing group, one from electricity, gas, water and sanitary services, two from commerce group, four from transport, storage and communication group, five from services group and four from miscellaneous group. After 1953, the labour movement made rapid progress and 36 trade unions were registered in the next two years. Of 14 trade unions registered in 1954, seven were from manufacturing group and five from services group. In 1955, 22 trade unions were registered out of which ten were from manufacturing group. The number of trade unions registered in 1956 was only seven which meant a slow development of the movement during the year.

The increasing tendency towards the formation of trade unions since 1950 reflected the growing consciousness on the part of labourers to improve their social and economic conditions by uniting themselves and putting in collective effort. There were 71 unions in the district in 1955-56 and its industrywise break-up was as follows :—

	No. of Trade Unions
I. Agriculture and allied activities :	
(1) Gins and Presses	1
II. Manufacturing :	
(2) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	2
(3) Hydrogenated Oil	1
(4) *Bidi*	2
(5) Textile ...	11
(6) Wood and Cork (including furniture and fixture).	1
(7) Printing, publishing and allied industries.	4
(8) Rubber and rubber-products ...	1
(9) Non-metallic mineral products including products of Petroleum and Coal.	2
(10) Cement	1
(11) Manufacture of Metal products ...	2
(12) Miscellaneous	6

CHAPTER 6 — Industries — INDUSTRIAL LABOUR — Trade Union Movement

		No. of Trade Unions
III. (13)	Construction ...	2
IV. (14)	Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary services. ...	4
V.	*Commerce* :	
(15)	Banking and Insurance ...	2
VI.	*Transport, Storaga and Communication* :	
(16)	Docks and Ports ...	1
(17)	Motor Transport ...	7
(18)	Railways ...	1
VII. (19)	Services ..	15
VIII. (20)	Miscellaneous ...	5
	Total ...	71

Of these 71 unions, indicated above, the registration of seven unions was cancelled in 1954 and of one union in 1956. The number of live unions, registered under the Indian Trade Union Act, 1926, therefore, came to 63 only.

The centrewise distribution of trade unions in the district indicated that the movement was mainly confined to Rajkot and Morvi which are important industrial and commercial centres of the district.

Membership

Membership :—The total membership of 44 trade unions about which information is available was 7,154 on 31st March 1956, out of which 604 were female members.

Resources

Resources: —The total income which consisted of contributions from members, donations, interest on investment, etc., of 44 unions for the year 1955-56 stood at Rs. 29,536 and their total expenditure, consisting of salaries, allowances and expenses of establishment, auditors' fees, legal expenses, expenses in conducting trade disputes, etc., for the same year came to Rs. 27,098. Their total assets for the same year stood at Rs. 13,866.

Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952

(6) *Employees' Provident Fund Act*, 1952 :—In this district, 40 factories employing 6,089 workers were covered under this Act in 1958.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

Minimum Wages Act

(7) *Minimum Wages Act* :—The Minimum Wages Act of 1948 is applicable to the district.1

Social Security

(8) SOCIAL SECURITY :—

(a) *Workmen's Compensation* :—The former Government of Saurashtra promulgated Saurashtra Workmen's Compensation Ordinance in 1948. The ordinance is based upon the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 as amended up to 1948.

(b) *Maternity Benefit Act* :—The Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929 was adopted by the former Government of Saurashtra by an ordinance on 20th August 1948. The ordinance prohibits the employment of women in factories during four weeks following the day of delivery of a child and also provides for payment of maternity benefit for a fixed period.

Labour Welfare

Labour Welfare :—The Labour Welfare Scheme was put into operation by the former Government of Saurashtra in 1949-50 and the Labour Welfare Centres which were started by them were continued by the Government of Bombay after the reorganization of States in 1956.

The aims and objects of the Labour Welfare Scheme are as under :—

(i) To provide for various recreational and instructional facilities for men, women and children belonging to the industrial working class who have usually to go without such amenities,

1. The minimum rates of wages in Saurashtra were fixed by former Government of Saurashtra in the following scheduled employments, viz., (i) Rice mills, Flour mills or Dal mills, (ii) Tabacco including *Bidi* making, (iii) Oil mill, (iv) Local Authority, (v) Road Construction and Building operation, (vi) Stone breaking and stone crushing and (vii) Public Transport. After the re-organisation of States, the Government of Bombay fixed the minimum rates of wages in scheduled employments of Cotton Ginning and Cotton Pressing Factories in 1956. The following table indicates the working of this Act in this district :

Year	No. of individual complaints	Monetary benefits at the intervention of Labour Officers	No. of visits under Minimum Wages Act
		Rs.	
1955 ..	13	12,400.00	120
1956 ..	44	8,570.00	56
1957 ..	84	1,395.00	265

CHAPTER 6 — Industries — INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

(ii) Better utilisation of the leisure consequent upon the implementation of the Factories Act,

(iii) To help the workers in becoming responsible citizens,

(iv) To reduce the fatigue and boredom due to the monotony and drudgery of working long hours in the factory and to increase productive efficiency thereby, and

(v) to fight the evils of drinking, gambling and prostitution by propaganda and provision of educational amenities.

In the following table the type and number of welfare centres at various places in the district are indicated :—

Name of the town	No. of specially equipped 'C' type Labour Welfare Centres	No. of 'D' type Labour Wefare Centres	Total
Rajkot .. .	1	1	2
Morvi	1	..	1
Gondal	1	..	1
Wankaner	1	1	2

'C' Type Labour Welfare Centre :—The specially equipped 'C' Type Labour Welfare Centres are housed in hired premises and afford facilities for indoor and outdoor games, nursery school, sewing, knitting, embroidery classes, reading room and library, radio and musical instruments, first-aid, adult education classes, periodic cinema shows, excursions, various club activities, etc.

'D' Type Labour Welfare Centres :—The 'D' Type Labour Welfare Centre requires a small building attached with a large playground and affords facilities for outdoor and indoor games, sports, club activities, reading room and library. The standard of amenities provided is the same as that of the specially equipped 'C' Type Labour Welfare Centres.

On the whole it is found that the industrial workers have showed an increasing interest in labour welfare activities, undertaken by the State. There is a growing awareness of the beneficial aspects of welfare activities by the labour class. They see in them valuable means to relieve the monotony and drudgery of long hours of work in the factory and take active part in the activities of these centres.

CHAPTER 7 — FINANCE

CHAPTER 7

Finance

INTRODUCTION

THE OPTIMUM EXPLOITATION AND UTILISATION of the resources, both actual and potential, of any district presuppose the existance of a well-developed and well co-ordinated financial system which can cope with the growing demand for credit required for economic development of a district. The changing pattern of economic set-up due to the impact of industrial revolution has necessitated new forms of institutions and agencies which can meet the growing financial needs of industry, agriculture, trade and commerce. The efficiency with which the financial institutions respond to the day to day, medium term and long-term credit needs of these main sectors of the economy will determine the rate of economic progress that could be achieved. The purpose of this chapter is in the main to provide a general description of capital and credit organisations obtaining at present in the district, with a brief reference to such organisations as they existed in the past. It is also intended to describe in general the *modus operendi* and the magnitude of the operations of various credit agencies that provide avenues of investment for the savings of the people.

The Kathiawar Gazetteer published as far back as 1884 A. D. gives some information about banking business in Saurashtra and the modes of investment preferred by the people. It records that people as a rule preferred to bury their savings, a custom bred of many generation of strife and insecurity. As a result, the amount of productive wealth bore but a small proportion to the aggregate wealth of the inhabitant. All classes favoured investment in ornaments. Buildings provided another attractive channel for investment particularly after the introduction of railway. Cotton trade and shipping may be considered as the principal productive openings for capital investment. The American Civil War boosted up prices of cotton and consequently cotton exports fetched high earnings. Owing to the natural advantage of a long coast line and the prospect of developing a good foreign trade, a good amount of investment was made in shipping. Along with these openings for capital, moneylending had always provided another lucrative channel of investment for surplus money.

Some openings for investment were peculiar to the political and social conditions of those times in Saurashtra. For instance, a banker advanced the land revenue of a district to the local Government and

recovered the amount by collecting the tolls and taxes of the district. The charges debited against the Government in question were 5 per cent. discount and 12 per cent. as cost of collection. Interest varied with the power and credit of the State. In Indian States besides the security of the local land revenue, a member of the *charan* or the *bhat* caste and an Arab *Jamadar* in the Service of State frequently became sureties. Bankers occasionally accompanied the armies of chiefs, advancing the pay of the stipendiary troops and providing food to those entitled to subsistence.

MONEYLENDERS

The indigenous banker in the town and the village moneylender in the village were by far the two most important and largest sources of credit supply since the beginning of the moneylending business till recently. The traditional office of *nagarsheth*, a position resembling that of mayor owes its origin perhaps to this profession of money-lending. Even the financial requirements of the different states were often looked after by big capitalists and traders. For all their credit requirements whether for productive or unproductive purposes cultivators have always looked to the moneylender. The latter with a view to ensure recovery of money lent, used to bind the cultivator borrower by an agreement whereby the entire growing crop of the cultivator became in advance the security for the loan. The *sahukar* rarely took any legal action to recover money from his borrowers. But the rate of interest charged by him was quite high. The village moneylender also happened to be the small trader of the village and as such agriculturists had to depend on him for their requirements of cloth, oil, gur etc. On account of the ignorance, illiteracy and helplessness of the rural population, the *sahukar* had ample opportunities to cheat them and extort money from them. The cumulative effect of all these circumstances including the agriculturist's habit of spending large sums of money for unproductive purposes such as social and religious occasion and ceremonies was his perpetual indebtedness.

The moneylender was, so to say, the centre of economic activities in the rural areas. Village artisans, landless labourers and other miscellaneous classes in the village had to take recourse to him. Not infrequently loans were given on personal security. In cases where tangible security was insisted upon by the moneylender, the borrowers had to pledge their ornaments or other valuables. In their absence, money was given against the mortgage of immovable property. Money was usually advanced to the extent of 75 per cent of the value of the property pledged. Moneylenders belonged to three classes : *sahukars* or bankers, *nanavats* or money changers and *vohoras* or usurers also called *vorgatias*, who resemble the *kisatias* of Gujarat. Besides these, men of almost every caste who had capital did a little money lending whenever an opportunity was offered.

CHAPTER 7

Finance

MONEYLENDERS

Petty land-owners because of their improvidence were the most indebted class : so were most of the cultivating classes many of whom were obliged to borrow to defray the cost of weddings, funerals and first pregnancies. According to their character and resources, men of these classes were charged from 12 to 18 per cent. interest per annum. These classes often borrowed in kind grains, oil and sugar as well as in cash. The poorer cultivators were entirely in the hands of petty moneylenders. From them they obtained provisions and seeds and at Diwali (October-November) paid back from the harvested grain what they had borrowed, with an additional 25 per cent. of *bajari* and 50 per cent. of *jowar*. In some cases the moneylender used to meet the state demand of land revenue and took the whole of the crop, part of which he advanced again to the cultivator for food and credited his account with the balance. This system gave the moneylender many opportunities to defraud the illiterate debtor who had no means of checking the price which the moneylender had allowed him for his grain. The poorer husbandmen seldom freed themselves from the moneylender's yoke. The credit enjoyed by artisans was better than that enjoyed by cultivators.

With the firm establishment of British sovereignity over the whole of India an era of peace and security set in, which fostered the development of trade. The rates of interest which used to rule high fell considerably as a consequence of the return of peaceful conditions which to a great extent reduced the element of risk and insecurity involved in investments and moneylending business. In 1882, money could be borrowed at the rate of six to seven and a half per cent. against house property or ornaments. Unfortunately, no figures are available regarding the persons employed in or depending upon moneylending business and the extent of their loan operations.

The credit structure in Saurashtra and more particularly in its rural area did not undergo any significant change during the course of the first half of the twentieth century. The existence of hundreds of tiny States and their divergent policies which in most cases could hardly be described as progressive was largely responsible for the continuance of the predominant position of the professional moneylender both in towns as well as in villages. Morvi and Gondal States made attempts to solve the problem of rural indebtedness and their measures succeeded in alleviating the burden of indebtedness to some extent. In Gondal very good results were obtained. Even the introduction of the co-operative movement in the beginning of the century did not make any difference in the position. Moneylenders were virtually unaffected in so far as the over-all credit structure was concerned since the impact of the credit societies was not appreciable. The 'Economic Survey of Saurashtra'

CHAPTER 7 — Finance

MONEYLENDERS

published in 1953 disclosed that in the surveyed villages nearly 57 per-cent. of the total borrowings, past and current, was provided by moneylenders.

After 1950 the co-operative credit movement gradually began to accommodate on a larger and larger scale the credit requirements of the rural population and the importance of moneylenders began to decline. The merger of the State of Saurashtra with the reorganised Bombay State in 1956 gave further fillip to the process. The development of commercial banking and urban co-operative banks in the urban areas also affected the position of the moneylenders to some extent.

With the establishment of Saurashtra State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank in the year 1951 the problem of meeting the long-term credit needs of cultivators has considerably eased, thanks to the liberal lending policies of the Bank. Direct Government financial assistance to industry and agriculture as also the emergence of various semi-Government and State sponsored financial agencies have contributed to the decline of moneylenders. However, inspite of all these developments, the age old institution of moneylenders still continues to play an important role in the field of finance. In fact, it is the policy of Government to allow it to function with proper regulation so that it fits in with the needs of national requirements and also conforms to the social values of the times. The Bombay State Government passed the Bombay Money-lenders Act. (I of 1946) with a view to control and regulate the business practices and methods of moneylenders, many of whom were found to be indulging in very questionable and unfair business which deprived the agriculturist of a lion's share of his income. That Act was the basis of similar legistation later adopted for Gujarat State.

CO-OPERATION

Co-operation :—In Rajkot district, 42·92 per cent of the population depends upon agriculture. The Morvi State had established an agricultural Bank in 1906 but no other steps were taken by the then princely States in popularising the co-operative movement. In order to promote agricultural development the former Saurashtra Government took active steps to promote that movement on a sound footing. In 1948-49 there were 34 co-operative societies in the district. The number increased to 450 in 1955-56 and to 547 in 1959-60. The old Morvi Bank still continues to function.

Almost all the villages of the district have now been covered by the co-operative movement. The target of 100 per cent coverage of cultivating population has already been realised in nearly one fourth of the villages in the district. The statement given below indicates the average membership, share capital and working capital per society.

TABLE No. 1

Statement showing progress of average membership, share capital and working capital per society of Rajkot district.

Serial No.	Year.	Membership	Share capital Rs.	Working capital Rs.
1	1954-55 ..	50	1,784	6,799
2	1955-56 ..	75	2,617	13,933
3	1956-57 ..	125	6,082	24,821
4	1957-58 ..	154	10,144	43,077
5	1958-59 ..	160	13,525	49,470
6	1959-60 ..	174	16,870	55,878

Co-operative activity now covers 98·99 per cent of villages in the district, 58·9 per cent. of the rural population and 64·25 per cent. of the cultivating population. The total amount of medium and short term credit provided by co-operative societies in 1958-59 was Rs. 1·40 crores as compared to Rs. 1·25 crores in 1957-58.

Agricultural Credit Societies and Multipurpose Credit Societies

The bulk of the societies in the district are credit societies and they constitute the backbone of the co-operative movement. Many of them are not purely credit societies although credit is their main function. They are multipurpose societies. Though essentially credit societies, their objects are wider in so far as they combine marketing of agricultural produce and supply of essential goods and services to the agriculturists with the provision of credit. The formation of such societies is strongly advocated because they can bring the whole life of the cultivator within the orbit of the co-operative movement. They have gained considerable importance in Saurashtra as in other parts of the country in recent years. The multipurpose society. besides providing credit, aims at supplying such agricultural requisites as seeds, manures, feeding stuffs etc., and also domestic and other requisites, to members, and at making arrangements for the joint sale of their produce. It can make advances against agricultural produce. The multipurpose society is in a better position than the ordinary credit societies to avoid the danger of misapplication of loans and to ensure punctuality in repayment. These societies are not intended to replace the ordinary credit societies. They represent a further stage of evolution of agriculture co-operative societies and are able to help in many ways such credit societies as are located within the district area of their operation. They are also better suited to serve the needs of debtors whose debts have been adjusted under the Bombay Agricultural Debtor's Relief Act.

CHAPTER 7

Finance

CO-OPERATION

Agricultural Credit Societies and Multipurpose Credit Societies

These societies are engaged in the supply of short term and intermediate term (generally not exceeding three years) finance to agriculturists. Area of operation of a society is not restricted to only one village in all the cases. In fact, there are numbers of societies serving as many as six or more villages. A common secretary may be working for a few societies for convenience of management and working. Membership is open to all residents of that area who satisfy certain conditions laid down in the bye-laws. The liability of membership may be limited or unlimited. 54 societies in the district carried unlimited liability.

Funds for working capital are raised from internal as well as external sources. External sources provide the major portion of the working capital by way of loans and overdrafts from other co-operative credit societies or from financing institutions including the central financing agency of the district. A new feature was added by the acceptance of State partnership by a number of societies Now Government contributes to the working capital by subscribing to the share capital. Internal sources, besides the State participation in the share capital consist of (a) entrance fees paid by members (b) deposits received from members and non-members residing within the area of operation (c) share capital, if any, and (d) surplus assets in the reserve fund. The extent to which societies are able to exploit internal sources indicates the total savings mobilised and tapped by them in this way. Loans are granted mainly for productive purposes : occasionally for non-productive purposes and for redemption of past debts. Most of the loans are short term loans, the period not exceeding one year. Loans for a period of over two years are exceptional. Loans are granted for the following purposes : (a) seasonal agricultural requirements ; (b) digging of wells, (c) purchase of bullocks ; (d) construction of farm houses ; (e) improvement of existing land by installing oil engines and pumping sets ; (f) purchase of new lands ; (g) reclamation of fallow lands. Loans for unproductive purposes such as ceremonial purposes have sometimes to be granted to prevent the ryots from being driven to moneylenders. Normal credits are fixed for such a member and loans beyond this limit are not advanced to him. Loans are given mostly on the personal security of the borrower supplemented by two good sureties who are members of the society. The society may also take mortgage of immovable property or of crops as collateral security. The rate of interest charged by these societies depends upon their financial position as also on the rate at which they borrow from the financing agency. They have taken steps to reduce the rate of interest and to enable societies to reduce the rate without loss to themselves. Government have offered various facilities by way of subsidies to meet certain expenses of the societies.

The following table shows the working of the agricultural credit and multipurpose societies in the district in the year 1952-53 to 1959-60 :—

CHAPTER 7

Finance

CO-OPERATION

Agricultural Credit Societies and Multipurpose Credit Societies

TABLE No. 2

Statement showing the operation of Agricultural Credit Societies in Rajkot District 1952-53 to 1959-60.

Sr. No.	Year	Total No. of Co-operative Societies	Membership	Share capital	Reserve and other fund	Deposits	Working capital	Advances Rs. (000)	Recoveries Rs. (000)	Total outstanding Rs. (000)	Value of goods sold Rs. (000)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
1	1952-53 ..	78	4,746	3,77,315	89,320	37.529	5,04,971	169	58	187	1,331
2	1953-54 ..	90	4,952	2,92,834	1.29,540	69,903	6,95.933	278	181	284	1,815
3	1954-55 ..	174	8,761	3,10,490	1,34,640	73,829	11,82,774	805	382	697	1,225
4	1955-56 ..	303	2,22,758	7,92,936	2,02,650	63.063	42.21,879	3,868	1,515	3,050	1,871
5	1956-57 ..	310	38,803	18,85,638	2,93,192	1,67,568	76,94,559	8,351	6,010	5,390	3,826
6	1957-58 ..	303	46,923	30,70,910	3,09,637	2,57,803	30,52,407	12,533	7,912	10,004	5,347
7	1958-59 ..	323	52,182	45,84,945	4,99,426	3,11,212	1,64,85,754	14,066	12,523	11.645	7,023
8	1959-60 ..	305	53,171	51,45,625	6,74.827	2,59,851	1,69,20,790	10,035	8,743	11,616	13,813

CHAPTER 7 — Finance — CO-OPERATION — Agricultural non-Credit Societies

Agricultural non-credit societies :—Agricultural non-credit societies include better farming societies, tenant farming societies, dairy and milk production societies, vegetable growing societies, sales and purchase unions, and processing societies. There are eight sales and purchase unions which are engaged in selling goods on commission basis. The statement given below indicates the progress of sales and purchase unions in the district.

TABLE No. 3

Statement showing the progress of sales and purchase unions in Rajkot district

Sr. No.		1955-56	1959-60
1	Total number of sales and purchase unions.	7	8
2	Membership . ..	1,364	1,395
3	Share capital (Rs.) ..	32,632	3,00,405
4	Value of goods sold (Rs)	4,13,990	65,36,319
5	Profit (Rs.) . .	38,367	93,148

There is only one processing society registered at Morvi having a membership of 1340, share capital of Rs. 1,26,820 and reserve fund of Rs 27,096. There are 12 vegetable growers societies with a membership of . 56 individuals and share capital of Rs. 16,540. The statement given below indicates the progress made by agricultural non-credit societies since 1954-55.

TABLE No. 4

Statement showing the progress of agricultural non-credit societies since 1954-55 in Rajkot district

Sr. No	Year	Total number of co-operative societies	Membership	Working capital Rs.
1	1954-55 ..	4	61	37,910
2	1955-56 ..	5	104	65,540
3	1956-57 ..	33	3,284	8,03,450
4	1957-58 ..	23	31,059	590
5	1958-59 ..	25	3,209	8,27,230
6	1959-60 ..	37	3,871	15,92,209

Non-agricultural Credit Societies

Non-agricultural Credit Societies :—These are mostly urban societies supplying credit to members who are generally traders, factory workers, salary earners, and such other persons of small means residing in towns. These societies included urban banks, salary earners societies, factory worker's societies and communal societies.

With the recent trend towards increasing urbanisation coupled with industrialisation, the need for urban credit is assuming a new significance. The institution of joint stock banks and joint stock companies in the urban areas is meeting to a considerable extent the needs of big business and industry. However, as many of them are not generally interested in developing small scale business, smaller artisans and traders have to depend upon urban moneylenders for supply of capital. Hence the need to develop urban Co-operative Credit Societies.

The area of operation of a society of this type is usually restricted to a town or part of a town or even a factory or a department of any commercial concern or Government. Capital is raised by issue of shares, accepting deposits on current, saving and fixed accounts and borrowing from the central financing agency. Advancing loans to members is the main function of these societies. Loans are advanced on personal security, on mortgage of property or on the security of valuables pledged or produce hypothecated. Cash credits are allowed and overdrafts sanctioned on any of the securities. These societies carry on modern banking operations like issue of *hundies* and drafts and collection of cheques, *hundies*, drafts etc.

With a view to provide finance at reasonable rate of interest to producer's co-operative societies, small craftsmen and middle class men for their various requirements urban co-operative banks were set up in 1955-56 at different places in Saurashtra State. The Saurashtra Government with a view to assist these banks in commencing their functioning placed a deposit of Rs. 50,000 in each bank and purchased shares worth Rs. 5,000 in each. Government also decided to pay them certain sum towards administrative expenses.

There were in all 50 such societies in the district in the year 1957-58 of which eight were urban co-operative banks, 28 salary earners societies, three mill hands' societies, one credit and thrift society, and ten other societies. For purposes of administration seven urban banks have been classified as industrial co-operatives and placed under the Director of Cottage Industries and Additional Registrar of Industrial Co-operatives. The number of non-agricultural credit societies declined from 54 in 1958-59 to 42 in 1959-60. However, there was no corresponding decline in membership, share capital, deposits or working capital.

Non-agricultural Non-credit Societies

Non-agricultural non-credit societies :—These included consumers' societies, housing societies and industrial co-operative societies. Notable

CHAPTER 7 — Finance — CO-OPERATION Non-agricultural Non-credit Societies

progress has been made in respect of consumer stores and industrial societies. The statement given below indicates progress of consumer co-operative societies since 1955-56.

TABLE No. 5

Statement showing the progress of consumers' co-operative societies in Rajkot district

Sr. No.	Year	Total No. of societies	Membership	Total Sales Rs ('000)	Working capital Rs. ('000)
1	1955-56 ..	9	505	255	51
2	1956-57 ..	11	822	312	76
3	1957-58 ..	12	832	280	67
4	1958-59 ..	13	905	235	72
5	1959-60 ..	16	1,314	489	89

The total number of industrial co-operative societies in 1959-60 was 79 with a total membership of 3439. Out of them one was industrial co-operative bank, two were regional and district industrial associations, 10 weavers' societies, 19 housing societies and 47 other industrial co-operative societies.

Industrial co-operative societies help artisans to carry on their profession with the help of finance advanced by them. The main purpose of establishing such societies is to promote development of small industries. They have been strengthened by State participation in their share capital and assistance towards management expenses in the initial years.

The statement given below indicates the progress of non-agricultural non-credit societies since 1954-55.

TABLE No. 6

Statement showing the progress of non-agricultural non-credit societies in Rajkot district

Sr. No.	Year	Total No. of co-operative societies	Membership	Working capital Rs.
1	1954-55 ..	63	3,524	11,35,390
2	1955-56 ..	91	4,345	12,02,320
3	1956-57 ..	113	8,091	18,13,660
4	1957-58 ..	126	8,091	18,13,660
5	1958-59 ..	144	11,615	55,66,000
6	1959-60 ..	159	12,299	32,77,849

Progress under Second Plan

The Second Five Year Plan for the development of co-operation aimed at strengthening the co-operative movement at all levels on the basis of recommendations of Rural Credit Survey Committee Report. The

CHAPTER 7

Finance

Co-operation

Progress under Second Plan

programme envisaged increased facilities for agricultural finance and marketing through formation of large-sized societies and strengthening of the central financing agency in the district and organisation of marketing and warehousing on co-operative basis. During the Second Plan it was proposed to organise in the district 54 large sized societies, 60 small sized societies, a district central co-operative bank and increase in membership to the tune of 40,000. The statement given below indicates the realization of targets of various schemes implemented during Second Five Year Plan.

TABLE No. 7

Statement showing the realization of targets of various schemes during Second Five Year Plan in Rajkot district

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Target	Achievement				
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	Total
1	Formation of small sized societies	60	32	10	13	23	78
2	Formation of large sized societies.	54	14	15	21	75	125
3	District Central co-operative bank.	1	..	..	1	..	1
4	Increase in membership.	40,000	16,045	8,120	5,259	6,684	36,108
5	Organisation of sales and purchase unions.	4	1	1	1	..	3
6	Contribution to the share-capital of sale and purchase organisation.	5	1	1	3	2	7
7	(1) Organisation of processing societies	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(2) Contribution to share capital.	..	..	1	..	3	4
8	Organisation of co-operative societies	1	..	..	..	..	..
9	Rehabilitation of maldharis.						
	(1) Formation of co-operative societies	..	..	..	..	6	6
	(2) Contribution to share capital.	..	..	..	..	13	13
10	Low Income Group Housing scheme No. of Houses to be constructed.	70	..	..	..	12	12

CHAPTER 7

Finance

CO-OPERATION

Progress under Second Plan

(1) *Extension of agricultural credit* :—During Second Five Year Plan it was proposed to advance Rs. 12,10,500 as agricultural finance to cultivators. Till 1959-60 the amount advanced amounted to Rs. 21,90,809.

(2) *Development of agricultural marketing* :—Rs. 81,000 were proposed to be advanced for the purpose of marketing. Till 1959-60 Rs. 11,225 were advanced to societies.

(3) *Development of co-operative marketing* :—The amount provided under this head in Second Five Year Plan was Rs. 6,07,000; against this the amount advanced till 1959-60 was Rs. 4,78,990.

Gujarat State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank

The Gujarat State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Limited* :—Agricultural co-operative credit societies and multipurpose societies, as has been noted already, supply short term and intermediate term credit to agriculturists. By the nature of their resources they are not in a position to provide long term finance, extending from 10 to 20 years, during which period agriculturists need to carry out improvements in their lands or to acquire new lands. To meet this need, primary land mortgage banks are the agencies functioning in many districts. In the case of Rajkot District, however, and for that matter in the case of all the other districts of the Rajkot Division, there are no primary land mortgage banks. Long term credit needs are met by the Gujarat Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Limited which functions as the Central Land Mortgage Bank for the whole region. The central bank functions through its own branches which have all the characteristics of a primary bank except an autonomous status.

The State Land Mortgage Bank was established in September, 1951. The objective at the time of establishment was to finance tenant cultivators for purchase of occupancy rights under the provisions of Saurashtra Land Reforms Act, 1951; and within a couple of years it disbursed loans to the extent of Rs. 2,57,00,000 to nearly 54,000 cultivators and thus helped them in settling on their lands by claiming permanent and alienable rights of occupancy. In an indirect way this had a bearing on the improvement in agriculture and increase in agricultural production in as much as it promoted the incentive and the urge to cultivators to work harder to get higher profits by greater production from land which had now become their own. The large bulk of loans given and the subsequent satisfactory recovery position shows that the credit has been profitably utilised, resulting in higher crop yields.

The second phase of activities pertaining to regular development finance commenced in 1953-54 when the burden regarding *Girasdari*

* This was originally known as Saurashtra State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank established in 1951. After the formation of Gujarat State in 1960, the area of operation of the bank was extended to the entire State. Since then bank has been functioning under the name of Gujarat State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank.

loans became lighter. Regular branches with the bank's own staff were started first in talukas served by Development Blocks mainly to undertake grant of loans for improvement finance and incidentally for debt redemption.

The main heads under which improvement finance is made available are : sinking of new wells and repairs to old ones, purchase of electric motors, oil engines, pumping sets and tractors, expenditure for horticultural development, building farm houses ; loans for redemption of old debts are given in such cases where relief from debt would prove of genuine help to the cultivator. In special cases loans are also granted to purchase lands provided the bank is satisfied that the loan would enable the ryot to round off his holding and work it more economically. The maximum amount of loan that could be given to a primary bank, if any, or co-operative society, is not to exceed twenty times the paid up value of shares of the bank held by such primary bank or co-operative society. Similarly, a member of the bank who is a tenant under Saurashtra Land Reforms Act, 1951, entitled to a loan not exceeding six times the assessment fixed for the land, occupancy rights of which he is to acquire. The maximum amounts so granted are not to exceed Rs. 10,000. Every loan to individual members is secured by a mortgage of immovable property which is unencumbered. The period for which loans are granted does not ordinarily exceed 20 years. There is a provision in the bye-laws of the bank authorising the Board of Directors to suspend the payment of instalments of principal amount in cases of distress.

The Bank's borrowing rate which was previously between 4 and 4¼ per cent. has now risen to 4½ per cent. and consequently the lending rate which was 6¼ per cent. since the beginning has been raised to 6½ per cent. recently.

The three main constituents of the working funds of the bank are its share capital, debentures and Government deposits including borrowings from the State Bank of Saurashtra under Government guarantee. The share capital of the Bank was Rs. 65·5 lakhs in the year 1959 in which State participation was to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs. Besides this liberal participation, the State also lent encouraging support to the bank by the provision of interim accommodation to the extent of Rs. 1·5 crores through the State Bank of Saurashtra under State Government's guarantee. The bank floated four series of debentures during the period 1953 to 1958 and collected Rs. 4·75 crores therefrom. All the series were successful owing to the support from sister co-operative and other institutions of the region, commercial banks, State Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India, etc. The Reserve Bank of India subscribed to the first two series.

CHAPTER 7 — Finance — CO-OPERATION — Gujarat State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank

The Bank has branch offices in Rajkot district at the following places: Rajkot, Dhoraji, Gondal, Jetpur, Jasdan, Jamkandorna, Lodhika, Morvi, Paddhari, Upleta and Wankaner. The following two statements indicate the loan disbursements and the position of the working of the Bank respectively :—

TABLE No. 8

Saurashtra State Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Rajkot—Statement showing the number of borrowers and amount of loans disbursed for years, 1953-54 to 1957-58.

Sr. No.	Year	No. of borrowers	Amount of loans disbursed	Remarks
			Rs P.	
1	1953-54 ..	12,227	47,28,306.55	In 1953-54 and 1954-55 most of the loans were granted under Saurashtra Land Reforms Act for the purchase of occupancy rights by the tenants by payment of six times the assessment of land Revenue.
2	1954-55 ..	15,779	76,17,037	
3	1955-56 .	7,414	1,12,20,294	
4	1956-57 ..	9,991	1,22,05,122	
5	1957-58 ..	9,032	1,73,21,560	

CHAPTER 7

Finance

CO-OPERATION

Gujarat State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank

TABLE No. 9

Statement showing the operations of State Land Mortgage Bank in Rajkot District.

Year	Number of members	Loans made during the year	Loans re-paid during the year	Loans due at the end of the year	Of which over due	Share capital paid up	Reserve fund	Other fund	Debentures	Working Capital	Most usual rate of Interest on Borrowings: Overdraft (a)	Most usual rate of Interest on Borrowings: Debentures (b)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1956-57	10,406	32,98,520	5,32,266	59,43,154	1,30,017	4,10,848	5,17,297	2,10,910	3,50,00,000	4,34,45,681	4 to 4 1/2	4
1957-58	16,471	42,89,410	9,21,018	94,20,420	2,03,456	6,71,580	8,74,889	3,14,871	4,75,00,000	5,94,85,555	4 1/4 to 4 3/4	4 to 4 1/2
1958-59	21,338	41,70,652	16,86,154	1,21,30,824	3,11,220	9,10,901	9,71,009	4,21,824	5,50,14,650	7,61,60,847	4 5/8 to 4 3/4	4 to 4 1/2
1959-60	23,911	54,97,656	16,97,643	1,48,07,629	6,99,864	11,12,273	12,06,688	10,47,968	5,90,14,650	8,95,03,529	5 5/8 to 5 1/2	4 to 4 1/2
1960-61	27,776	59,16,801	24,33,249	1,85,13,925	10,95,375	14,01,726	14,48,843	10,87,663	10,38,91,650	13,27,09,255	4 5/8 to 5 1/2	4 to 5

Most usual rate of interest on lending:

The rate on lending was fixed at 6 1/4 upto 31st August 1957. It was increased to 6 3/4% from 1st September 1957 and the same continued upto 31st March 1962. After 1st April 1962 the rate was increased to 7 1/4% subject to the condition that rebate of 1/4% would be paid to the loanee who pays instalments due regularly.

CHAPTER 7 — Finance — Co-OPERATION — Urban Co-operative Banks

Urban Co-operative Banks :—The Board set-up by the ex-Saurashtra Government formulated a scheme for organisation of 24 Urban Co-operative Banks covering entire Saurashtra. Government assisted these banks by purchasing shares, granting long-term loans and subsidy to enable them to carry on their work. The former Government of Saurashtra had given guarantee to these banks to bear losses upto 20 per cent of the aggregate amount of loans. This was considered necessary as otherwise if the loans were granted directly by Government the loss would have been incurred by it in full.

These banks do the work of accepting of deposits of money on current account or otherwise, subject to withdrawal by cheque, draft or order and, have paid-up share capital of not less than Rs. 20,000 each. Since the resources of urban banks consist of short-term and demand deposits, they are advised to advance only call loans and short-term loans and refrain from making investment in immovable property.

In Rajkot district there were five such urban banks in 1960-61 *viz.*, : 1 Dhoraji Upleta Vibhagiya Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., 2. Gondal Vibhagiya Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., 3. Morvi Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., 4 Jetpur Taluka Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., 5. Rajkot Vibhagiya Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd.

The following table sets out the working of the banks in the district for the year 1960-61 :—

TABLE No. 10

Sr. No.	Items		Year 1961
1	No. of banks		6
2	No. of members		13,867
3	Paid-up Share Capital ..	Rs. ..	7,97,870
4	Reserve and other funds..	,, ..	1,27,283
5	Deposits held ..	,, ..	52,69,099
6	Loans advanced ..	,, ..	7,58,790
7	Loans overdue ..	,, ..	5,32,027
8	Working capital ..	,, ..	61,94,254

TABLE No. 11

Information about loans given by the Urban Co-operative Banks in Rajkot District for the period 1-7-60 to 30-7-1961

Sr. No.	Name of the Bank	Actual amount of loans outstanding against individuals as on 30th June 1960		Amount of loan given during the year		Amount repaid by the Indls. during the year		Total of Col. 7-8
		No. of Indls	Amount	No. of Indls.	Amount	Principal	Interest	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Urban Banks							
1	Dhoraji Upleta Vibhagiya Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd. ..	270	26 914	97	74,400	63,012	4,330	67,349
2	Gondal Vibhagiya Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd. Gondal ..	1,028	3 54,740	370	5,46,473	..		4,69,196
3	Morvi Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd.	1,393	2 90 895	424	1,24,952	1,20,468	15,474	1,35,942
4	Jetpur taluka Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd ..	165	78,750	16	12,965	18,857	2,395	2 1,252
5	Rajkot Vibhagiya Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd. ..	1,123	3,64,874		..	37,840	8 516	46,365
		3,979	11,16,173	907	7,58 790	2,40,186	30,721	7,49,104

Amount outstanding with individuals as on 30th June 1961				Of which amount over dues on 31st March 1961				Total Col. 16+17	Of which amount bad and doubtful			Total Col. 20+21	Remarks
Indls.	Principal	Interest	Total of Col. 11+12	Sr. No	No. of Indivls	Principals	Interest		No. of Indvls.	Principals	Interest		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1292	38,302	3,057	41,359	1	165	31,881 00	1,821-64	33,702 64	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1077	4,32,017	4,928	4 36,945	2	683			1,54,744 65	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1436	2,95,379	10,890	3,06,269	3	848	95,844 42	10 889 54	1,06,733·96	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1165	72,858	3,235	76,093	4	136	27,447·32	3,087·82	30,535·14	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1123	3,27,025	30,557	3,57,582	5	900	1,31,800·00	24,511·00	2,06,311·00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	–
4,093	11,65,581	52,667	12,13,248			3,36,972 74	40,310 00	5,32 027 39					

CHAPTER 7

Finance
Co-operation
The Central Financing Agency

The Central Financing Agency:—Usually the District Central Co-operative Bank is the Central financing agency which provides necessary financial accommodation and assistance to the affiliated primary co-operatives societies of the district. However, in the case of Rajkot district, the apex co-operative bank for the Saurashtra region *viz*. The Saurashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd. is at present acting as the central financing agency. To a lesser extent, the Morvi-Malia Khedut Co-operative Bank also performs the functions of a Central Financing Agency.

The main object of the Saurashtra State Co-operative Bank is to provide adequate and timely financial assistance to the affiliated co-operative societies. It provides both short and medium term loans to agricultural societies, thus enabling the societies to meet the financial needs of cultivators to a larger and larger extent. Short term loans are given for meeting current farm expenditure such as purchase of seeds and manure, purchase and repairs of small farm implements, payment for labour cost and electricity charge etc: whereas medium term loans of the duration of 3 to 5 years are advanced for financing small irrigation projects, well digging and repairing, purchase of bullocks and other draught animals and land improvement projects. Loans are advanced against the security of agricultural produce brought for sale through the bank and other valuables. Cash credits are allowed for purchasing manure and improved seeds. There was also a demand for credit from societies other than credit such as motor transport owners, salt purchasers, cattle owners, urban credit house construction societies, ginning and other societies. Formerly the bank also used to grant loans to small industries. Since Government did not give guarantee against the loans the bank could not adequately meet the credit requirements of the urban co-operative banks who financed small industries. As far as financing of the small industries is concerned, Saurashtra Small Industries Co-operative Bank is working in Rajkot as the apex bank for urban co-operative banks. Credit requirements of urban co-operative banks other than this are met by the Saurashtra State Co-operative Bank to an extent depending upon the efficiency and credit worthiness of the urban banks concerned. In order to enable agricultural societies to advance loans at a reasonable rate of interest to their members for agricultural purposes the rate of interest charged on advances made to

CHAPTER 7

Finance

CO-OPERATION

The Central Financing Agency

such societies was kept as low as 4½ per cent. Other particulars about the loan operations of the Bank in Rajkot district for the year 1958-59 are as follows :—

TABLE No. 12

THE SAURASHTRA STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANK LIMITED, RAJKOT

Statement showing the loan operations in Rajkot district

No.	Nature of Advances	No. of societies benefitting	Amount advanced Rs.	Duration
1	Short term	192	1,36,21,300	1 year
2	Medium term	66	21,93,700	3 years to 5 years
3	Cash credit for marketing ..	18	11,44,000	1 year or less
4	Cash credit for mixture.	14	2,95,000	1 year or less
5	Cash credit for general Assets	48	6,61,000	1 year or less
6	Cash credit for non-agricultural purpose.	20	2,36,000	1 year or less
		358	1,81,51,000	

In addition the bank undertakes all banking business *i. e.* collection and discounting of bills, opening of current account, purchase and sale of securities and issue of cheques and drafts etc. It functions through the following 12 branches in Rajkot district, namely, (1) Rajkot, (2) Dhoraji, (3) Jetpur, (4) Jasdan, (5) Upleta, (6) Gondal, (7) Vadia, (8) Babra, (9) Paddhari, (10) Kotda Sangani, (11) Jam-Kandorna, (12) Bagasra.*

There were 303 co-operative societies in the district in 1959, of which 282 were affiliated to the bank. Thus the average number of societies per branch works out at about 24. All these branches excepting the Rajkot office were opened during the period 1955 to 1958. With the opening of these branches banking facilities have been made available to the rural population and co-operative societies have begun to get loans at lesser cost and without waste of time. The working capital of the bank is largely composed of the borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India for

*The three talukas *viz*., Vadia, Babra and Bagasra were transferred to Amreli district in June 1959.

CHAPTER 7

Finance

CO-OPERATION

The Central Financing Agency

giving short-term advances, various deposits and the paid-up share capital and other funds. In 1959 the borrowings from the Reserve Bank for short-term advances amounted to Rs. 4,00,00,000. Of the total paid-up share capital of Rs. 61,17,550 the share capital contributed by Government was Rs. 20,00,000 and that received from members of Rajkot district was Rs. 9,79,900. Deposits contributed Rs. 1,00,52,705 to the working capital. Figures of various types of deposits attracted from Rajkot district by this bank were as under :—

TABLE No. 13

SAURASHTRA STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD., RAJKOT.

Types of deposits in Rajkot district

Sr. No.	Name of Deposit	Deposit held by individuals	Deposit held by societies	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Savings .	15,68,945	1,58,891	17,27,876
2	Current .	19,89,206	4,86,674	24,75,800
3	Call ..	16,38,200	16,23,745	42,61,945
4	Fixed .	15,08,064	30,000	15,38,064
.	Over due ..	48,941	..	48,641
	Total ..	67,53,396	32,99,310	8,00,52,706

These deposits represented the savings tapped by the Bank from various classes of investors which include, besides individuals and societies, institutions like Village Panchayat, District Local Board, Backward Class Board, Khadi Board and Municipalities. Large increases in the deposits in the two years 1957-58 and 1958-59 reflected the increasing confidence of the people in the working of the Bank. Government have given an assurance to the Bank that it would facilitate provision of sufficient financial resources to it by contributing to the share capital to the necessary extent and by standing guarantor to the Reserve Bank for the credit which the latter would extend to the Apex Bank of Saurashtra.

SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES

Small Savings Schemes :—The commencement of small savings schemes dates as far back as World War I (1914-18) when the then

Government introduced a national savings scheme through the issue of postal cash certificates. However, small savings schemes assumed the form of a movement only during the closing stages of the Second World War (1939-44)[1]

SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES

In 1943 Government started the scheme of post office National Savings Certificates mainly with a view to fight the rising spiral of inflation by mopping up people's increased purchasing power. The certificates were of different maturity period *viz*., 5 years, 7 years and 12 years. The 12 years certificates were the most popular series yielding simple interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. if held for the full period of maturity *viz*., 12 years. Quite a large amount was tapped by these series in general and 12 years series in particular till 1957 when they were discontinued and replaced by the present 12 year National Plan Savings Certificates.

After the ushering in of independence and with the launching of National Development Plans, Government saw in the Small Savings Schemes great potentialities of being developed into a substantial source for financing the plans. A country-wide savings drive was therefore launched to make it a mass movement and to that end various steps were taken and new facilities and easier terms offered to suit the needs of different classes of people.

The categories of investments which are classified as small savings investments, with terms and conditions embodied in them, are described below. The figures of collections under each of them as far as available are also given.

Post-office Savings Bank Deposits.

Post-office Savings Bank Deposits :—Post Office Savings Banks constitute by far the most important source of small savings collections especially from people of small means. This agency is very much suited to the rural areas of our country where there are practically no banking facilities available. Moreover, as an agency of Government, they enjoy confidence of the people. Savings Bank activity constitutes one of the many functions of the post offices and can be carried on more economically than by banking institutions.

1. It is interesting to note that former princely State of Rajkot by itself and through its officials, subjects, bhayats, and cultivators, had purchased war loans, war bonds and postal cash certificates of the value of Rs. 3,53,850 in the year 1918-19 and 1919-20.

CHAPTER 7

Finance

SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES

The following statement sets out the changes in the number of accounts and the amounts deposited there in the post-office savings banks of eight talukas *viz.*, Dhoraji, Gondal, Jamkandorna, Jetpur, Kotda-Sangani, Lodhika, Paddhari and Rajkot for which the information is available:

TABLE No. 14

Statement showing the Post-Office Savings Banks Accounts in the Rajkot district.

Year	Number of Accounts	Amount deposited
		Rs. nP.
1954-55	7,193	34,06,819·25
1955-56	7,599	32,68,277·56
1956-57	7,818	34,50,372·87
1957-58	8,230	26,86,048·36

For the year 1957-58 figures of investment in savings banks are available for the whole district. The gross and net investments figures for the following period from 1st April 1958 to 31st January 1959 are Rs. 38,23,327·83 nP. and Rs. 4,29,168·57 nP. respectively. This agency has rather disappointed the authorities since it has not fulfilled the object of augmenting the small saving collections. The chief reasons for such a sorry state of thing are the prevalence of general poverty and the persistent pressure on the already low level of savings, rise in the cost of living, increased use of savings accounts as a medium of payments and crop failures. This, however, is understood to be a passing and transient phase. It is envisaged that with the rising tempo of economic development and increasing incomes under the impact of growing investment outlay, savings banks will be called upon to play a greater and more effective role in mobilising the enlarged savings potential of the people.

Over-all trend in Small Savings Collections

Over all Trend in Small Savings Collections :—Small saving collections are closely related to the general price level. A slight fall in the general level or prices and in the cost of living seems to have contributed fairly towards improvement in collections. During the First Five Year Plan period, while the general index of wholesale prices fell from 434 in 1951-52 to 360 in 1955-56 the net collections rose from about Rs. 14 crores in 1951-52 to Rs 17 crores in 1955-56 in the areas of re-organised

SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES

Bombay State. In Rajkot district, the approximate net collection of small savings came to Rs. 26,50,000 in 1955-56. A net collection target of Rs. 46 lakhs was set up for the district for the year 1957-58 (1st April to 31st March) on the basis of actual net collection. secured in the contributing capacity of the rural area and the individual development of the district. As against this target, the realised collection was Rs. 29,13,540 which comes to 63·3 per cent of the target figures. The district target for the next year *viz.*, 1958-59 was fixed higher at Rs. 50 lakhs. The realised net collections amounted to Rs. 41·19 lakhs in 1959 which is 83·9 per cent of the target. The downward trend in the wholesale prices and the cost of living was reversed after 1955-56 and this affected the small saving drive in 1956-57 and 1957-58. However, recent indications are encouraging in as much as the collections reveal an upward trend as a result of the recent stabilisation of the price level to some extent and the intensive campaign launched by the State Government to step up the collections.

Small Savings and Second Five Year Plan

Small Savings and Second Five Year Plan.—In order to raise resources for the purpose of development programmes envisaged in Second Five Year Plan, schemes regarding small savings were formulated with a view to increase the effectiveness of the compaign of small savings. Government has set up a separate Directorate and the district, taluka, mahal, have been taken as units. In 1957-58, 63 per cent. of the target was achieved while in 1958-59, 83·9 per cent of the target was achieved. The principal sources of collection in both years were (1) General Agency System (38·4 per cent of the total gross collection in 1957-58 and 42·6 per cent in 1958-59) and (b) Savings Bank accounts (44·8 per cent of the total gross collections in 1957-58 and 38·2 per cent in 1958-59).

The statement given below indicates targets, net collection and the percentage to targets for taluka and mahals of the district for the year 1957-58 and 1958-59.

TABLE No. 15

Statement showing the talukawise targets, net collections and percentages of small savings in Rajkot District

Sr. No.	Name of the taluka/mahal	1957-58			1958-59		
		Target	Net Collection	Percentage	Target	Net Collection	Percentage
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Rajkot proper ..	7,00,000	27,05,376	386·5	20,00,000	24,75,478	123·8
2	Gondal taluka ..	4,00,000	1,14,589	28·6	4,00,000	4,52,122	113·0
3	Upleta mahal ..	3,00,000	1,69,515	56·5	3,00,000	3,20,557	106·8
4	Wankaner taluka ..	2,50,000	99,371	39·7	2,00,000	2,11,629	105·8
5	Paddhari	2,00,000	9,486	4·7	1,00,000	98,125	98·1
6	Jamkandorna mahal ..	1,50,000	42,777	28·4	1,00,000	62,791	62·8
7	Rajkot taluka .	1,00,000	24,106	24·1	1,00,000	56,927	59·9
8	Kotda Sangani mahal ..	2,00,000	31,239	15·6	1,00,000	46,041	46·0
9	Babra taluka ..	2,50,000	5,076	2·3	1,00,000	54,614	54·6
10	Vadia taluka ..	8,00,000	35,419	14·2	2,00,000	89,271	44·6
11	Morvi taluka ..	5,00,000	2,56,691	51·33	5,00,000	2,16,671	43·3
12	Malia mahal ..	1,00,000	21,007	14·00	1,00,000	27,036	27·1
13	Dhoraji taluka ..	3,50,000	82,474	23·6	3,00,000	62,201	20·7
14	Jetpur taluka ..	3,50,000	2,56,829	73·4	3,00,000	36,492	12·2
15	Lodhika taluka ..	2,00,000	20,722	10·4	1,00,000	9,282	9·3
16	Jasdan taluka ..	2,50,000	57,182	22·9	1,00,000	26,975	27·0
	District Total ..	46,00,000	29,12,886	63·3	50,00,000	41,94,964	83·9

SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES

Prize Bonds Scheme (old)

Prize Bonds Schemes (old) :—Prize Bonds are a new form of Government Security, introduced from 1st April, 1960. They are different from other Securities in that interest is not paid on them but is pooled and distributed as prizes drawn by lot every quarter. Prize Bonds are bearer bonds, transferable by mere delivery and repayable at par whosoever presents them on or after 1st April, 1965. They are available in denominations of Rs. 5 and Rs. 100. In Rajkot district, up to March, 1963, total collection was Rs. 66,590 for Rs. 5 denomination and Rs. 1,34,800 for Rs. 100 denomination.

With a view to attract people to invest in Prize Bonds, Government have introduced Premium Prize Bonds Scheme from 1st January, 1963. It is available in Rs. 5 and Rs. 100 denominations and will bear 2 per cent interest per annum (Income-tax free).

Other Schemes

Other Schemes :—

(1) Ten Year Defence Deposit Certificates : These certificates are available in denomination of Rs. 50 and multiple of that up to a limit of Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 70,000 for individual and joint holders respectively. Corporations can invest up to Rs. 50,000. They will bear interest of 4½ per cent per annum.

(2) Twelve Year National Defence Certificates : These certificates are available in denominations of Rs. 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000, 5000, and 25,000 and will bear compound interest at 4·75 per cent per annum and simple interest at 6·25 per cent after 12 years.

Agencies doing Insurances business

Agencies doing Insurances business :—Some portion of the savings of the people is tapped by agencies doing insurance business in the form of premium collections on the insurance policies issued by them. With the nationalisation of life insurance business in 1956 the Life Insurance Corporation of India became the only agency doing life insurance business in the whole of India. From 1st September 1956, when the corporation was officially established, Indian insurance and provident societies and all foreign insurers ceased to carry on life insurance business anywhere in India. However general insurance which includes fire, marine, accident and other insurance business is kept open to private enterprise.

Under the new organisational and administrative set up of the Corporation, Rajkot district was placed under the territorial jurisdiction of the Rajkot Division of the Western Zone. The only branch office of the Corporation in the district was located at Rajkot and this covered the whole of Rajkot district. The number of agents canvassing life insurance business in the district was 550 on the 31st December, 1961. The total business proposed and completed during the period 1960 to 1962 is shown below in table.

CHAPTER 7

Finance

SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES

TABLE No. 16

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA, RAJKOT DISTRICT.

Statement showing the business proposed and completed

Period	Proposed		Completed	
	Number of proposal	Sum assured	Number of proposal	Sum assured
		Rs.		Rs.
1960 ..	6,745	2,37,91,050	4,095	1,60,59,900
1961 ..	8,035	2,54,47,500	4,054	1,66,01,450
1-1-1962 to 31-3-1962	1,115	34,18,600	712	21,13,600

JOINT STOCK BANKS

Joint Stock Banks :—Prior to the formation of the State of Saurashtra in 1948, very few joint stock banks existed in Rajkot District. In the year 1910 Imperial Bank of India (formerly known as Presidency Bank) established its branch in Rajkot. Then followed the Bank of India and the Union Bank of India. The only non-scheduled bank which functioned in Saurashtra was also registered in this district in 1945, it was Wankaner Bank. After the formation of United State of Saurashtra, State Bank of Saurashtra, established in 1948, functioned actively in the district. It established six branches and five pay offices in the district. The statement given below will show the Banks and their branches functioning in the district in the year 1960.

TABLE No. 17

Sr. No.	Name of the Bank	Number of branches
1	Central Bank of India Ltd.	3
2	Panjab National Bank Ltd.	2
3	Bank of India Ltd.	1
4	United Commercial Bank Ltd.	3
5	Union Bank of India Ltd.	3
6	State Bank of India	2
7	State Bank of Saurashtra	12
8	Bank of Baroda Ltd.	1
9	Devkaran Nanji Banking Company Ltd. ..	4
	Total ..	29

CHAPTER 7

Finance

JOINT, STOCK BANKS

From the statement it will be observed that State Bank of Saurashtra has more branches than any other bank. This is partly due to the fact that the bank has a policy of opening branches in semi-urban areas.

Wankaner Bank

Wankaner Bank :—This bank was registered in the year 1945. From 1945 to 1961 it functioned effectively in the region. However, in the year 1961, as a result of the directive of the Reserve Bank, the bank was amalgamated with Dena bank on the ground of its being a small Bank. The statement given below will indicate the financial position of the bank as on 31st December 1960 :—

TABLE No. 18

Sr. No.	Item	Amount
		Rs.
1	Capital authorised	8,00,000
2	Capital issued and subscribed	4,00,000
3	Capital called up	3,20,000
4	Capital paid up	3,20,000
5	Reserve fund and other Reserves	1,40,000
6	Deposits	9,85,000
7	Working fund	14,95,000

Ownership of Deposits

Ownership of Deposits.—The attached statements will indicate the ownership of deposits of the joint stock banks functioning in the district in the years 1956 and 1960. In the year 1956 the total number of accounts was 20,123 while in 1960 it was 36,192. The amount of deposits in the year 1956 was Rs. 9,98,32,000 while in 1960 the amount was Rs. 10,03,07,000. The total number of accounts held by fixed deposits in the year 1956 was 1547 while in 1960 the number was 2681. The increase in fixed deposits was also significant. The total fixed deposits in the year 1956 were Rs. 2,41,30,000 while in 1960 the amount was Rs. 3,30,51,000. There was no increase in current deposits. In the year 1956 they were Rs. 3,23,67,000 while in 1960 the deposits were Rs. 2,78,37,000. In respect of saving deposits it will be observed that quite a substantial increase was recorded. In the year 1956 they were Rs. 1,56,07,000 while in 1960 they were Rs. 2,11,16000.

TABLE No. 19

Ownership of Deposits

Amalgamated statistics of Joint Stock Banks and State Bank of Saurashtra

Year : 1956 in thousand Rupees

Deposits of	Rs. 50,000 and above		Between Rs 10,000 and Rs 50,000		Between Rs. 5,000 and Rs 10,000		Between Rs 1,000 and Rs. 5,000		Between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000		Rs. 500 and below		Total	
	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A Fixed Deposits ..														
1. Business ..	10	708	28	477	14	89	42	107	3	3	..	..	97	1,384
2. Personal ..	36	3,855	321	6,433	300	2,371	448	1,327	262	299	40	13	1,407	14,298
3. Public Institutions & Trusts	6	901	10	211	2	11	5	15	..	..	..	..	23	1,138
4. Others ..	12	7,194	6	105	1	8	1	3	.	..	.	..	20	7,310
Total ..	64	12,658	365	7,226	317	2,479	496	1,452	265	302	40	13	1,547	24,130
B Current A/C Deposits														
1. Manufacturing Concern	2	176	28	677	39	323	94	237	96	94	121	27	380	1,534
2. Trading Concerns..	22	2,139	150	3,253	185	1,189	636	1,810	442	322	1,612	309	3,047	8,522
3. Personal ..	25	2,652	150	2,795	287	2,094	823	1,940	840	684	2,829	639	4,954	10,804
4. Banking Companies	7	6,254	8	182	8	61	13	46	3	2	2	1	41	6,546
5. Others ..	11	3,327	37	671	59	473	94	304	152	139	130	47	493	4,961
Total ..	67	15,548	373	7,578	578	4,140	1,660	3,837	1,543	1,241	4,694	1,023	8,915	[illegible]

C Savings A/C Deposits															
1. Business ..	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
2. Personl ..	1	50	165	2,290	885	3,843	2,918	6,069	2,240	1,666	10,963	1,530	17,172	15,448
3. Banking Companies	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Others ..	..	..	1	10	11	37	240	91	19	12	57	9	328	159
Total .	1	50	166	2,300	896	3.880	3,158	6,160	2,259	1,678	11,020	1,539	17,500	15,607
D Other Deposits														
1. Manufacturing concerns	3	395	17	652	3	28	31	139	.	..	..	.	54	1,214
2. Trading Concerns	9	1,476	42	1,469	38	352	130	648	4	4	5	.	228	3,949
3. Personal ..	34	3,651	126	3,589	160	2 014	244	725	169	241	101	25	834	10,245
4. Banking Companies	8	9,578	4	130	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	12	9,708
5. Others ..	10	2,338	11	237	2	16	4	8	..	..	6	2	33	2,601
Total .	64	17,438	200	6,077	203	2,410	409	1 520	173	245	112	27	1,161	27,717
Total Deposits														
1. Manufacturing Concerns	5	571	45	1,329	42	351	125	376	96	94	121	27	434	2,748
2. Trading Concerns.	31	3,615	192	4,723	217	10,488	758	1 018	446	326	1,617	309	3,261	12,379
3. Personal ..	96	10.208	762	15,109	632	10,323	4,433	10,062	3,511	2,891	13,033	2209	24,867	50,802
4. Banking Concerns	15	15,832	12	312	8	61	13	46	3	2	2	1	53	16,254
5. Business ..	10	708	28	476	20	142	50	147	50	3	3	..	111	1,476
6. Public Institutions and Trusts	6	961	11	224	2	11	5	15	3	..	..	..	24	1,151
7. Others ..	38	12,359	54	1,010	73	535	339	407	181	152	198	59	873	15,022
Total ..	196	44,694	1,104	23,183	1,994	12,911	5,723	12,971	4,240	3,468	15,866	2,605	29,125	99,832

TABLE No. 20

OWNERSHIP OF DEPOSITS

Year 1960 (In thousand Rupees)

Deposits of	Rs. 50,000 and above		Between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 50,000		Between Rs. 5000 and Rs. 10,000		Between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000		Between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000		Rs. 500 and below		Total	
	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Fixed Deposits														
1. Business ..	21	2,685	75	1,361	101	644	54	128	57	34	.	..	308	4,851
2. Personal ..	70	7,290	426	7,870	485	3,390	829	2,447	211	177	254	60	2,275	21,224
3. Public Institutions & Trusts	27	4,343	23	566	8	66	13	47	1	1	.	..	72	5,023
4. Others ..	6	1,695	12	220	4	28	4	10	.	.			26	1,953
Total ..	124	16,013	536	10,017	598	4,128	900	2,622	269	211	254	60	2,681	33,051
B Current A/C Deposits														
1. Manufacturing Concerns	5	815	37	450	107	993	168	445	109	68	224	50	650	3,221
2. Trading Concerns	20	1,428	195	3,064	194	1,300	837	1,666	706	519	1,561	324	3,503	4,301
3. Personal ..	10	1,002	191	3,349	184	1,149	850	1,846	567	362	2,091	439	3,803	8,147
4. Banking Companies	14	2,374	7	188	3	22	8	16	4	3	4	..	40	2,603
5. Others ..	14	4,276	36	810	26	182	83	228	45	33	137	36	341	2,603
Total ..	63	9,895	456	8,261	514	3,646	1,946	4,201	1,491	985	4,017	849	8,427	27,837

C Savings A/C Deposits														
1. Business ..	..	..	23	347	65	447	391	825	216	156	1,458	134	2,153	1,909
2. Personal ..	1	65	223	3 301	695	4,178	3,706	6,314	4,028	1,817	13,356	3,160	21,009	18,835
3. Banking Companies	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	.	..	.	..	.	..
4. Others ..	..	..	9	144	10	81	55	102	37	27	100	18	211	372
Total ..	1	65	255	3 792	770	4,706	4,152	7,241	3,281	2,000	14,914	3 312	23 373	21,116
D Other Deposits														
1. Manufacturing Concerns	..	..	5	160	..	..	1	4	.	..	..	..	6	164
2. Trading Concerns	7	655	67	1,294	68	594	17	66	..	.	26	6	185	2,615
3. Personal ..	20	1,994	196	3,233	254	1,748	351	1,027	249	109	405	93	1,475	8,294
4. Banking Companies	3	2,365	1	10	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	4	2,375
5. Others ..	15	4,172	20	644	3	25	2	6	1	1	.	..	41	4,848
Total ..	45	9,186	289	5,341	325	2,367	371	1,103	250	200	431	99	1,711	18,296
Total Deposits														
1. Manufacturing Concerns ..	5	815	42	1,010	107	993	169	449	109	63	224	50	656	3,385
2. Trading Concerns	27	2,088	252	4,359	250	1,878	854	1,732	706	519	1,587	330	3,685	10,900
3. Personal ..	101	10,351	1,036	17,754	1,621	10,482	5,736	11,625	3,953	2,516	16,106	3,753	28,553	56,481
4. Banking Companies	17	4,739	8	198	3	22	8	16	4	3	4	..	44	4,078
5. Business ..	21	2,685	98	1,708	166	1,091	445	953	375	229	1,458	134	2,563	6,300
6. Public Institutions and Trusts	30	4,590	29	701	9	73	14	50	72	1	..	..	84	5,416
7. Others ..	32	9,896	71	1,684	42	309	143	344	82	61	237	54	607	12,348
Total ..	233	35 159	1,536	27,413	2,207	14,848	7,369	15,169	5,231	3,397	19,616	4,321	36,192	1,00,307

CHAPTER 7

Finance

JOINT STOCK BANKS

Analysis of advances of scheduled and non-scheduled banks according to purpose :—Table No. 21 will indicate the advances made by joint stock banks to industry, commerce, agriculture etc. In the year 1956 in Rajkot district industry claimed 42·72 per cent of the total advances. However, in 1960 it claimed only 20·4 per cent. The percentage accounted for by commerce was 47·12 per cent in 1956, while in 1960 it was only 39·7 per cent. As agriculture is an occupation of uncertain rewards joint stock banks devoted very little attention to it. Agriculture claimed ·06 per cent of the total advances in 1956. In 1960, however the percentage was 0·1. Between 'personal and professional' and 'all others', latter claimed more percentages.

Analysis of advances of scheduled and non-scheduled banks according to security :—From table No. 22 it is observed that Government and Trustee securities have claimed relatively insignificant percentages when compared with percentages claimed by agricultural commodities and non-agricultural commodities. Government and Trustee Securities claimed 9·53 and 1·1 per cent of the total respectively in the year 1956 and 1960 while agricultural commodities and non-agricultural commodities claimed 25·63 and 24·1 per cent and 38·64 per cent and 18·67 per cent in both the years respectively. Unsecured advances claimed 19·3 per cent in the year 1956 and 8·41 in 1960 of the total advances.

TABLE No. 21

Analysis of Advances of Scheduled and Non-scheduled Banks According to security

(In thousand Rupees)

	Year ended 1956			Year ended 1960		
	Number of accounts	Amount	Percentage to total advances	Number of accounts	Amount	Percentage to total advances
		Rs.			Rs.	
I Industry	75 (15·7)	6,739	42·72	128 (20)	7,770	20·4
II Commerce	231 (48·4)	7,432	47·12	346 (58 05)	15,061	39·7
III Agricultural	..	10	0·06	3 (.42)	50	0·1
IV Personal and Professional ..	159 (33·4)	636	4·03	123 (19·23)	641	1·9
V All others	12 (2·5)	958	6·07	40 (6·3)	14,388	37·9
	477	15,775	100·00	640	37,910	

TABLE No. 22

Analysis of Advance of Scheduled and Non-scheduled Banks According to security

(In thousand Rupees)

	Year ended 1959			Year ended 1960		
	Number of accounts	Amount	Percentage to total advances	Number of accounts	Amount	Percentage to total advances
		Rs.			Rs.	
I *Secured Advances*						
(1) Government & Trustee securities	44 (7·7)	1,520	9·531	14 (1·8%)	486	1·1
(2) Shares and debentures of Joint Stocks Companies etc.	36 (6·3)	177	1·200	39 (5·2%)	14,304	35.1
(3) Gold and Silver Bullion Gold and Silver ornaments	151 (26·4)	134	0.822	136 (18·4%)	175	0.1
(4) Merchandies :						
(a) Agricultural Commodities ..	91 (15·8)	4.101	25·631	120 (16·2%)	9,798	24.1
(b) Non-Agriultural Commodities ..	90 (15·6)	6,112	38·641	150 (20 4%)	7.637	18·6

(5) Real Estate						
(a) Agricultural Land	3 (0·5)	1	00·6	2 (0·3%)	1	
(b) Other Properties	4 (0·6)	1	00·6	7 (0·8%)	139	0·8
(6) Fixed Deposits	13 (2·2)	71	0·543	32 (4·3%)	187	0·1
(7) Other secured advances	25 (4·3)	652	4·310	97 (13·3%)	4,402	12·4
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	
II Unsecured advances	116 (20·6)	3,090	19·310	141 (19·3%)	3·616	8·4
Total of I and II ..	573	15,859	100·00	736 (100%)	40·745	100·00

CHAPTER 7 — Finance

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Saurashtra Small Scale Industries Bank :—The Ex-Government of Saurashtra had formed the Saurashtra Small Scale Industries and Handicrafts Board for looking after the development of small industries in the State. One of the most important schemes of the Board was to grant loans to industries. In the beginning loans were granted directly by the Director of Industries on the recommendations of the Small Scale Industries and Handicrafts Board. However, subsequently the Board decided to create Saurashtra Small Industries Bank for financing small scale and cottage industries in Saurashtra. The Bank was registered on 14-9-1956. It had a working capital of more than Rs. 25 lakhs on 30-6-1956. The latest financial figures of the Bank on 30-6-61 were as follows :—

			Rs.
1.	Share capital	...	16,93,760
2.	Reserve and other funds	...	1,54,146
3.	Loans from Government	...	10,86,000
4.	Deposits	...	76,938
5	Investments	...	1,51,600

Loans and advances to individuals and societies are granted under the loan rules framed by the bank. Loans to societies are grated under the terms and conditions laid down by the Government of Gujarat. Under the scheme of central financing agencies, loans are granted to individuals out of the owned funds of the bank. They are granted for the purchase of raw materials, construction of sheds, and working capital. The rate of interest is 4½ per cent. In the year 1960-61 the bank advanced a sum of Rs. 5,72,087 to 86 individuals, Rs. 90,116 to three urban banks and Rs. 47,434 to industrial co-operative societies in Rajkot District.

Credit Guarantee Scheme :—Under the scheme, advances are granted by credit institutions such as banks, State Financial Corporation, etc. on such terms and conditions (*e. g.* nature of security, margin, rate of interest, etc.) as they may stipulate in their discretion after taking into account the degree of protection afforded by the guarantees, and guarantees in respect of advances are given to the credit institution concerned at their request. The guarantee organisation (Reserve Bank of India) has not laid down any procedure to be followed by the small scale industrial units or prescribed any form of application for their use for obtaining such advance. Under guarantee scheme Rs. 4,95,000 were advanced to nine persons. Till the end of December, 1962 the scheme was in operation in the selected districts of the country but it has been extended to cover the whole country from 1st January 1963.

Financial Assistance to Agriculture :—Direct State aid to agriculture is being made available in the form of *tagai* or *taccavi* loans. These loans are granted to agriculturists for specific purposes under the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 and the Agriculturist's Loans Act, 1884.

The system of *taccavi* loans is not of recent origin. It has existed from quite early times, The object of granting such loans was however restricted in the past to alleviate distress caused by failures of crops due to famines, floods and such other natural calamities. At present the loans are granted for a variety of purposes in normal years as well as in period of distress.

Under the Land Improvement Loans Act, long term loans are advanced to cultivators for permanent improvements to land which add to its letting value, such as the construction of wells, preparation of lands for irrigations, protection of land from flood or erosion etc. Under the Agriculturist's Loans Act, short term and medium term loans are granted for current agricultural needs such as purchase of seeds, fodder, cattle and implements, rebuilding houses destroyed by the fire, floods etc. and for the relief of distress in areas affected by famine.

There have been frequent famines and scarcity conditions in Saurashtra including Rajkot district and this has necessitated disbursement of large amounts in the form of *taccavi* advances to farmers.

TABLE No. 23

Sr No.	Year	*Taccavi* loans advanced
		(Rs.)
1	1948-50 (March) ..	23,75,000
2	1950-51 ..	12,68,000
3	1954-55 ..	6,81,607
4	1955-56 ..	16,07,953
5	1956-57 ..	10,46,068

The state of recoveries may not be considered unsatisfactory. Rs. 7,98,000 represent the total amount of recoveries upto March 1951. The total amount of loans asked for by the applicants was however much higher, almost double than the amount actually disbursed for all the years except 1956-57 in which nearly 80 per cent of the amount asked for was actually disbursed. It is likely that in many instances borrowers were not moderate in putting down their requirements and that demand was unnecessarily inflated. Recoveries in each of these years was to the tune of about Rs. 3 lakhs.

One noteworthy feature regarding the purpose for which loans were granted is that not a single loan was given in any of these years for consumption purposes. The bulk of the loans granted under the Land Improvement Act was given to finance well digging and other irrigation projects. Needless to say that most of the loans granted were long-term loans. Under the Agriculturists ' Loans Act, short-term loans are granted for meeting current farm expenditure in regard to purchase of seeds, fodder, manure, farm implements etc. and medium term loans for

CHAPTER 7

Finance

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

purchase of draught animals, figure prominently. Substantial amounts of subsidies were disbursed under the Grow More Food Compaign for fianancing well digging and other irrigation projects.

From a consideration of table No. 24 and 25 it appears that there was no unreasonable time lag involved in the disposal of loan applications since in most of the cases the applications were disposed of within four months. In view of the necessity of careful scrutiny of applications for *taccavi* loans and procedural requirements which they entail, it is stated that such a time lag may not be considered to be unreasonable. From the table No. 24 it will be seen that almost all applications were sanctioned within eight months and table No. 25 reveals that the time lag involved between the date of sanction and the date of disbursement was in no case beyond six months as far as those applications in whose case the time lag is ascertainable are concerned. In a few cases, however, the total time lag involved between the date of applying and the date of receipt of the loan seems to have amounted to from 8 to 12 months. Most of the loans were either short-term or long-term; medium term loans *i. e.* loans for a period extending from one year to three years constituted only a small proportion. The rate of interest charged on loans for all purposes except for the purchase of seeds was 5½ per cent. The rate was 2½ per cent in the case of the latter.

A good number of applications were rejected in the year 1954-55 and 1955-56 (*vide* Table No. 26). The major grounds for rejection were lack of security or adequate security which the borrower could offer ; non-approval by the sanctioning authority of the purpose for which the loan was sought; and old dues to Government. However in the year *viz.* 1956-57 the rejected applications were very few. Government has discontinued to advance *taccavi* loans from the year 1957-58 in the whole of Saurashtra area. The *taccavi* loans are now being given by the Central Land Mortgage Bank as decided by the former Saurashtra Government.

CHAPTER 7

Finance

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

TABLE No. 24

Statement showing the time lag between the date of sanction and the date of disbursement of tagavi loans in Rajkot district

Time lag between date of sanction and date of disbursement	Application			Amount sanctioned Rs.			Amount disbursed (Rs.)		
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
1		2			3			4	
On the same day ..	203	745	526	89,215	4,04,647	1,84,368	72,010	3,24,647	1,91,368
Less than one month ..	911	3,164	1,695	3,85,560	12,15,971	7,16,510	2,68,512	2,73,721	5,55,670
1 — 2 months ..	357	408	228	82,215	2,82,707	1,08,000	60,470	2,52,457	93,000
2 — 3 ,, ..	481	214	339	1,26,261	1,08,847	1,73.650	1,11,441	73,956	1,65,885
3 — 4 ,, ..	183	120	10	62,000	38,771	1,300	55,500	36,617	1,300
4 — 5 ,, ..	103	187	117	39,900	12,000	27,860	31,724	12,000	27,860
5 — 6 ,, ..	35	47	31	7,525	14,255	11,865	7,525	14,255	11,885
6 — 7 ,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 — 8 ,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 8 months ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not assertainable ..	551	1,048	..	74,425	3,60,300	..	74,425	3,60,000	..
Total ..	2,824	5,933	2,946	8,67,101	24,32,498	12,23,573	6,81,607	16,07,953	10,46,968

TABLE No. 25

Statement showing the duration of taccavi loans in Rajkot District

Duration of Loans	No. of Applications			Amount Rs.		
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
1		2			3	
Less than 3 months ..	732	1,604	273	1,97,047	3,51,216	92.200
3 — 6 months ..	219	45	64	77,570	23.500	12.155
6 — 9 months ..	15	56	22	5,924	32,595	2,704
9 — 12 months ..	292	623	202	1,41,880	2,56,350	89,645
1 — 2 years ..	140	374	232	23,602	87,167	60.895
2 — 3 years ..	161	79	1	38,640	20,000	250
3 — 4 years ..	10	1.179	448	3.600	1,17,306	68.980
4 — 5 years ..	84	1,062	801	16.850	5,19,170	4,66,720
5 years and above ..	130	731	510	1,79,025	4,26,930	2,12,585
Those who have not stated durations	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,784	5,753	2,553	6,85,038	18.34.234	10,06,143

CHAPTER 7

Finance

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

TABLE No. 26

Statement showing the reasons for rejection of taccavi loan applications—Rajkot District

Reasons for rejections	No. of applications			Amount Rs.		
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
1		2			3	
1 Lack of security or adequate security	188	395	35	54,100	1,02,500	35,300
2 Purpose of Loan not approved	204	346	26	64,400	1,42,200	20,200
3 Old dues of Government	339	380	33	1,14,600	95,500	31,000
4 Miscellaneous ..						
(a) ..	317	231	..	87,425	56,380	..
(b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,048	1,352	94	3,20,525	3,96,580	86,500

CHAPTER 7

Finance

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

State Aid to Industries :—Due mainly to historical reasons the Saurashtra region has inherited a legacy of industrial backwardness in spite of favourable potentialities for industrial development. It has been recognised that in an underdeveloped region, industries are not expected to grow to their full stature in the absence of well conceived State aid and encouragement. This is even more true of a comparatively backward area in an under developed country. There was hardly any planned and conscious effort in Saurashtra prior to integration. After integration, however, the Saurashtra Government realised the urgent need for the industrial development of the region and took various measures to bring about the development of industries. The following table* gives the figures of expenditure incurred for the development of industries in all the States of Saurashtra in the pre-integration period and by the Saurashtra State Government after integration.

Year	1944-45	1945-46	1946 47	1949 1950	1950-51
Expenditure	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 22,000	Rs. 10,45,000	Rs. 16,64,000

The Saurashtra Industrial Finance Corporation was established with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores to grant advances to industries in Saurashtra.

As power is the main bottleneck in Saurashtra, the Saurashtra Govern-ment liberally advanced loans to power houses to enable them to enlarge their generation capacity. Thus more than 50 per cent of the Government loans were given to electricity companies. With the merger of Saurashtra State in the reorganised Bombay State in 1956, financial assistance to industries came to be given under various schemes then in force in the Bombay State. With the formation of Gujarat State in 1960 the assistance was regulated and prescribed by Government of Gujarat. Under the State Aid to Industries Rules, 1935, loans were granted by the Depart-ment of Industries for starting new industries as well as for expansion and development of existing industries on large and small scale basis for the following purposes : (1) purchase and erection of machinery, plant and appliances, (2) purchase of raw material and (3) working capital.

With greater accent on rapid industrialisation and with progressive realisation of the role of small scale industries in the economic develop-ment of the country as an effective antidote to the problem of unemploy-ment and under-employment as well as a means to greater production small scale industries are receiving greater and greater attention and

* Sources.—Memorandum presented by Government of Saurashtra to the part B States (Special Assistance) Enquiry Committee, June, 1953.
Rs. 5,63,000 were advanced as loans.

CHAPTER 7

Finance

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

patronage from Government. The decision of Government to develop these industries on a co-operative basis has been endorsed by the Planning Commission which has suggested that well marked fields which are not encroached upon by large scale industries be reserved for them. Amendments to the State Aid to Industries Rules, 1935, were effected in 1955 and 1956 with a view to bringing the rules in line with the liberalised policy adopted by the Government of India to give full help to the development of cottage and small scale industries. The Central Government placed Rs. 10 lakhs at the disposal of the Bombay Government for grant of aid to cottage and small scale industries on a more liberal basis.

Under the amended rules, the Department of Industries was authorised to grant loans to a particular unit upto Rs. 75,000 and in exceptional circumstances upto Rs. 1,00,000. Applications for loans above Rs. 75,000 were considered by the Bombay State Financial Corporation. As a result of further liberalisation of the rules in January, 1956, the rate of interest on loans not exceeding Rs. 50,000 was brought down from five per cent to three per cent per annum. Loans to be advanced to the extent of 75 per cent of the security offered instead of 50 per cent as provided for in the earlier rules. Besides the hitherto accepted securities of immovable property, machinery plant etc. loans began also to be granted against the security of raw material, goods in processing and stock in trade. Loans were also given against personal security of persons other than borrowers.

In 1954-55 a sum of Rs. 82,000 was given in Rajkot district as loans under the State Aid to Industries Rules, 1935, to different industrial concerns engaged in the manufacture of *mamra* and *powah*, opticals, thread balls, chalk and colour, photo goods, tiles, Ayurvedic medicines and one mechanical shop. In the following two years *viz.*, 1955 and 1956, Rs. 1,20,300 and Rs. 98,700 respectively were granted as loans. The industries benefiting were printing press, powerloom, dairy farm, cap manufacturing, mouth organ manufacturing, machinery spares, building material, machine shops, foundry works, wood and iron furniture making, Ayurvedic medicines, light iron and steel goods, food items manufacturing, agricultural implements, soap making, manglori tiles, gas, welding etc. The loans carried a rate of interest of 4½ per cent and in case of delay in the payment of instalments the penalty rate was 5 per cent. The period of repayment extended upto 10 years in equal yearly or half yearly instalments. The minium period of repayment was 4 years in some cases. In addition to these loans a few loans amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,06,865 were disbursed by some of the taluka mamlatdars or mahalkaries, during the period 1954 to 1958. The concerns thus receiving the loans comprised auto-spare parts manufacturing, printing press, Ayurvedic pharmacy, cement manufacturing machine, soap industry leather industry, light iron and steel manufacturing industry, foundry,

CHAPTER 7 — Finance

the same as described above. During the period from 1954-55 to 1957-58 11 applications for loans exceeding Rs. 5,000 and aggregating to Rs. 2,42,880 were rejected for want of sufficient security.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Financial assistance to cottage and village industries is given under various schemes. Under a scheme for grant of loans and subsidies for purchase of tools and equipment and for working capital, financial assistance was granted to educated unemployed persons, deserving *bona-fide* craftsmen who had received technical training at Government recognised institutions, deserving individual hereditary artisans and educated persons and trained *bona fide* craftsmen who were already in business, industry or trade. Financial assistance upto Rs. 3,000 could be sanctioned to educated unemployed persons and upto Rs. 2,000 (Rs. 1,000 for tools and equipment and Rs. 1,000 for working capital) to trained artisans as well as hereditary artisans in the form of loan and subsidy under the scheme. The loans carried an interest at 2½ per cent. and were repayable in 5 years in equal monthly instalments. The loan was advanced on the security of one or two personal sureties or mortgage of immovable property.

Under another scheme, financial assistance upto Rs. 2,000 could be granted to backward class artisans for purchase of tools and equipment and for working capital on terms and conditions similar to those obtaining in the case of *bona fide* craftsmen. The only modification was that in case of backward class artisans trained at the institution recognised by Government, the loans was free of interest and in the case of artisans who were not trained, 50 per cent of the amount for working capital was free of interest, the ramaining 50 per cent carrying interest at 4½ per cent.

Co-operative societies having at least one third of their member as *bona fide* craftsmen could be granted financial assistance upto Rs. 5,000 under another scheme for the purchase of tools and equipment of which 50 per cent could be in the form of subsidy. In the case of co-operative societies, the majority of whose members belonged to the backward classes, loans were free of interest while interest at 4½ per cent was charged in case of the remaining co-operative societies. As regards working capital the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries was authorised to sanction a marginal Government guarantee to the Central Financing Agencies upto 30 per cent of the credit sanctioned to them, provided that the total cash credit sanctioned to them did not exceed Rs. 15,000 in each case. Where the Central Financing Agencies were reluctant to give financial accommodation to the societies, the Joint Registrar was empowered to sanction loans at 4½ per cent interest.

CHAPTER 7

Finance

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Financial assistance on loan-*cum*-subsidy basis was given under a scheme to *telis* to induce them to use improved types of *ghanis viz.*, *Haskell* and Nutan *ghanis* in preference to the old, less productive, *ghains*. The *telis* were also eligible for financial assistance upto Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of raw material and to serve as working capital Improved *ghanis* were supplied to co-operative societies of *telis*.

Government also approved a scheme for giving financial assistance for working capital to industrial co-operative societies (other than societies consisting of backward class persons and societies requiring financial assistance for tools and equipment and construction of sheds, godowns, etc.) through the Central Financing Agencies. Loans were made available by Government to the latter at ½ per cent interest per annum to enable them to sanction loans to industrial co-operative societies for working capital on the recommendation of Joint Registrar. Government also authorised the Assistant Registrar, for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries and the Special Deputy Registrar to recommend loans to the extent of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 6,000 respectively to the Central Financing Agencies for advancing loans to Industrial Co-operative Societies other than weavers societies. The rate of interest on the loans given to these societies was 2½ per cent.

Besides the above, a few other schemes of financial assistance were included in the Second Five Year Plan Government provided financial assistance to cottage and small scale industries under these various schemes. Loans and subsidies were given to individuals, co-operative societies and Urban Co-operative Banks under these schemes. The sanctioning authorities were the Director of Cottage Industries and mamlatdars in some cases. Financial assistance given as loans for the development of small scale industries in Rajkot district from the year 1953-54 to 1956-57 is shown below :—

Year			Amount (Rs.)
1953-54	...	...	17,500
1954-55	...	...	5,94,485
1955-56	...	...	24,02,485
1956-57	...	...	6,53,965

The Government of India realising the acute difficulty of handloom industry and the necessity to rehabilitate it and put it on a sound footing constituted the All India Handloom Board and allotted certain quotas to each State Government out of the proceeds of the additional excise duty which was levied on mill cloth at the rate of 3 pies per yard in 1952. A number of schemes were submitted to the All India Handloom Board for being financed from the quota of the cess fund allotted to Bombay State. For the schemes approved by the Government of India, financial assistance was granted. The amounts of financial assistance

CHAPTER 7

Finance

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

made available to handloom industry under the handloom development schemes were as follows :—

Year			Amount (Rs.)
1954-55	...	...	4,56,188
1955-56	...	...	4,95,256
1956-57	...	...	4,06,425
1958-59	...	..	32,951
1959-60	...	...	2,32,223
1960-61	...	...	10,788

The handloom industry was the major cottage industry in the State next to agriculture and provided employment to a large section of the rural population. Since the year 1954 the industry was showing signs of revival and progress largely in consequence of the liberal and effective measures taken by Government to help in its rehabilitation.

Apart from the financial assistance provided directly through its various departments, Government also gave medium and long term financial assistance, though indirectly, to small scale and medium sized industries through the State Financial Corporation which was statutory body having its capital mainly contributed by the State Government Another statutory body which gave financial assistance to the large sized and medium sized industries was the Industrial Financial Corporation.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANIES

Private and Public Limited Companies :—These companies represent a new form of business organisation. Modern industrial and commercial enterprises require large amounts of working capital which cannot possibly be financed and managed by individual enterprise. This form of business organisation was thus the outcome of the necessity brought about by the changes in the over all organisation of the economic system. Public and private limited companies bring together investors with different capacities and enable them to pool their financial resources to undertake different types of economic activities on the desired scale. It goes without saying that their main aim and function is to attract and canalise the savings of the people to finance such diverse activities as manufacturing trading, transport and the like for which they are organised. Company finance thus constitutes an important aspect in the study of financial resources and institutions in the economy of a district. It also throws light on the channels into which capital is flowing.

59 private limited companies, incorporated in the district, were on the register during the year 1959. The oldest of them was registered in 1921, a second one in 1927 and the rest were registered between 1942 and 1958. As many as 33 of these companies were registered between 1947 and 1951. The following statement gives the broad classification of

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANIES

the companies according to the nature of their business or manufacture and their figures of paid up capital.

TABLE No. 27

Private Limited Companies

Sr.	Classification	No of concerns	Paid up Share* capital (Rs.)
1	Managerial services	2	50,000
2	Transport services	6	2,94,000
3	Oil Mills	4	8,47,500
4	*Textiles	6	12,60,000
5	Metals	3	2,50,000
6	*Transport	6	10,60,400
7	Trade	16	36,91,500
8	*Miscellaneous	16	42,55,500
		59	1,18,68,800

Gujarat State Financial Corporation

Gujarat State Financial Corporation :—The Gujarat State Financial Corporation was formed with effect from 1st May 1960 and work in connection with sanctioning of loans under the Corporation's rules was taken on hand from 1st October, 1960. The Corporation was also appointed by Government as their Agents to deal with applications for loans from small scale industrial concerns under Liberalised Scheme of State Aid to Small Scale and Cottage Industries Rules by issuing Government Resolution No. SAI-1060-4 dated 3-8-1960 of Legal Department. Under the terms of the said Government Resolution, the Corporation as agents of Government been delgated authority to receive, consider, process and sanction applications for loans and disburse the sanctioned amounts to small industrial concerns for amounts from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 75,000 and in exceptional cases up to Rs. 1,00,000.

The statement below shows the position of loan applications received, sanctioned, etc. since the inception of the Corporation in Rajkot district.

TABLE No. 28

Year	Received		Sanctioned		Disposed		Pending	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No	Amount
1960-62	27	11,11,975	10	3,69,000	16	6,06,000	1	75,000
1962-63	13	32,03,000	9	12,83,000	2	6,50,000	2	12,00,000
		Under	*Agency*	*arrangement*				
1962-63	29	11,47,975	10	3,69,000	17	6,81,000	2	36,000

* Figures of paid-up capital of one concern each in the case of Textiles and Transport respectively and two concerns in the miscellaneous group are not available and as such the respective figures are exclusive of them.

CHAPTER 8 — TRADE AND COMMERCE

CHAPTER 8

Trade and Commerce

EXTENT OF EMPLOYMENT

The CENSUS STATISTICS OF 1951 FOR RAJKOT district reveal that trade and commerce provided a primary source of livelihood to 1,26,887 persons, *i. e.* 12·13 per cent of the total population of the district (10,45,675 persons) and a secondary means of livelihood to 5,869 persons.

The following table (No. 1) gives the number of self-supporting persons engaged in various trades in the district. It reveals the following characteristics :—

(1) concentration of traders in retail trades,

(2) concentration of retail traders in food stuffs,

(3) concentration of wholesale traders in commodities other than foodstuffs, and

(4) predominance of independent workers.

Out of 24,204 self-supporting persons engaged in various trades in the district, 3,431, *i. e.* 14·18 per cent were employers, 4,086 (16·88 per cent) were employees and 16,687 (68·94 per cent) were independent workers.

Out of 1,26,887 persons engaged in trade and commerce, 24,204 (19·07 per cent) were self-supporting persons, 95,991 (75·65 per cent) were non-earning dependents and 6,692 (5·28 per cent) were earning dependents.

The following tables show the extent of employment in trade in the district.

CHAPTER 8

Trade and Commerce

EXTENT OF EMPLOYMENT

TABLE No. 1

Self-supporting persons engaged in various trades according to 1951 census

Sub-division	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	Total
Retail trade otherwise unclassified ..	1,193	1,231	5,869	8,293
Retail trade in food stuffs (including beverages and narcotics)	1,344	1,370	7,766	10,480
Retail trade in fuel (including petrol)	46	121	313	480
Retail trade in textile and leather goods.	587	697	1,606	2,890
Wholesale trade in food stuffs	65	13	101	179
Wholesale trade in commodities other than food stuffs.	96	95	299	490
Real Estate	..	7	63	70
Insurance ..	1	37	24	62
Money lending, banking and other financial business	99	515	646	1,260
Total .	3,431	4,086	16,687	24,204

TABLE No. 2

Statement showing persons engaged in trade and commerce (1951 census)

Sub-classes	Rural areas	Urban areas	Total
Self-supporting persons	5,705	18,499	24,204
Non-earning dependents	17,471	78,520	95,091
Earning dependents	2,887	3,805	6,692
Total ..	26,063	100,824	1,26,887

CHAPTER 8

Trade and Commerce

OLD TRADE ROUTES

The old Gazetteer of Kathiawar gives a vivid description of trade in the peninsula in the mediaevel period, "In old times, the chief trade route in the province followed the coast from Gogha south-west to Somnath and hence north-west to Dwarka. The chief land routes were those joining the peninsula with the main land. Of these the most frequented passed by Jhinjhuvada and Patdi to Wadhwan, and by Viramgam to Wadhwan. The routes by Dholka and Dhandhuka to Wadhwan and Valabhi were also in common use. There seems also to have been a road joining Valabhi with Junagadh and Vanthali. But as most of this road passed through forest and thinly peopled country, the trade route followed the coast line. Later on, the Solankis of Anhilwada (1094-1143) constructed a military road from Wadhwan to Junagadh by Saela, Dhandhalpur, Chobari, Anandpur, Bhada, Sardhar, Gondal, Virpur, Jetpur, and trade followed this route for many years.[1] In Muhammadan times, especially under the imperial Viceroys (1573-1700), the interior of the peninsula became populous, routes increased and a road was opened from Wadhwan direct to Dwarka by Nawanagar and Khambhalia.[2] Before the Rajkot-Wadhwan road was made the old route from Rajkot to Wadhwan passed by Sanosra, Ghiavad, Mahika, Than, Umarda, and Muli : and before the extension of railway to Wadhwan, the road from Wadhwan to Ahmedabad passed by Talsana, Shapur, Sanand, and Sarkhej. When Dholera and Gogha were the chief ports, routes to Dholera from Wadhwan and other places in Jhalavad were by Limited and Dhandhuka, and from Halar and Kathiawar proper by Vinchhia, Paliad, Ranpur, and Dhandhuka. The trade routes to Gogha from Kathiawar proper and Gohilwad were by Jalalpur, Dharuka, Ghanghli, and Vartej. Before the Bhavnagar-Gondal railway was opened, the chief road from Ahmedabad to Gohilwad was by Dholka, Koth, Hadala, Dhandhuka, Barvala, Vala and Sihor, where there are large Shravak rest houses for pilgrims to Palitana. The old trade route from Navanagar to Gujarat and Malva was by Dhrol, Tankara, Morvi, Halvád, Dhrangadhra, and Viramgam. The opening of the Railway from Wadhwan to Ahmedabad has made the high road from Rajkot to Wadhwan, one of the chief lines of communication in the province The roads from Bhavnagar to Rajkot and from Rajkot to Junagadh are of little inferior importance."

"Up to 1865, there were no made-roads in the province During the rainy season (June-October) when the ports were closed and the rivers flooded, outside dealings were at a standstill and there was little movement within the province. Tracks for wheeled vehicles usually ran along

1. This road is said to have been made by Sidhraj Jaysing of Anhilwada (1094-1143) to whom are attributed most of the forts, ponds and temples along the line of road.

2. The Chief Viceroys who established order in the peninsula were Azam Khan (1635-1642), Mirzah Isa Far Khan (1642-1644), Shaistah Khan (1646-1648) and again (1652-1654), and Shujaat Khan (1686-1703).

CHAPTER 8 — Trade and Commerce — OLD TRADE ROUTES

the gravelly beds of small streams, as the soil was there hardest and the friction least. But at the best of times the passage of the larger streams was a grievous hindrance. In fair weather it was, and in parts it still is, no uncommon sight to see a train of laden carts halted at the bank of a river, and the cattle of three or four carts formed into a team to drag one across: or when the cart was by itself, to see it unladen taken across empty, and filled on the opposite bank, the load being carried over bit by bit on men's heads. In 1865, Colonel Keatinge, then Political Agent, began systematic road making by constructing the Rajkot-Wadwan road. Thirty miles of this road were made at cost of £ 140 (Rs. 1,400) a mile At first it was neither bridged nor metalled. The surface was only gravelled, the water crossings hardened, and the approaches to the beds of streams sloped by an easy fall. One per cent on the tribute paid by the chiefs about £ 700 (Rs. 7,000) a year, were the only available funds When a beginning has been made from imperial funds, the chiefs were pressed to make roads. In the following year 250 miles of tracks were taken in hand, thirty-five miles from Chotila to Wadhwan, forty-five miles from Rajkot to Navanagar, and 120 miles from Rajkot to Bhavnagar."

"Of imports, the chief articles are grain, sugar, sugarcandy, metals, groceries, dyes, ivory, piecegoods, cotton yarn, silk, dates, betelnuts, cocoanuts, timber, cordage, clarified butter, oil, molasses, tobacco, *mahuda*, opium, and liquor. Under grain come wheat, millet, rice, and different kinds of pulses. Wheat, though grown to a large extent in Kathiawar, is in such exceptional years as the famine of 1876-77, brought from the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, Millet both spiked millet or *bajri* and Indian millet or *Jowar*, are brought from Karachi, and, like wheat, in years of local scarcity, from Upper India. Rice comes from Bengal, the Konkan, and Gujarat. The local supplies of *mag*, *adad*, and gram are supplemented from *Vagad* and Gujarat, and *tuver* which is not grown in Kathiawar is brought chiefly from Kaira. From Bombay before the opening of the railway, were brought by sea and are now brought both by sea and land, sugar, sugarcandy, metals, cotton and woollen cloth, cotton yarn, groceries, glass and chinaware, wooden furniture, toys, European liquor, silk, Kerosene oil, cocoanuts, ivory and indigo. The imports of cloth in 1876-77 amounted to £ 117,708 (Rs 11,77,080), in the two following years of distress they dwindled to nearly half that amount, and in 1879-80 again rose to £ 185,284 (Rs 18,52,840). The main channel for these imports chiefly of Manchester piecegoods was Bhavnagar with one-third; Bedi admitted £ 21,918 (Rs. 2,19,180) and the rest was equally distributed among other ports. The imports of sugar in 1879-80 were 3,791 tons worth £ 107,700 against 2,373 tons worth £57,289 in 1878-79. Of sugarcandy about 450 tons worth £11,723 were imported in 1877-78; the usual import appears to be between 400 and 500 tons. Dates *Khajur* and *Kharak* come from the Arabian and Persian Gulf ports ; betelnuts

CHAPTER 8 — Trade and Commerce — OLD TRADE ROUTES

coconuts, timber and cordage from Malabar, Konkan and Zanzibar, opium and Sorangi from Malwa, clarified butter and oil from Parakar and Patanvada and silk cloth, molasses, tobacco, *kasumba*, and *mahuda* from Ahmedabad and other parts of Gujarat. Coir is brought chiefly in the form of coir-string and rope. This import amounted to £ 6,765 in 1879-80 and the highest import was £16,266 in 1878-79. The supplies of timber of the Gir and Barda hills do not nearly equal the demand and large quantities are imported. In 1808 fire-wood was so scarce that Colonel Walker wrote : ' The want of fire-wood is a most serious inconvenience in the country, so much so that it was not unusual, when the governor's army was passing through and the villages were unable to supply fuel, for the landlord to cause, a village to be deserted, and its timber used as fuel '. In later times there were occasionally small exports of timber. In 1845-46 Bhavnagar exported timber worth £ 190 ; in 1849-50 the exports from the Junagadh coast amounted to £ 1,130 and in 1864 those from the Navanagar outlets were worth £ 1838. Since 1864 there seem to have been no exports. On the other hand large quantities of timber are imported. Bhavnagar imported timber worth £ 1820 in 1845-46. £ 26,595 in 1873-74, £ 45,900 in 1876-77, £ 13,335 in 1877-78, and £16,690 in 1879-80. Navanagar imported timber worth £976 in 1844, £ 14,392 in 1864, £ 15,293 in 1874, £ 14,230 in 1877-78, £ 14,686 in 1878-79 and £ 9,584 in 1879-80, Junagadh imported timber worth £ 1,563 in 1849-50, £ 2,279 in 1869-70, £ 4,774 in 1876-77, £ 485 in 1878-79 and £ 250 in 1879-80. The total imports in the province amounted to £ 45,900 in 1876-77, £ 30,060 in 1877-78, £ 28,630 in 1878-79 and £ 34,885 in 1879-80. The cause of this falling off in imports was the famine of 1878-79, when house building was stopped in almost all parts of the province. Large beams of teak are imported from Karwar and Moulmein and rafters from Balsar and other ports near the Surat Dangs. In native houses, Haldarva, in logs of three or four tons each, is almost soley used. Except opium, sorangi, clarified butter, oil, silk-cloth, tobacco, *kasumbo*, and *mahuda*, imports are brought into the province by the merchants of the chief trade centres, chiefly, *Vanias Bhatia*, *Lohanas*, Parsis, Vohoras, Khojas, and Memons from whom town and village petty dealers buy and sell to the people. Opium is brought by Government to this warehouse at Rajkot, and sold there to the opium farmers of different States who retail it. Before the opening of railways, sorangi was brought from Malwa by *Charans*, *Depalas*, and *Vanjaras* on pack-bullocks and sold in retail to the dyers. It is now imported by rail chiefly by *Vania* and Vohora merchants of the leading trade centres and sold in retail to the dyers. Especially in the northern division clarified butter and oil are generally brought by Parakar traders in *Kundas* or skinpots, and sold to wholesale dealers. In other parts they are brought by merchants belonging to the main trade centres. Silk cloth which is used throughout the province chiefly for women's bodices, scarves and petticoats, comes from Ahmedabad, either through district merchants

CHAPTER 8

Trade and Commerce

OLD TRADE ROUTES

who go to Ahmedabad to buy it or through Ahmedabad merchants and manufacturers, who send their agents to sell it in the chief Kathiawar towns and villages. Molasses, though prepared in and sent in small quantities from Sorath, Halar, Kathiawar and Gohilvad, is largely imported from Navsari and other districts both in *Ghadas* or earthen pots and in *ravas* or sackcloth, by merchants of the leading trade centres. The exports of molasses in 1878-79 were at £ 4,989 and at £ 527 in 1879-80. The imports in 1878-79 were 3,093 tons worth £ 45,911 and in 1879-80 3,845 tons valued at £ 81,349. *Kanbis* from *Charotar* and other parts of Gujarat bring and sell tabacco in their own carts both to traders and to consumers. Before the extension of the railway to Wadhwan, mangoes, fruit and vegetables were brought from Gujarat in carts, and now come by rail and are distributed by retail dealers. Safflower or *Kasumbo* is brought by traders dyers and Gujarat landholders and *mahuda* by *Kalas* or distillers who are generally Parsis, Maratha, and Pardeshis. Of metals, iron is brought from Bombay by Vohoras, who sell it in bars and sheets to blacksmiths or to husbandmen and labourers who have it made into field tools, nails, railings, chains, lattice work, and other iron articles are sold ready made by Vohoras. Axes and field tools, which were formerly made by local smiths, now come ready made from Bombay. Gold, silver, copper and brass are imported by *Vanias* and other general merchants. The merchants, sell gold and silver in retail to petty town merchants, who sell it to consumers or to goldsmiths who work it into ornaments. For some years after 1863 husbandmen amassed much money owing to the high price of cotton and other produce, large quantities of gold and silver were imported into the province and bought by the husbandmen. A few years later gold was exported to Bombay, where its price was very high, and during the famine years (1877-1879), large quantities of gold and silver ornaments were sold by husbandmen and other middle-class people, melted into bars, and sent to Bombay. Copper and brass are chiefly bought by *Kansaras* who make them into cooking, dining, drinking, and water pots, and some-times in sheets by well-to-do people, who have made them into pots and vessels by coopersmiths. In the prosperous times of the American Civil War (1863-1865) large quantities of copper and brass were imported and metal pots came into general use instead of earthen ones ; but during the famine of 1877-79 the people were forced to part with large quantities of their brass ware."

"The chief exports are cotton, grain, oil, oil-seeds, wool, clarified butter and stone. Of these cotton is the chief. From *Divali* that is the beginning of the Vikram or Gujarat new year (October-November), husbandmen begin to bargain with the village dealers to deliver a certain quantity of cotton in the season, getting part payment in advance. The village dealers in turn bargain with wholesale merchants and receive cash from them which they pay to the husbandmen. The village dealers receive

from the husbandmen cotton as it comes from the field, and, after having it ginned by the hand cleaner or charkha make it over to the wholesale merchant. From the wholesale merchant, cotton passes to the chief trade centres, where it is pressed into bales and sent to Bombay. Before 1864 cotton went from Kathiawar ports in loose bales called *dhokdas* and *kothlis*. Half presses are now found not only in every leading trade centre but also in chief district towns. Before the railway was continued to Wadhwan, the whole of the Jhalavad cotton went to Dholera and was thence sent to Bombay. Several outside merchants, including Bombay European firms, has their agencies at Dholera which bought large quantities. After the extension of the railway to Wadhwan. Dholera lost almost all its trade, the cotton goes by Wadhwan to Bombay by rail. Most of agencies have been moved from Dholera to Wadhwan. The opening of the Bhavnagar-Gondal railway has now turned a part of this trade to Bhavnagar, whence cotton is shipped to Bombay. The cotton exporters, who belong to the main trade centres, are chiefly *Vanias*, *Bhatias*, *Lohanas*, *Memans*, and *Khojas*. A few years since, some European firms opened offices and kept European agents at Bhavnagar and Wadhwan. They buy cotton from local merchants for their own firms as well as for other Bombay and English firms, and export it to Bombay. The agents have set up full presses in which they press their own and other merchants' cotton. Much cotton was formerly spun by native women with common spindles or *rentia* and the yarn woven into coarse and other country cloth by *Dheds*, *Vohoras*, and *Tarias*. At that time the growth of cotton was much more limited than it now is. The export was small, and as country cloth was commonly used, there was little import of foreign piece goods. At present foreign piece goods are rapidly supplanting the local manufacture. The area under cotton varies to a great extent with the price it fetches. When prices are high the people increase the area, and reduce the area under cotton when prices fall. Many tracts which were under cotton during the American War are now under grain. Cotton does not pay unless it fetches more than £ 14 (Rs. 140) per *Khandi* of seven hundred weight or four pence the pound in Liverpool."

"In Gohilwad, the port of Bhavnagar between 1760 and 1810 was connected by trade with Pali, Jodhpur, Sirohi, Udepur, Jayapur, Ujain, Ratlam, Indore, Burhanpur, Penth, Ahmedabad, Danta, Patan, Radhanpur, Palanpur, Vadnagar, Visanagar and Sidhpur, but this trade has been now entirely absorbed by the railway. Bhavnagar also formerly carried on an extensive sea-trade with Karachi and Kalikat, Maskat, Basrah, Mokha, Jidda, Zanzibar, Mauritius, Mozambique, and with Ceylon, Singapore, Penang and China. In 1802, the opening of Dholera by the British Government turned much trade from Bhavnagar to Dholera, and for some years after 1832 Gogha was the chief centre.

CHAPTER 8

Trade and Commerce

OLD TRADE ROUTES

After 1846-47, trade returned to Bhavnagar and Bhavnagar has now absorbed nearly the whole trade of Gogha and a great part of the Dholera trade."

"The chief trade centres are : of sea ports, Jodia, Bedi, Salaya, Porbandar, Navibandar, Mangrol, Veraval, Jafarabad, Mahuva, and Bhavnagar: of places on the railway line, Wadhwan, Limbdi, Botad, Sihor, Chital, Lathi, Jetpur and Dhoraji: and of leading towns, Bhanvad, Morvi, Kundla, Saela, Upleta, Bhayavadar and Kutiyana for cotton: Halvad and Dhrangadhra for stone and cotton: Visavadar, Sarsai, Mendarda, Kuvadva, Bagasra, Dedan and Dhari for clarified butter; Ambran, Balambha and Hadiana for wool: Babra, Vinchhia, Rajkot, Kandorna, Kalavad, Khambhalia and Lalpur for grain: Amreli for cotton and grain; and Vasavad for wool and grain. The leading merchants in these trade centres are among Hindus.—*Vanias*, *Bhatias*, and *Lohanas* and among Musalmans *Vohoras*, *Memans* and *Khojas* Some of the traders of the sea ports and of Wadhwan, Jetpur, and Dhoraji own capital up to £ 100,000 (Rs. 10,00,000). They trade direct with Bombay and other large markets, sending cotton, grain, clarified butter and other local produce and bringing cloth, timber, groceries, and metals. The imports are bought from wholesale merchants at the leading trade centres by local dealers who sell them retail to the people and the exports are bought from the husbandmen by local dealers who sell them to wholesale merchants in the leading trade centres."

Since the compilation of the old Kathiwar Gazetteer in 1874, there have been many changes in the Socio-economic life of the people of the district. There is an alround change in the organization as well as pattern of trade. The people who used to patronize pedlars and also depend upon periodical markets held in the vicinity of town or village now show a definite preference for established shopkeepers who keep a shop in the village or town itself and store goods in sufficient quantity, depending upon the requirements of the inhabitants and from whom they (residents) can sometimes get credit facilities in the form of a running account.

The railway system in India came in the wake of British rule. It revolutionized the whole transport system and led to the growth of towns and cities which, later on, became centres of organized trading activities. Since 1948 when the State of Saurashtra came into existence as a result of the merger of the princely States after India became independent, the State Government took a number of ameliorative measures directed towards making the State a welfare State and participated actively in public undertakings such as nationalized road transport.

CHAPTER 8

Trade and Commerce

Road transport facilities are now fairly widely available to the people of the district. Important roads like the Rajkot-Porbandar Road, Rajkot-Bamanbore road, Bamanbore-Morvi road Rajkot-Bhavnagar road and Rajkot-Junagadh road, etc.,—National high-ways and State high-ways as also major district roads and other district roads have been constructed as a part of national developmental programme under the first and Second Five Year Plans.

TRADE CENTRES

The growth of important trade centres like Rajkot, Morvi, Wankaner, Dhoraji and Gondal and organisations of traders like the Rajkot Chamber of Commerce, Dhoraji Chamber of Commerce, Morvi Chamber of Commerce, Morvi Cotton Merchants Association, etc., is a product of twentieth century. The recent trend towards regulated markets, (Gondal and Wankaner being centres of regulated markets under the Saurashtra Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1955) and the starting of co-operative organisations like the Gondal Kotda Multipurpose Co-operative Society and the Wankaner Taluka Co-operative Purchase and Sale Association Ltd., etc., is a sort of active State control and State participation in the socio-economic life of the people which help directly in the improvement of their economic status, in curbing malpractices prevalent in the purchase and sale of agricultural and other commodities.

MARKET PLACES

In assembling and distributing goods, next to the wholesale trade centres come the market places in a district. Here sellers bring their goods including agricultural produce and also a number of other varieties of articles and offer them for sale in the market, thereby giving an opportunity to buyers to purchase articles which are otherwise not ordinarily available to them.

There are sixty-six important market places in the district. These together cover the entire population of the district. There is no system of weekly bazars in any taluka of the district and therefore a specific day or days on which bazar is held could not be indicated in the table. However, a broad idea has been given.

Rajkot, being the head-quarter town of the district as also of the taluka, serves as a market place for the taluka and also for Lodhika, Morvi and Paddhari talukas. Similarly Wankaner is the chief marketing centre for the whole of the taluka and some adjoining areas of the taluka as well as district. A majority of market places is found in Dhoraji, Malia and Rajkot talukas.

The following table gives a talukawise account of important market places in District :—

CHAPTER 8

Trade and Commerce

MARKET PLACES

TABLE No. 3

Statement showing market places in the district according to 1951 census

Taluka/Mahal		*Places where Bazar is held*
1. Babra *	...	1. Babra
		2. Bhadhli
		3. Lotdapitha
		4. Mota Devlia
		5. Ghughrala
		6. Kariana.
2. Dhoraji	...	1. Dhoraji.
		2. Paneli
		3. Bhayavadar
		4. Patanvav
		5. Dhank
		6. Khakhijalia
		7. Ganod
		8. Kolki
		9. Moti Marad
		10. Upleta.
3 Gondal	...	1. Gondal.
		2. Moviya
		3. Kolithad
		4. Dadva
		5. Shivrajgadh.
4. Jam-Kandorna.	...	1. Jam-Kandorna.
5. Jasdan	...	1. Jasdan
		2. Atkot
		3. Vinchhia
		4. Bhadla
		5. Santhli.
6. Jetpur	...	1. Jetpur
		2. Amarnagar
		3. Rajpura
		4. Ramod.
8. Kunkavav Wadia *		1. Kunkavav-Moti
		2. Bagasara
		3. Wadia
		4. Vasavad
		5. Derdi
		6. Sultanpur

* 1. These two talukas have been transferred to Amreli District.

2. As there is no system of weekly bazars in this district, specific days on which they are held are not given.

MARKET PLACES

Taluka/Mahal		*Places where Bazar is held*
9. Lodhika	...	1. Lodhika
		2. Khirasra.
10. Maliya	...	1. Maliya
		2. Vavania
		3. Nani Baral
		4. Mota Dahinsara
		5. Khakharechi
		6. Ghantila
		7. Lavanpur
		8. Navlakhi
		9. Vadharva.
11. Morvi	...	1. Morvi
		2. Tankara
		3. Jetpur
12. Paddhari	...	1. Paddhari
		2. Sarapdad
		3. Latipar
13. Rajkot	...	1. Rajkot
		2. Sardhar
		3. Bhadla
		4. Rajpara
		5. Khorana
		6. Halinda
		7. Gauridad
		8. Kuvadva
14. Wankaner	...	1. Wankaner.

Fairs

Fairs are associated with important deities and religious festivals. Agricultural produce as well as other articles of daily use brought by sellers are offered for sale. These fairs provide a temporary common market place for persons attending them. They last for a day or two. Attendance of persons at these fairs varies from 1,000 to 40,000.

In Rajkot district nearly 23 fairs are held every year. In six talukas/ mahals *viz*., Maliya, Babra, Vadia-Kunkavav, Upleta, Lodhika and Paddhari, no fairs are held. It can be seen from the accompanying statement that *Janmastami* fair (held on *Shravan vad 8*) and *Shravani Amas* (held on the last day of *Shravan*) are the most common fairs in the district. Dholeshwar Mahadev fair and Kaleshwar Mahadev fair in Morvi taluka and Derinaka fair at Tankara are held for three days continuously.

CHAPTER 8
Trade and Commerce
MARKET PLACES

These fairs can be regarded as the chief distributing centres of articles varying from necessities to luxuries. Besides local shopkeepers, cultivators and small shopkeepers from the neighbouring villages constitute the sellers. Buyers are the residents of the villages or towns and its neighbourhood and pilgrims from even distant places. A wide range of articles varying from bare necessities to luxuries and comforts are offered for sale at these fairs, particularly large ones. Here cereals, pulses, vegetables, sugar, fruits, tobacco, tea, betel-leaves, coffee, cold-drinks, ice candy, *farsan*, sweets, etc., are available. In big fairs attended by a large number of people luxury articles like costly readymade clothes, artificial pearls and beads, crockery and similar articles are offered for sale.

The following is a taluka-wise statement of fairs in the district.[1]

TABLE No. 4

Sr. No.	Taluka/Mahal	Name of the fair	Average attendance of persons
1	Dhoraji	1 Janmastami	30,000
		2 Shravani Amas	5,000
		3 Chavja Pir Uras	3,000
2	Gondal	1 Janmastami	40,000
3	Jam-Kandorna	1 Mota pir	1,000
		2 Janmastami	1,500
		3 Rajeshwar	1,000
		4 Tekhteshwar	1,000
		5 Pir uras	1,000
4	Jasdan	1 Shravani Amas	10,000
		2 ,, ,,	3,000
5	Jetpur	1 Janmastami	1,500
6	Kotda-Sangani	1 Janmastami	2,000
7	Morvi	1 Dholeshwar Mahadev	10,000
		2 Kaleshwar Mahadev	15,000
		3 Palanpir Uras	2,000
		4 Mahadev (Derinaka)	2,500
8	Rajkot	1 Janmastami	30,000
		2 ,,	40,000
9	Wankaner	1 Dholeshwar Mahadev	10,000
		2 Nagbava	5,000

1. Fairs are not held at the following taluka/mahals:

1. Maliya, 2 Babra, 3. Vadia-Kunkavav, 4. Upleta, 5 Lodhika and 6. Paddhari.

CHAPTER 8

Trade and Commerce

PEDLARS

Next to village shopkeepers, pedlars play an important part since old times in the trade organization in the rural areas of a district. The old Kathiawar Gazetteer states "Besides carriers, there are pedlars, mostly *Vanias*, *Lohanas*, *Bhatias*, *Vohoras*, *Khojas* and *Memons*. The pedlars generally deal in groceries, cloth, vegetables and other miscellaneous articles. They fill their packs in larger villages and carrying them on their own backs or on bullocks, sell to the people of neighbouring small villages, rarely for cash and mostly on barter for cotton and grain".

Pedlars even now play a fairly important role in the organization of retail trade. According to information received from official sources such as mamlatdars and mahalkaris, there were about 250 pedlars in Gondal taluka, 235 in Jetpur taluka, 100 in Kunkavav Vadia taluka, 61 in Morvi taluka, 45 in Rajkot taluka, 20 in Dhoraji taluka, 15 in Kotda-Sangani mahal and 10 in Jasdan taluka. The following talukas and mahals *viz.*, Paddhari, Upleta, Kandorna, Lodhika, Maliya, Wankaner and Babra were reported to have no pedlars in their respective areas.

The system of peddling has changed considerably with the change in times. The development of organized trading activities in recent times has led to a change in the trade pattern. The articles which are now hawked are consumption goods like fruits, vegetables, fish, *kurmuras*, confectionary and betel-leaves; utensils of china clay, brass and copper utensils, cheap ornaments, readymade clothes, glassware, grocery, etc., are also available from the more enterprising pedlars.

Pedlars usually move from village to village in fair weather and generally return to their homes before monsoon. They purchase their stock-in trade generally locally but sometimes from a nearby town which may be a bigger trading centre. Pedlers from Kotda-Sangani mahal make their purchases from Gondal and Rajkot also.

Pedlars belong to different castes such as *Banias*, *Lohanas*, *Memons*, *Sindhis* (mostly refugees) *Bhils*, *Kanbis*, *Kolis*, etc. They carry their goods in bullock carts and hand carts. They also use cycles and horses, but most of them move on foot carrying the goods in their hands. Most of their transactions are on cash basis though the system of barter prevails in some areas in the case of pedlars hawking utensils and glassware which are exchanged for used clothes.

In the district, following are the trade routes :—

TRADE ROUTES

Rajkot, the district headquarters as also of the division, is connected with Ahmedabad by metre-gauge railway line and all the important

CHAPTER 6 — Trade and Commerce

centres in the district, *viz*, Gondal, Wankaner, Morvi, Bagasara and Dhoraji are linked with Rajkot either by railway or by nationalized State transport bus service plying in the district.

TRADE ROUTES

There is an airport at Rajkot and in airlink is maintained with Bombay. Indian Airlines Corporation operates a regular air service to Rajkot.

Coastal trade of the district is carried through the Navlakhi port in the Gulf of Kutch, which is situated in the northern part of the district.

Facilities of road transport are fairly widely available to the people of the district. National Highways, State highways, major district roads and other district roads have been constructed as a part of development programme under the two Five Year Plans. Road milage stood at 1479 miles at the end of 1958-59.

Below is given an account of the roads in the district (detailed description of each road is given in the 'Transport and Communications' Chapter):

(1) Rajkot-Porbandar road (section of national highway No. 8-A, total length in the district is 70 miles and 6 furlongs).

(2) Rajkot-Bamanbore road (section of national highway No 8 B, total length in the district 21 miles 6 furlongs).

(3) Bamanbore-Morvi road (section of national highway No. 8A, total length in the district 39 miles).

(4) Rajkot-Bhavnagar road (State highway total length in the district 52 miles 2 furlongs).

(5) Jetpur-Junagadh road (State highway, total length in the district 8 miles).

(6) Rajkot-Jamnagar road (State highway, total length in the district 19 miles).

(7) Gondal-Kunkavav road (m. d. r., total length 32 miles).

(8) Kunkavav-Bagasara road (m. d. r., total length 13 miles).

(9) Gondal-Ghoghavadar-Ramod-Dadva-Atkot road (m. d. r., total length 23 miles).

(10) Morviya-Rozdi-Mandal Kundla-Shivrajagadh road (m. d. r., total length 11 miles 4 furlongs).

(11) Gondal-Sultanpur road *via* Kantoria (m. d. r., total length 17 miles 4 furlongs).

(12) Kunkavav-Ankadia road (m. d. r., total length 3 miles).

(13) Bagasara-Jethiavadar road (m. d. r., total length 3 miles).

(14) Bagasara-Dhasa-Chalala road (m. d. r., total length 6 miles).

(15) Akot-Jasdan road (m. d. r., total length 4 miles).

(16) Jasdan-Vinchhia road (m. d. r., total length 16 miles).

(17) Babra-Vasavad road (m. d. r., total length 16 miles 2 furlongs).

(18) Dhoraji Patanvav road (m. d. r., total length 14 miles).

(19) Upleta-Patanvav road (m. d. r., total length 9 miles).

(20) Upleta-Kolki-Paneli road (m. d. r. total length 15 miles).

(21) Dhoraji-Vegadi road (m. d. r., total length 6 miles).

(22) Dhoraji-Junagadh road (m. d. r., total length 4 miles).

(23) Patanvav-Saradargadh road (m. d. r , total length 2 miles).

(24) Jetpur-Bagasara road (m. d. r., total length 11 miles 4 furlongs).

(25) Vegadi-Kandorna-Kalawad road (m. d. r., total length 20 miles).

(26) Rajkot-Chhapra road (m. d. r., total length 15 miles).

(27) Rajkot-Morvi road (m. d. r., total length 33 miles 4 furlongs).

(28) Rajkot-Wankaner road (m. d r., total length 19 miles 2 furlongs).

(29) Morvi-Navalakhi road (m. d. r., total length in the district 27 miles).

(30) Ribda-Lodhikha road (o. d. r., total length 10 miles)

(31) Kuvadva-Sardhar road (o. d. r., total length 17 miles).

(32) Wankaner (Private) road (o. d. r., total length miles).

(33) Kherdi-Maliyasan road (o. d. r., total length 4 miles).

(34) Road connecting Rajkot-Bhavnagar road and Rajkot-Wadhwan road (o. d. r., total length 2 miles).

(35) Morvi-Ghunta-Kerda-Rangpar road (o. d. r., total length 20 miles 4 furlongs).

(36) Malia Pipalia road (o. d. r., total length 16 miles).

(37) Morvi-Jetpur-Aniali road (o. d. r., total length 16 miles).

(38) Morvi-Bhathala-Modpur road (o. d. r., total length 15 miles).

(39) Wankaner-Paddhari-Lunasara road (o. d. r., total length 14 miles).

(40) Tankara-Savdi-Neknam road (o. d. r., total length 14 miles).

(41) Mitana-Neknam-Dhhinsara road (o. d. r. total length 10 miles).

CHAPTER 8 — Trade and Commerce

TRADE ROUTES

(42) Sanala-Rajpir-Khanpar road (o. d. r., total length 15 miles 4 furlongs).

(43) Wankaner-Panchasia road (o. d. r., total length 0-4 miles).

(44) Devla-Amarnagar-Wadia road (o. d. r., total length 8 miles). In addition to this, there are a number of village roads in the district.

REGULATED MARKETS

To eliminate unfair practices in the commercial transactions of agricultural produce and to provide for a better regulation of buying and selling them, some effort was made in the late twenties and thirties of this century. The Royal Commission on Agriculture (1928) and the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee (1931) stressed the need for affording facilities and protection to agriculturists in the disposal of marketable surplus of farm produce by establishing a chain of regulated markets. " The prosperity of the agriculturists and the success of any policy of general agricultural improvement " observed the Royal Commission, " depend to a very large degree on the facilities which the agricultural community has at its disposal for marketing to the best advantage as much of the produce as surplus to its own requirements "

Indian agriculturists are generally illiterate and traders and merchants were found to be taking undue advantage of the illiteracy prevalent among the agriculturists whose economic conditon had worsened because of the " Great Depression " of 1930's.

There was no improvement in their (agriculturists') condition till the Union of Saurashtra States was formed in 1948 after integrating all the former pricenly States, soon after India achieved freedom from the British rule. The Government of Saurashtra started implementing ameliorative measures which could help the agriculturists to improve their economic condition. As a part of this policy Government enacted in 1955 the Saurashtra Agricultural Produce Markets Act broadly on the lines of the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act of 1939.

To regulate purchase and sale of agricultural produce is not the only object of establishing a regulated market. A further aim is to give protection to the sellers (agriculturists) against the professional middleman who traditionally takes away far too big a slice of the income of the producer. The establishment of regulated markets is a step, however small, taken in the direction of ensuring a more equitable distribution of income, without in any way proving to be a hindrance to the free flow of trade.

The Saurashtra Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1955, was applied to Wankaner and Gondal in 1956 and accordingly market committees were organized and the markets started functioning from 1956.

The commodities regulated at Wankaner are :—

(1) Wheat, (2) bajri, (3) jowar, (4) groundnuts (shelled and unshelled), and (5) castorseed, (6) cotton (ginned and unginned) and (7) *methi.*

Those that are regulated at Gondal are :—

(1) wheat, (2) bajri, (3) *kamod,* (4) rice, (5) *mag,* (6) chillies (dry) and jowar.

Unregulated commodities that are brought to the market for sale are :—

(1) groundnuts, (2) gram, *val, gul,* groundnut seeds, *methi, adad, math, tur, kulthi,* seasamum, castorseeds, millet etc.

The revenue limits of Wankaner talukas have been declared as market area and market yard and market is located in Wankaner town.

The revenue limits of Gondal are the market area and a place in Gondal known as '*Danapith*' has been declared as the market yard.

Producers bring cart loads of their produce for sale in the market yard. Sometimes it is brought in motor trucks also. The general commission agents functioning in the market enter the names of owners of produce together with the quantity of each commodity brought by them in "arrivals and sales" register supplied by the market committee. Cess clerks of the committee collect cess on the produce. The produce is then weighed by licensed weighmen in the presence of the seller and the commission agent. The weights are then entered by the weighmen in weighment slips in triplicate, the first copy being given to the seller the second to the agent, the last one being retained by the market committee. The produce is then sold by open auction (as specifically mentioned in the Act) and not by secret signs under cover, as was done previously. The secretary of the market committee and the licensed purchases move from shop to shop which hold auction sales during time of sale. Immediately after the bargain is struck, an agreement is entered into and signed by the seller, buyer and the commission agent in the presence of an official of the market committee. Once the bargain is struck on no account is variation permitted.

A copy of the agreement is given to the office of the market committee. The buyer then takes the delivery of the produce purchased by him on the same day or before noon of next day, and pays the amount due by him to the general commission agent within three days from the date on which bargain is struck. However, it is incumbent on the agent to make immediate payment to the cultivators (seller) after deducting allowances and charges fixed by the market committee such as brokerage, commission, godown charges, hamali, weighment charges, etc. The commission agent takes the receipt of payment made to the cultivator-

CHAPTER 8

Trade and Commerce

REGULATED MARKETS

seller in triplicate, the original being given to the cultivator, second to the market committee, the last one being retained by him. These receipts are checked by the staff of the market committee, verifying the rates and weight. If there are any extra charges in the receipts, it is duty of the market committee to see that they are refunded to the cultivator by the agent/agents concerned.

The market committees at Gondal and Wankaner display the prices of regulated commodities ruling in the market and other important markets in the State.

Sales are conducted by open auction as specified in the Act.

The Wankaner Agricultural Produce Market Committee

The Wankaner Agricultural Produce Market was constituted in 1956 under the provisions of the Saurashtra Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1955 and a committee of 14 members representing agricultirists, traders, co-operative societies, local authorities and Government was constituted in the same year to carry out the provisions of the market legislation

The financial position of the market committee as revealed by the income and expenditure account for 1959-60 showed a surplus of Rs. 5,987·68 over expenditure to the extent of Rs. 8,681·44. Licence and Cess fees to the tune of Rs. 10,954 83 were collected during the year.

The following table (No. 5) gives the number of licence holders of the market committee. These include general commission agents, traders, weighmen, etc.

TABLE No. 5

Statement showing market functionaries at Wankaner.

Category	Licence fees	Licencees			
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	Rs.				
A Class Trader ..	25	87	81	81	110
B Class Trader . .	15		..	..	..
General Commission Agents and A class traders combined.	40	17	13	5	4
General Commission Agents.	25	..	..	..	..
Traders . .	20	24	20	27	20
Weighmen .. .	3	10	10	11	20
Assistant to Trader. ..	1	93	88	81	87

The following table (No. 7) shows the figures of arrivals of regulated commodities such as wheat, bajri, jowar, groundnut (shelled and unshelled) castorseed, cotton (ginned and unginned) and methi for 1956-57 to 1959-60. In 1959-60 commodities to the extent of 3,38,743-26 mds. worth Rs. 41,60,782-12 arrived in the market as compared to 1.47,749 mds. worth Rs. 13,56,542-13 in 1958-59.

Market charges obtaining in the market committee in 1959-0 are shown below :—

TABLE No. 6

Maket charges in the Market Committee (1959-60)

Category	Unit	Remarks
1 Commission ..	Re. 0.62 per cent of sale proceeds	Paid by the seller
2 Weighment ..	Re. 0.01 np. per deshi maund on all regulated commodities except ground-nut and cotton (unginned).	,,
,,	Re. 0.06 nP. for food-grains.	,,
,,	Re. 0.02 nP. per deshi maund for groundnut and cotton.	,,
,,	R . 0.12 nP. minimum for all commodities.	,,
Cess fee ..	Rs. 0.16 nP. per cent on all regulated commodities.	,,
Supervision fee ..	R . 0.12 nP. per cent. on all unregulated commodities brought to the market for sale.	,,

TABLE No. 7

Arrivals of commodities at Wankaner

Commodity	Arrivals in B. maunds.			
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Wheat ..	55,214	74,181	3,77,810	4,57,599
Bajri ..	9,730	52,805½	53,631	98,172
Jowar ..	5,558	21,052	10,065	16,224
Groundnuts ..	43,560	72,802	28,916	17.46,000
Caster seeds ..	15,046	7,616	6,040	71,124
Cotton (unginned) ..	12,378	30,938	3,685	16,66,889
Methi ..	2,700	11,920	7,623	1,03,883

CHAPTER 8 — Trade and Commerce

REGULATED MARKETS

Prices in the market naturally reflect the general price trend in the country. The following table gives the prices of regulated commodities that obtained in the Wankaner market in 1956-57 and 1957-58.

Finance is generally provided by the general commission agents who sell the produce of the agriculturists on the latters' behalf. Moreover, to a certain extent co-operative societies like Wankaner Purchase and Sale Co-operative Bank Ltd., also help agriculturists by advancing loans to them.

There is no facility for storing goods in the market as there are no godowns. However, farmers store their goods in their respective villages while the merchants or general commission agents store them in their shops.

There is one Co-operative association functioning also as general commission agents. It is the Wankaner Taluka Kharid Vechan Sahakari Sangh Ltd

TABLE No. 8

Average prices of commodities at Wankaner

Commodity	Average prices (per md)	
	1956-57	1957-58
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Wheat	9·25	9·30
Bajri	9·17	8·03
Jowar	7·97	0·73
Groundnuts	7·89	8·76
Castor Seeds	11·21	9·88
Cotton	15·56	17·53
Methi	8·27	7·17

The Gondal Agricultural Produce Market Committee

The Gondal Agricultural Produce Market Committee was constituted in 1956 under the Saurashtra Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1955 and a committee of 15 members representing agriculturists, traders,

REGULATED MARKET

co-operative societies, local authorities and Government was formed in the same year to carry out the provisions of the Act.

The income of the market committee in 1958-59 was Rs. 23,214·05 while the expenditure was Rs. 12,097.29 thus there was a surplus of Rs. 11,116·76, which was credited to the permanent fund. The committee collected licence fee of Rs. 8,974.48 by way of licence fees and market charges. In 1959-60 Rs. 20.493·75, Rs. 14,291·05 and Rs. 6,202·70 were nncome, expenditure and surplus of the market committee respectively.

The table (No. 9) gives the number and categories of licencess of the market committee, which included general commission agents traders, weighmen, etc.

The table (No. 10) shows the statistics of arrivals of regulated commodities such as wheat, *bajri*, rice, *mag*, and chillies (dry) ; unregulated commodities such as groundnuts, gram, *val*, *gul*, seasamum and *udad* are also brought and sold in the market.

Market charges levied by the market committee in 1959-60 are shown in table No. 11.

TABLE No. 9

Market Functionaries at Gondal

Category	Licence fee	Licence			
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
(1) "A" Class Traders ..	35	91	86	83	90
(2) A class traders for dry chillies.	1	27	24	32	2
(3) General Commission Agents and 'A' class traders combined.	60	24	18	20	19
(4) General Commission Agents	35	1	1	1	1
(5) Traders	16	45	45	..	..
(6) Weighmen	3	21	17	18	21
(7) Assistant to traders ..	1	143	101	..	..
(8) Retail traders ..	5	..	21	34	36

CHAPTER 8

Trade and Commerce

REGULATED MARKETS

TABLE No. 10

Arrival of commodities at Gondal

Sr No.	Commodity	Arrivals in B. Mds.			
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
1	Wheat	1,56,202	51,136	56,674	63,246
2	Bajri	19,244	3,341	7,946	1,360
3	Kamod	94,170	34,069	50,174	27,529
4	Rice	1,304	170	152	343
5	Mag	14,488	982	4,361	4,931
6	Chillies (Dry)	79,646	8,749	8,089	9,701
7	Jowar	22,856	1,431	1,809	515
8	Groundnuts	2,30,964	1,30,390	2,26,324	1,55,538
9	Gram	47,592	4,070	8,100	7,380
10	Val	4,398	3,798	2,946	6,201
11	Groundnuts seeds	21,518	2,703	6,753	5,459
12	Gul	15,358	8,106	16,175	20,662
13	Mothi	5,876	1,364	831	975
14	Adad	998	134	345	456
15	Casor seeds	4,270	1,565	3,180	1,473
16	Millet	886	732	25	25
17	Sesamum	5,218	1,277	2,539	3,582
18	Maize	..	..	1,443	166
19	Other pulses	..	..	714	510
20	Other Commodities	..	..	1,367	1,814

TABLE No. 11

Market charges levied by the market committee

Category	Unit	Rate	Remarks
1. Commission ..	per sale of Rs. 100	Re. 1-0 on all commodities except chillies.	Paid by the seller.
,,	,,	Rs. 1 50 on chillies (dry).	,,
2 Weighment ..	per khandi of 20 mds.	Re. 0 16 on all commodities except chillies.	Paid by the seller and Commission Agent.
,,	,,	Re. 0 25 on chillies (dry)	,,
3 Hamali ..	per md. of 40 seers	Re. 0 03 on all commodities except chillies.	Paid by the seller and purchaser.
,,	,,	Re. 0·06 on chillies.	,,
4. Market fee ..	per sale of Rs. 100.	Re. 0 16 on all Commodities.	Paid by the seller.

An attempt is made in the following table to give an idea about prices prevalent in 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1959-60. It will be seen that they reflected the general trend of price movement in the country.

Money lenders, traders-*cum*-money lenders and general commission agents advance loans to farmers at a rate of 9 to 12 per cent interest while co-operative societies and banks charge 6¼ per cent for advances. But it is observed that agriculturists prefer the former from whom they get money quickly even though the interest rate charged by them is higher.

Under the integrated scheme of price intelligence, the market committee is compelled to display prices ruling in the market as well as those prevailing in other important markets whereby farmers are able to decide where and when to sell in order to get the best return.

CHAPTER 8

Trade and Commerce

REGULATED MARKETS

TABLE No. 12

Average prices of commodities at Gondal

Commodity	Average prices.		
	*1956-57	+1957-58	(a)1959-60
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Wheat	9 32	(1) 19 95	24.10
		(2) 17.13	20.17
Bajri	9.24	15 95	14.29
Kamod	8 22	17.29	19 02
Mag	8.78	21.47	10.89
Chillies	26.42	62 72	(1) 128 00
			(2) 104 00
Jowar	8 01	13 92	
Groundnuts	(1) 9.15	17.81	22 65
	(2) 8 30	17 55	21 85
Gram	6.38	12.64	16 36
Val	8.39	21.57	44 50
Gul	6.41	17.14	22.63
Sesamum	..	..	35 78

*Prices in Deshi maunds of 40 seers.

+ Prices in B. mds. (a) Prices in B. mds.

Benefits of Market Regulation :-

(1) Sales are conducted by open auction. Agriculturists get full value for their produce sold through the market committee as the produce is sold to the highest bidder. This system of sale has benefitted farmers to a great extent; price was settled by traders and agents by secret signs before the application of the Market Act.

(2) Weighment is done by those weighmen who are licenced by the market committee Commission agents have to supply correct weights and measures. The staff of the market committee supervises the whole transaction.

(3) All unnecessary deductions such as quantity allowance, *dharmada*, etc., have ceased to be charged to the seller after the introduction of the Act; only those charges which are approved by the market committee are levied.

(4) The market committee displays on the notice board prices ruling in that market and those prevailing in other important markets of the State. This has enabled sellers (farmers) to decide at what price they should sell their produce.

There are two co-operative societies functioning as general commission agents in Gondal and Wankaner regulated markets. Below is given an account of working of the Wankaner Taluka Co-operative Purchase and Sale Union Ltd., Wankaner.

TABLE No. 13

The Wankaner Taluka Co-operative Purchase and Sale Union Ltd. (1958-59).

Name of Commodity	Regulated commodities		Name of Commodity	Unregulated commodities	
	Bengali maunds	Value in Rs.		Bengali maunds	Value in Rs.
Wheat ..	1,807	39,495	*Mug* ..	314	7,218
Bajri	2,151	33,358	*Math* ..	81	1,295
Jowar ..	663	9,267	*Kulthi* ..	46	504
Groundnut (unshelled ..	1,327	21,321	Gram	287	6,241
Groundnut (Shelled) ..	6	165	*Udad* (Udid) .	28	573
Castor seed ..	210	4,308	Sesamum ..	70	2,161
Methi ..	122	2,401	Mustard .	2	38
Cotton (unginned) ..	54	2,352	Sugar ..	70	3,003
Cotton (ginned) ..	3	119	Dates .	82	1,657
			Gul .	123	2,135
			Kamod (rice)	16	269
			Barley	2	22
			Chillies (dry)	48	2,798
			Rice (other varieties) .	12	405
			Ghee	5	975
Total ..	6,343	1,15,789	Total .	1,189	29,292

COASTAL TRADE

The district has a small coastline on the northern side and Navlakhi on the Gulf of Kutch is a finest lighterage port Its anchorage is only 1½ miles from the sea shore. Under the Indian Ports Act, 1908 it is declared as a working Port and under the Indian Sea Customs Act it is declared open to all types of traffic (foreign and coastal). Because of its geographical position in relation to the hinterland of adjoining areas northward, this port is the nearest to them of all Saurashtra ports. There is ample storage accommodation and the port is well served by railway facilities (Morvi-Navlakhi railway line). Like most other ports in

CHAPTER 8 — Trade and Commerce — COASTAL TRADE

Saurashtra this port also requires dredging. It is connected with Kandla port by a regular ferry service.

The main items in import trade are mineral oils, asphalt, dates, food grains and other miscellaneous articles. Those in export trade include cotton, salt and other miscellaneous articles.

The volume of trade handled by this port showed a substantial increase from 58,410 tons in 1955-56 to 97,019 tons in 1956-57. This was mainly recorded in imports which increased from 1,749 tons to 9,499 tons. Exports during the same period increased from 60,597 tons to 87,520 tons.

The increase in the import of mineral oils during the year 1956-57 was due to the installation of bulk storage depot at the port by M/s. Caltex (India) Ltd. The export of salt increased due to the increased production of salt at the salt works situated at Lavanpur, six miles away from the port. The total number of passengers who took advantage of the ferry service plying between Navlakhi and Kandla increased from 1,39,723 in 1955-56 to 1,68,452 in 1956-57.

Trade declined from 97,019 tons in 1956-57 to 91,510 tons in 1957-58. The decline was mainly due to a decline in exports which decreased from 87,520 tons in 1956-57 to 51,813 tons in 1957-58. Imports, however, increased from 9,499 tons in 1956-57 to 39,697 tons in 1957-58 Decline in exports was largely due to decrease in the export of salt which was the result of unfavourable export conditions in foreign markets, mainly Japan. Increase in imports was due to increased imports of oils, including high speed petrol, kerosene, etc., by M/s. Caltax (India) Ltd. for their depot at Navlakhi. Import of foodgrains through this port also accounted for an increase in total imports Foreign trade at this port increased from 38,836 tons in 1956-57 to 44,350 tons in 1957-58. Steamer traffic declined from 88,519 tons in 1956-57 to 70,534 tons in 1957-58, while sailing vessels traffic increased from 8,500 tons to 20,976 tons in the same period.

TABLE No. 14

Coastal Trade at Navlakhi Port

Year	Imports (in tons)	Exports (in tons)
1955-56	1,236	57,174
1956-57	9,499	87,520
1957-58	39,697	51,813
1958-59	21,941	41,155

Commoditywise imports and exports are given in the following table :—

TABLE No. 15

Statement showing commoditywise figures of imports and exports cargo handled at Navlakhi during 1957-58 to 1960-1961

Serial No.	Name of Commodity	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	IMPORTS				
1	Mineral oils (Tons) .	20,383	21,941	24,930	29,026
2	Foodgrains ,,	18,600		.	.
3	Gunnies ,,	310	.	..	..
4	Salt ,,	..	.	.	..
5	Cotton ,,	.	..	..	..
6	Miscellaneous ,,	404	198	131	453
	Total ..	39,697	22,139	25,061	29,979
	EXPORTS				
1	Salt ,, ..	51,259	39,806	78,170	65,334
2	Cotton ,, ..	365	1,349	702	..
3	Cotton raw ,, ..	..	..	..	511
4	Miscellaneous ,, ..	189	102	57	134
	Total ,, ..	51,813	41,257	78,929	65,979

There are five wholesale trade centres in the district *viz.*, Rajkot (Rajkot taluka), Gondal (Gondal taluka), Wankaner (Wankaner taluka), Dhoraji (Dhoraji taluka) and Morvi (Morvi taluka). Of these, Gondal and Wankaner are centres of regulated markets also. They (markets) have been organized under the Saurashtra Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1955 and their account is given in the section on "Regulated Markets". Below are given details of the rest of the centres :—

Important commodities handled at these centres are shown below :—

1. Wankaner ... Wheat, bajri, jowar, groundnuts (shelled and unshelled), castorseeds and cotton (ginned and unginned).

CHAPTER 8 — Trade and Commerce — WHOLESALE TRADE CENTRES

2.	Morvi	.. Groundnut (shelled and unshelled), wheat, bajri, jowar and cotton (ginned and unginned).
3.	Dhoraji	... Wheat, jowar, bajri, cotton (ginned and unginned) and groundnut (shelled and unshelled).
4.	Gondal	.. Wheat, paddy (husked and unhusked) cotton (ginned and unginned), groundnut (shelled and unshelled), chillies and gram.
5.	Rajkot	.. Wheat, groundnut (shelled and unshelled), jowar and bajri.

The district produces such cash crops as cotton, groundnuts and chillies and staple produce such as wheat, jowar, bajri, methi and gram.

Agriculturists themselves bring the produce to the market for sale. Sometimes commission agents also go to the villages and make direct purchases. Transport to a considerable extent is provided by motor trucks and bullock carts, though railway wagons are also utilized sometimes.

Operators in the market play an important part in market mechanism. *Dalals* and *Adatiyas* are a connecting link between buyers and sellers.

Commodities are brought to the market for sale by sellers and kept with their approved agents. These agents try to sell either to their fellow traders or they purchase the stock themselves Bills and vouchers are then prepared and the amount due is paid to the seller after deducting market charges such as commission, weighing, hamali charges, etc. Hours of business are generally in the morning and in the evening. Delivery of the produce is given either at the shop of commission agents immediately after the sale or at the shop of the traders. These traders take delivery of the produce within a couple of days.

Generally *Adatiyas* co-operative societies and banks provide the necessary marketing finance. Even though the rate of interest charged by *Adatiyas* is very much higher as compared to that charged by co-operative societies and banks, sellers (cultivators) prefer to borrow from the former because they get advances quickly without going through too many formalities. A condition for borrowing from private agencies such as *Adatiyas* is that the producers must sell their produce through the *Adatiyas* from whom they have borrowed money.

The following account gives details about each centre in this district ·

Rajkot

Rajkot, the district as well as the divisional head-quarter, is linked with all other important centres in Saurashtra, Gujarat, Kutch and Bombay. It is linked with Bombay by rail as well as air. It was the capital

CHAPTER 6 — Trade and Commerce, WHOLESALE TRADE CENTRES

of the former Rajkot State and also the headquarter of the former Western India States' Agency. Being centrally situated, its importance as a trade centre has developed to a greater extent as compared to other centres.

The figure of turnover and corresponding value in rupees of important commodities handled at this centre in 1958-59 are shown below :—

Commodity	Acerage	Quantity in B. Mds.	Approximates value in rupee
1. Wheat	8,927	50,000	1,40,000
2. Groundnut ..	68,782	2,50,000	50,00,000
3 Jowar	31,681	20,000	8,00,000
4. Bajri	23,547	50,000	10,00 000

There are about 50 wholesalers, 100 retail merchants and 50 commission agents.

The following were the market charges for the year under review :—

Commission	...	Re. 1·00 per cent.
Charity	...	Re. 0·06 per bag of 5 kacha mds.
Weighment	...	Re. 0·12 „
Storing charges	...	Re. 0·12 per bag per month.

Rajkot is the divisional head-quarter of State Transport and the central office of the former Saurashtra State Road Transport Corporation was located here. Traders prefer State Transport buses and carriers to railway wagons for the movement of goods.

Banks including co-operative banks and societies provide the necessary finance for marketing the produce brought to the market for sale. They generally charge 6¼ per cent interest per annum at a margin of 45 per cent in groundnuts and 40 per cent in other commodities.

Godowns owned by co-operative institutions and scheduled banks as well as local traders are available for storing goods brought to the market for sale purposes.

Morvi

Morvi is situated on the northern part of the district and is the headquarter town of the taluka. It is connected with Rajkot, the district headquarters, by rail as well as road. It was the capital of the former State of Morvi.

CHAPTER 6 — Trade and Commerce WHOLESALE TRADE CENTRES

Morvi is one of the biggest markets for cotton in Saurashtra. The varieties of cotton grown in the area are known as 'Wagad' (suitable for spinning of 14 counts), Co2 (Deviraj) and Kalyan. Average production of cotton is nearly 60,000 full pressed bales per year. Other products of the area are groundnuts, jowar, bajri and wheat.

The volume of trade handled at this centre is shown below (1957-58) :—

Commodity	Total production	Arrivals in the market
Groundnut	1,20,000 B. Mds.	1,10,000 B. Mds.
Cotton	3,20,000 ,,	3,20,000 ,,
Jowar	1,71,000 ,,	80,000 ,,
Bajri	1,40,000 ,,	60,000 ,,

Marketing season for groundnuts is from November to March, for cotton from February to May, for wheat from November to March, for bajri from December to April and for jowar from March to May.

The produce is assembled at the market and sale is conducted by open auction. Village sales are very common in respect of wheat and other cereals.

Market charges obtaining in the market are shown below :—

Commission ...	Rs. 1·00 per cent.
Charity ...	Rs. 0·06 per bag.

There are nearly 97 merchants functioning in the market. The produce brought by the sellers is often stored in the shops-*cum*-godowns of these merchants for which they charge Re. 0.06 per bag per month and the maximum period for storage is three months.

The main export centres for the commodities of this centre are Kutch, Rajkot, Wankaner, Gondal, Jamnagar and Bhavnagar.

There are about 50 gins and pressing factories in the taluka. Cotton bales pressed in these gins are sent to Ahmedabad and other textile centres.

CHAPTER 6 — Trade and Commerce — WHOLESALE TRADE CENTRES

There are two associations in Morvi, *viz.*, (1) The Morvi Cotton Merchants Association Ltd. and (2) Shree Morvi Cloth Merchants Association, which are affiliated to the Morvi Chamber of Commerce. The volume of business done through the Cotton Merchants Association is shown below :—

Year	Quantity*	Value (approximate)
		Rs. lakhs
1953-54	25,484	1,50
1954-55	37,119	2,22
1955-56	20,932	1,23
1956-57	35,307	2,10
1957-58	26,751	1,58
1958-59	66,698	2,66
1959-60	52,612 bales	2,10
1960-61	43,068 bales	1,72

*Quantity in candies of 784 lbs.

The Association levies a cess of Re. 0·03 and a charity allowance of Re. 0·37 per bale. It also charges Re. 0·05 per bale of cotton towards the maintenance cost. Transport charges for the despatch of cotton bales outside Morvi are shown below :—

To Bombay	... Rs. 13·00 per bale.
To Ahmedabad	... Rs. 3·75 „
To Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	... Rs. 12·00 „

Dhoraji

Dhoraji is the headquarter of the taluka and is situated in the south-western part of the district. It is well connected by rail as well as road with other important marketing centres of the district.

The chief commodities handled at the centre are cotton, groundnut, wheat, bajri and jowar and the volume of trade is shown below :—

Commodity	Arrivals in B. maunds	Value in Rs. (approximate)
1. Groundnut	5,55,430	22,21,946
2. Cotton	1,53,311	1,45,09,330
3. Wheat	21,080	4,21,600
4. Jowar	4,405	70,480
5. Bajri	29,591	5,32,638

CHAPTER VI — Trade and Commerce : Wholesale Trade Centres

Here also producers bring the produce to the market and it is sold through approved commission agents by open auction. Village sales are very common in respect of cereals, as a result of which total production of cereals is not brought to the market but only 30 to 35 per cent is so brought. The following are the market charges in the market (1957-58).

Commission	...	...	...	Re. 1·00 per cent
Charity	...	...	...	Re. 0·06 per bag.
Weighment	...	...	..	Re. 0·06 per bag.
Storing charges	...	...	..	Re. 0·05 per bag.

There is a chamber of commerce at Dhoraji which looks after the interests of traders in the area.

IMPORTS-EXPORTS

The chief articles of imports in the district are building materials, furniture, utensils of brass, copper and aluminium, grocery, items of food, drugs and medicines both indigenous and foreign, cloth, fuel, toilet articles, stationery, etc. Of building materials, cement is imported from Porbandar, Okha, Dwarka, and Jamnagar (cement factory at Sikka) teak wood, bamboos, firewood, etc.,. are brought from nearby Gir forests, nails, screws and other articles from Bombay and Bhavnagar. Among cereals and pulses, rice is imported from Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh, *Bajri* from Mehsana and Madhya Pradesh, wheat, from 'Bhal' area (Dholka and Dhandhuka) of Ahmedabad District and Punjab, Jowar from south Gujarat, *tuver*, mug, math, barley, etc., from Gujarat and maize and gram from Punjab. Grocery articles such as raw and refined sugar are imported from Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh), *gul* from Kolhapur, condiments and spices from Bombay, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar, salt from Kharaghoda (Surendranagar District), tea from Bombay, Calcutta, and Darjeeling, *ghee* from Porbandar and hydrogenated oil from Bombay and Bhavnagar.

Non-food crops such as mustard, cotton and cotton seeds are imported from Gujarat and Berar (Andhra Pradesh), tobacco from Anand (Kaira district), drugs and narcotics from Bombay, Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar and coconuts from Malabar. Mill made cotton cloth, cotton sarees, and *dhoties* are imported from Bombay, Bhavnagar and Ahmedabad, *zari* sarees and silk cloth (hand loom) from Surat and Bombay, silk cloth from Bombay and Bangalore (Mysore), rayon, nylon and linon cloth from Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh) and Bombay, while Banarasi sarees from Benaras, Chanderi sarees from Jamnagar and Bangalore (Mysore), Jamnagari Bandhani

(a type of spotted saree) from Jamnagar, voils from Bombay and ready made clothes for men, women and children from Ahmedabad and Bombay. Among fruits, dates are imported from Jamnagar and Bombay, bananas from Chorwad and Mangrol, in Junagadh district, mangoes from Mangrol and Mahuva (Bhavnagar district), Bulsar and Bombay, dry fruits from Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Rajkot and onions from Veraval

Stationery articles such as fountain pens, penholders, ink, pins, nibs, papers, paper weights, slates, pencils, erasers, etc., are imported from Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Ahmedabad and Bombay. Miscellaneous articles such as metals, perfumes, cutlery, toilet goods, etc., are brought by local dealers from Bombay, brass, copper and aluminium utensils from Sihor, Punjab and Bombay, wooden toys from Mahuva (Bhavnagar district), honey from Gir forest, gold and silver from Bombay, gold and silver thread from Surat and Bombay, crockery from Sihor and Than, leather and leather goods from Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh), fish from Veraval, Porbandar and Mahuva and medicines from Bhavnagar, Baroda, Ahmedabad and Bombay.

Compared to imports, exports from the district are very few. Groundnut, chillies and castorseeds are the main exportable products. Other oilseeds such as sesamum, linseed and mustard are also exported to all over Saurashtra and some parts of Gujarat. Gondal is very famous for its chillies Glasswares manufactured at Morvi (Parshuram Pottery Works) is exported to all places in Saurashtra and also to Ahmedabad, Baroda, Broach, Surat and Bombay.

Village Shopkeepers

These shopkeepers occupy an important place in the organization of retail trade in the villages of a district. Almost every village has one or more shopkeepers who provide the inhabitants with their day-to-day necessities. Village shopkeepers generally deal in groceries, cloth, pan-bidi, tobacco, leather works, stationery, confectionery and other articles, indigenous medicines and drugs. Majority of these shops are grocery shops. Included in them are also a few hotels.

There are fifteen talukas of this district having a total of 12,957 shops scattered over 958 villages of the district. On an average there were 14 shops per village. A majority of these shops were found in Rajkot taluka (2302) followed by Dhoraji (1598) and Gondal, Kunkavav, Jetpur and Upleta with 1,490, 1299, 1090 and 1158 respectively. Other talukas have a lesser number of shops as compared to the talukas mentioned above. A statement showing the total number of shops in each taluka of the district is given below

CHAPTER 6 — Trade and Commerce — IMPORTS-EXPORTS

Except grain which the village shopkeeper buys from the local producers, he brings his other stock in trade from large towns where he has got business connections and from where possibly he can get credit facilities from wholesalers. The stock in trade of these type of merchants includes grain, groceries, oil, gul, spices, coconuts, soaps of all kinds, tea, tobacco, betelnuts, catechu, chillies, and numerous other articles, though in small quantities. They are generally enough to meet the requirements of the inhabitants of the area.

The following table shows the taluka-wise distribution of shops :—

TABLE No. 16

Number of Village Shopkeepers

Serial No.	Taluka / Peta	Number of shops
1	2	3
1	Morvi	986
2	Jamkandorna	298
3	Paddhari	254
4	Lodhika	131
5	Dhoraji	1,596
6	Upleta	1,181
7	Kotda-Sangani	281
8	Gondal	1,490
9	Rajkot	2,302
10	Wankaner	175
11	Jasdan	964
12	Babra	551
13	Maliya	359
14	Kunkavav	1,299
15	Jetpur	1,090
	Total ..	12,957

Retail Trade

Retail trade is also carried on by a large number of shops located in various towns of the district. These shops provide a link between the wholesaler and the consumer. Their stock in trade as also

turnover is usually limited but rapid replenishments are made as and when the old stocks are sold out. These retail traders usually have dealings with some wholesalers in the town itself but quite a few of them have trade connections with wholesalers in bigger towns and cities, particularly in cloth, medicines, utensils of brass, copper, stainless steel, etc. Retail sales are made usually on cash basis but running accounts of a few well acquainted customers are not uncommon. Details about retail trade in the towns of Rajkot, Morvi, Dhoraji and Wankaner are given below :—

Rajkot city, besides being the headquarters of the district, was once the capital of erstwhile Rajkot State and during 1948-56, the capital of the State of Saurashtra. It is linked with important trade centres in the district as also with Ahmedabad by rail and road. There is a good aerodrome at Rajkot from where regular air traffic is operated. The Indian Airlines Corporation operates a regular air service connecting Bombay and Rajkot.

Grocery

Among retail trade shops, grocery group is the most important. It has the largest number of shops and provides the largest employment. All sorts of cereals, pulses, spices, gul, dry fruits *agarbatti*, edible and non-edible oils, sugar, ghee, catechu, betelnuts, soap, cocoanuts, etc., and a number of other things required by people are stored in these shops and sold. The value of stock in trade of individual shops in this group varies from Rs. 10,000 to 5,00,000 ; small retailers and medium retailers store goods worth about Rs. 50,000 to 80,000 while big merchants store goods above Rs. 2,00,000 to 3,00,000. Their turn over also varies from Rs. 2,00,000 to 5,00,000. Those in Morvi, Wankaner, Dhoraji and Gondal have their stock in trade worth about Rs. 50,000 to 2,00,000 while turnover varies from Rs. 1,50,000 to 4,00,000. Retail shopkeepers in this group get their stock in trade from local wholesalers. Other articles and products are brought from local wholesalers who in turn obtain the same from manufacturing centres. Business in this type of shops is brisk during festivals and marriage seasons. Monsoon is considered to be a relatively slack season for business.

Pan-Bidi

These shops provide an example of shops having a relatively small investment. A large number of these shops are one man establishments selling *pan-bidi*, tabacco, cigarettes, betelnuts, catechu and also confectionery. Their stock in trade is usually obtained locally and occasionally from outside. A majority of sellers in this group make small quantities of *bidis* sufficient for their own sales. The value of stock in trade varies from Rs. 100 to 800 and sales vary from Rs. 400 to Rs. 3,000. In other centres of the district such as Morvi, Wankaner, Gondal and Dhoraji, *pan-bidi* shopkeepers stock goods worth Rs. 50 to 400 and their turnover varies from Rs. 250 to 1,500. Some of these shops deal

CHAPTER 8 — Trade and Commerce IMPORTS-EXPORTS

exclusively in tobacco and snuff and their stock in trade as also the turnover is considerably large. Sales are almost always on cash basis. Tobacco merchants are provided sometimes credit facilities by wholesalers. Business in this category of trade is slack in rainy season. Rest of the time it is brisk and on holidays sales of *pan-bidi*, etc., are greater than on other days.

Machinery, Spare parts etc.

These merchants sell linseed oil, colour paints, nails, screws, varnishes, etc. Their stock in trade is usually obtained from big centres such as Bombay, Culcutta, Ahmedabad, etc. The value of stock in trade varies from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 and turnover from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 4,00,000 in a year. Most of these shops employ labourers on daily or monthly wage system. Business is exceptionally brisk during Diwali and marriage seasons while rainy season is considered to be a slack one.

Hosiery and Readymade Cloth Shops

These merchants sell readymade clothes of cotton, silk and wool for males and females and children and umbrellas, caps, etc. They purchase their stock in trade from local wholesalers or import it from centres like Bombay, Ahmedabad and Jamnagar. The stock in trade varies from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 3,00,000 and turnover from Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs. Trading seasons in this type of business is normal throughout the year but in times of festivals sales might shoot up. Credit facilities are available from wholesale merchants.

Medicine Shop

Merchants in this group of shops style themselves as chemists and druggists. Medicines, both locally manufactured and imported, are stocked and sold to customers. They are imported from Bombay, Calcutta, Baroda and Ahmedabad. Stock in trade of these merchants varies from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 and turnover from Rs. 3,00,000 to 15,00,000. Business is brisk in monsoon. Merchants get credit facilities from wholesalers in the form of a running account to be settled periodally. Medicine shops in other important centres of the district are found to invest Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 2,00,000 in a year and their turnover amount to 1,50,000 to Rs. 5,00,000.

Stationery and Cutlery shops

Merchants in this category of business trade in all types of stationery articles such as paper, erasers, ink, fountain-pens, pencils, nibs, clips paperweights, type-writer ribbons, ink-stands, water-colours and other cutlery articles. The value of stock in trade varies from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 and turnover from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 2,50,000 in a year. Big merchants at centres like Rajkot and Morvi store goods worth Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 2,00,000 and others worth Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 80,000. Business is normal throughout the year but it shoots up at the time of the start of the academic year.

CHAPTER 6

Trade and Commerce

Milk and Milk Products

Retail traders in this types of business sell milk products such as *basundi, dudhpak, penda, barfi, gulab-jambu, shrikhand* and other sweets such as *jalebi, balusai, ghari, adadia ladu*, etc. The price of these commodities depend upon the season, *i. e.* in festivals as well as in marriage seasons they are higher as compared to other time. The same price tendency prevails as regards prices of milk also. Turnover of an average trader is worth Rs. 2,500 to 3,000, Diwali, marriage season and days of festivals are periods when business is brisk. It is slack in monsoon.

SALES TAX STATISTICS

The following two statements on Sale-Tax for the year 1961-62 show the number of registered dealers and their turnover in the district. Statement No. 17 gives data about registered dealers in several talukas of the district while statement No. 18 gives data relating to the towns.

CHAPTER 8

Trade and Commerce

SALES TAX STATISTICS

TABLE No. 17

Statement showing the Number of Registered Dealers and their Gross Turn-over for 1961-62.

(Figures of Gross Turn-over in thousands of Rs.)

Taluka	Foodstuff & Hotels		Clothing and consumers' goods		Building materials		Transport and vehicles goods		Machinery and capital goods		Fuel and Power		Industrial commodities		Miscellaneous		Total of all commodities	
	No.	GTO	No	GTO	No.	GTO	No.	GTO	No.	GTO	No.	GTO	No.	GTO	No.	GTO	No.	GTO
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rajkot ..	6	118	2	153	2	212	Nil	Nil	3	44	1	30	Nil	Nil	64	11,173	78	11,735
Morvi ..	..	..	6	415	1	24	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	130	18,800	137	19,240
Jasdan ..	4	119	13	1,422	6	500	1	344	2	241	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	85	13,167	111	15,798
Wankaner ..	23	682	15	1,460	9	565	1	24	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	92	11,922	140	14,653
Kotda sangani	6	191	Nil	Nil	2	59	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8	250
Jam-Kandorna	25	5,065	3	189	2	35	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	309	32	5,618
Lodhika ..	7	380	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8	380
Total ..	71	6,575	39	3,645	22	1,395	2	368	5	285	2	30	Nil	Nil	373	55,371	514	67,669

TABLE No. 18

Statement showing the Number of Registered Dealers and their Gross Turn-over for 1961-62.
(Figures of Gross Turn-over in thousands of Rs.)

Town	Food-stuff & Hotels		Clothing and consumers goods		Building materials		Transport and vehicle goods		Machinery & and capital goods		Fuel & Power		Industrial commodities		Miscellaneous		Total of all commodities	
	No.	GTO.	No.	GTO	No.	GTO.	No.	GTO.	No.	GTO.	No.	GTO.	No.	GTO.	No.	GTO.	No.	GTO
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rajkot ..	46	3,720	114	46,985	62	19,534	53	22,334	139	25,956	5	4,919	15	2,334	609	2,73466	1043	3,99,248
Morvi ..	5	1,086	21	4,112	33	15,904	5	805	4	703	4	757	1	40	182	66,365	255	89,772
Jetpur ..	139	19,235	61	15,701	55	13,542	7	316	7	53	1	12	Nil	Nil	10	1,024	279	49 883
Gondal ..	232	57,021	27	2,568	78	5,582	8	793	9	918	1	998	Nil	Nil	35	8,033	400	70 918
Dhoraji ..	171	76,840	26	2,261	56	6,696	10	1,208	5	428	6	2,376	Nil	Nil	23	3,791	296	98 600
Upleta ..	172	60,743	43	5,897	72	6,115	6	483	5	345	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	26	1,759	324	75,347
Total ..	765	2,18,645	292	77,524	355	67,373	89	25,949	169	28,403	17	9,062	16	2,374	885	3,49,438	2,598	7,78,768

CHAPTER 6

Trade and Commerce

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Trade and commerce being one of the principal economic activities of modern times, associations and organizations of traders and merchants play an important role in a community's economic life. A central trade organization like a chamber of commerce commands considerable influence in as much as it is a body to which different types of small associations are affiliated. The representation given to this type of central organization in various economic committees appointed by Government-Central and State-from time to time helps very much in redressing the grievances of the mercantile community in matters of legislation affecting the trade and commerce.

In this district the growth of trade associations is comparatively recent. Important associations are listed below :—

1. The Rajkot Chamber of Commerce, Rajkot.
2. The Morvi Chamber of Commerce, Morvi.
3. The Dhoraji Chamber of Commerce, Dhoraji.
4. The Grain Merchants Association, Wankaner.
5. The Grain Merchants Association, Gondal.
6. The Morvi Cotton Merchants Association Ltd., Morvi.
7. Shree Morvi Cloth Merchants Association, Morvi.
8. The Morvi Timber Merchants Association, Morvi.
9. The Morvi Cotton Merchants Industrial Corporation Ltd., Morvi.
10. The Morvi Iron Syndicate Ltd., Morvi
11. The Coal and Coke Merchants Association, Morvi.

Of these, the last six are affiliated to the Morvi Chamber of Commerce, Morvi.

These chambers of commerce render useful service to the trade and industry in the district. Their aims and objects are :—

1. To look after the interest of trade and industry of the region.
2. To create harmonious feelings amongst members.
3. To arbitrate, when possible in disputes amongst the members.
4. To collect and disseminate important statistics relating to trade, industry and general economic activities in the country.
5. To study new legislation affecting trade and industry and to present the view points of these chambers to Government in regard to them.

6. To get representation on various committees appointed by Government from time to time in connection with subjects like trade, transport and communications, industry, etc., and
7. To publish and circulate important journals and other literature connected with trade, industry and general economic activities.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

PRICES

Following are the statements on wholesale and retail prices prevalent at Rajkot on 30th September, 1961 taken from the Government Gazette, of April, 1963.

TABLE No. 19

Statement showing wholesale prices at Rajkot as on 30th September, 1961

Commodities 1	Variety/Quality 2	Unit 3	Price Rates 4
		Per md. of	Rs. nP.
I *Cereals*		82 2/7 lbs.	
1. Paddy	(a) Fine	"	18.00
	(b) Medium	"	17.00
	(c) Coarse	"	15.00
2. Rice	(a) Fine	"	42.00
	(b) Medium	"	26.00
	(c) Coarse	"	20.00
3. Wheat	White	"	24.00
Wheat flour ..	White	"	18.00
4. Jowar	White	"	19.00
II *Sugar and Gur*			
1. Gur	Sort I	"	28.00
2. Sugar refined ..	D. 24	"	44.00
1. Gram ..		"	20.00
2. Arhar (Tur) ..		"	20.00
3. Mung		"	32.00
4. Urid ..		"	16.00

CHAPTER 8

Trade and Commerce

PRICES

TABLE No. 19—*contd.*

Commodities 1	Variety/Quality 2	Unit 3	Price Rates 4
IV Oilseeds, Oil and Oilcake			
1 Groundnut ..	(a) Unshelled (b) Machine shelled	per md.of 82 2/7 lbs	Rs. 25.00
Groundnut Oil ..	..	"	75.00
Groundnut Oilcake ..	..	"	8.00
2 Seasmum	(a) White (b) Black	" "	30.00 ..
Seasmum Oil ..	..	"	8.00
Seasmum Oilcake ..	..	"	N.A.
3 Castor Seed ..	..	"	22.00
Castor Oil	..	"	—
Castor Oilcake ..	..	"	—
4 Rape and Mustard Seed	(a) White (b) Yellow	" "	24.00 N.A.
Mustard Oil ..	..	"	42.00
Mustard Oilcake ..	..	"	8.00
5 Linseed	(a) Brown bold (b) Brown small	" "	40.00 N.A.
Linseed Oil ..	..		
Linseed Oilcake ..	..		
6 Coconut	Nuts	(per thousand)	800.00
	Copra	"	N.A.
Coconut Oil ..	..	"	60.00
Coconut Oilcake ..	..		N.A.
7 Vegetable Oil ..	Vanaspati	"	"
V Fibres			N.A.
1 Cotton	(a) Kapas (b) Lint (c) Seed	" " "	80.00 — —
2 Jute-Loose ..	..	"	—

N. A. = Not Available.

TABLE No. 19—*contd.*

Commodities 1	Variety/Quality 2	Unit 3	Price Rates 4
VI Livestock—			
1. Work Cattle ..			Rs.
(i) Work bullocks ..	(a) Class I	Per head	700.00
	(b) Class II	Per head	..
(ii) Buffalo Bulls ..	(a) Class I	Per head	600.00
	(b) Class II	,,	..
2. Milch Cattle			
(a) Cows	(a) Class I		
	(b) Class II	,,	
(b) Buffalo bulls ..	(a) Class I	,,	..
	(b) Class II	,,	45.00
3. Sheep		Per score	N.A.
VII Livestock products—			
1. Wool		(a) Per lb. (b) ,,	,, ,,
2. Hides	Raws		
(i) Cow hides ..		(a) Per lb. (b) ,,	,, ,,
	Tanned		
		(a) Per lb. (b) ,,	,, ,,
3. Skins	Raws		
(i) Goat Skins ..		(a) Per lb. (b) ,,	,, ,,
	Tanned		
		(a) Per lb. (b) ,,	,, ,,
(ii) Sheep Skins	Raw		
		(a) Per lb. (b) ,,	,, ,,
	Tanned Per lb.	,,	,,
4. Ghee	(a) Agmark	(a) Per lb.	,,
	(b) Ungraded	(b) ,,	,,

CHAPTER 8

Trade and Commerce

PRICES

TABLE No. 19—*concld.*

Commodities 1	Variety/Quality 2	Unit 3	Price rates 4
VIII Condiments and spices			
1. Tumeric	..	per md. of 82 7/2 lbs.	Rs. N. A.
2. Tamarind	..	"	"
3. Dry Chillies ..	..	"	120
IX Miscellaneous			N. A.
1. Timber			"
2. Sticklac			"
3. Seedlac			"
4 Shellac	Raw	Per C. F. per 100 lbs.	"
5. Rubber			"
6. Myrobalans ..			"
7. Jute manufacture ..	(a) Hellian 40" per 100 yards 10 ozes		"
	(b) Sacking B per 100 bags Twills,		"

TABLE No. 20

Statement showing retail prices at Rajkot as on 30th September, 1961·

Commodities 1	Variety/Quality 2	Unit 3	Quantity
I Cereals			Sr. Ch.
1. Paddy	Coarse	per Rupee	2·2
2. Rice	Do.	"	1·6
3. Wheat	White	"	2·0
4. Wheat flour ..	Do.	"	2·2
5. Jowar	Do.	"	1·10
6. Barley	..	"	3·0
II Subsidiary Food Crops			
(i) Sweet potatoes ..	..	"	4·4
(ii) Tapioca ..	..	"	2·2

TABLE No. 20—*contd.*

Commodities 1	Variety / Quality 2	Unit per Rupee 3	Quantity 4
III Pulses			Sr. chh
1. Gram	(a) Whole (b) Split (both with and without skin)	,,	2.8 2.0
	(c) Flour	,,	1.01
2. Arhar (Tur) ..	(a) Whole (b) Split (both with and without skin)	,, ,,	1.11
3. Mung	(a) Whole (b) Split (both with and without skin)	,, ,,	2.0 1.12
4. Urid	(a) Whole (b) Split (both with and without skin)	,, ,,	1.8 ..
5. Masur	(a) Whole (b) Split (both with and without skin)	,, ..	1.8 1.4
6. Kulthi	(a) Whole	,,	5.5
IV Sugar and Gur—			
1. Gur	(a) Sort I (b) Sort II	,, ,,	2.5 ..
2. Sugar refined ..	D. 24	,,	0.15
V Oils—			
1. Groundnut Oil ..		,,	0.9
2. Seasmum Oil ..		,,	0.6
3. Castor Oil ..		,,	0.6
4. Linseed Oil ..		,,	..
5. Coconut Oil ..		,,	0.6
6. Vanaspati		,,	..
VI Fruit, Vegetable and Nuts			
(i) Fruits		Per dozen	
1. Mangoes .. .. 2. Plantains .. .. 3. Oranges		do. do. do.	N.A. 0.75 N.A.

TABLE No. 20—*concld.*

Commodities	Variety/Quality	Unit per Rupee	Quantity
1	2	3	4
			Sr. Ch.
VII Tobacco—			
	Leaf		—
VIII Livestock Products—		Per Rupee	
1. Milk	(a) Agmark	„	2.0
2. Ghee	(b) Ungraded	„	0 5
3 Eggs.	(i) A Grade (ii) B Grade (iii) C Grade	Per dozen do. do.	1.5 2.50 2.50
X Fodder—			
1. Dry grass ..		37 3242 Kilograms	2.0
2. Jowari straw (Karbi)		„	5.0
3. Bajri straw ..		„	5 0
4. Rice straw ..		„	N.A.
5 Green grass ..		„	„
6. Green Karbi ..		„	„
7. Lucerna		„	1.25
XI Miscellaneous—			
1. Salt		Per Rupee	15.00
2, Kerosene Oil ..		4.54596 litres	1.12
3 Firewood/Charcoal/Coal		37.3242 Kilo-grams	3.0
4. Coarse cloth ..		0.9144.meter exact	1.0
5. Clean cotton ..		37.3242 Kilo-grams	N.A.
6. Tea		0.4535924 Kilograms	3.47
7. Coffee		„	4.0

CHAPTER 9 — TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

CHAPTER 9

Transport and Communications

INTRODUCTION

THE GENERAL CONDITION OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS in the area comprising Rajkot district was very poor in the 18th and early 19th centuries. As emphasis was chiefly laid on self-sufficiency of villages, means of communication never received adequate attention. There were a few unmetalled fair weather tracks, but even they were rendered useless for communications during rainy season. After the advent of British rule, there was a change in the perspective and improved roads were introduced in the States of Morvi, Gondal and Rajkot. Railways were also laid. During 1865 and 1878 important trunk roads including one from Wadhwan to Rajkot were constructed, bringing the total mileage of first class bridged and metalled roads to 330. The ushering in of railways slowed down the programme of road expansion as rulers of States found it more profitable to invest capital in the slowly increasing net work of railways. However, World War I (1914-1918) gave the much needed impetus to the development of roads. After independence, the Saurashtra Government undertook a vigorous programme of road construction and road mileage in the district rose from 1,021·4 in 1948 to 1,905 in 1957. The 1951 census of Rajkot district enumerates 6,699 persons following transport and communications as their principal occupation. The following statement shows the number of persons engaged in various branches : railways—3,111 ; roads—2,728 ; water—199 ; air—5 ; postage services—397 ; telegraph services—136 ; telephone services—114 ; wireless services—9 ; Total 6,699.

ROADS

CLASSIFICATION

Roads in the district are classified according to their importance, into five categories, namely (1) National Highways (2) State Highways (3) Major District Roads (4) Other District Roads and (5) Village Roads. National Highways have been defined as Main Highways serving predominantly national as distinct from State purposes running through the length and breadth of India which together form a system connecting (by routes as directed as practicable) major ports, foreign highways, capitals of States, including highways required for strategic movements for the defence of India. State Highways have been defined as all other main trunk or arterial roads of a State, connecting up with National Highways of adjacent States, district headquarters and important cities within the State and serving as main arteries of traffic to and from a district. They are maintained by the

CHAPTER 9 — Transport and Communications — ROADS — CLASSIFICATION

State Government and are generally bridged and metalled and are completely motorable throughout the year, except that sometimes where there are causeways or submersible bridges, traffic may be interrupted in monsoon for very short periods. State Highways usually have connections with National Highways. Major District Roads are roughly of the same specifications as State Highways. They connect important marketing centres with railways, State Highways and National Highways. Other District Roads are of the same type as Major District Roads, except that they are subject to more frequent interruptions of traffic during the rains. They also serve market places. They are generally unmetalled. As regards Village Roads the broad aim is to connect more important villages with marketing centres and district headquarters.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

Rajkot-Porbandar

Rajkot-Porbandar Road.—This National Highway, No. 8-B, which covers in all a distance of about 80 miles in the district starts from Rajkot and takes the following course : From Rajkot to Gondal it runs in southern direction, from Gondal to Jetpur in south-west direction, from Jetpur to Dhoraji, it takes westerly direction, from Dhoraji to Supedi north-west direction and then it runs in south-west direction until it crosses the boundary of the district and enters Porbandar taluka of Junagadh district. The road passes through Rajkot, Kotda Mahal, Gondal, Jetpur and Dhoraji talukas and touches the following places on its stretch at mile numbers as shown in brackets : Rajkot (miles No. 0), Ribda (12-1), Pipalia (14-0), Bharvadi (16-0), Biliala (19-0), Bhojpara (20-0), Virpur (35-0), Pithadia (39-0), Dhoraji (57-0), Supedi (63-0), Dumiani (64-0), Upleta (69-0) and Varjang Jalia (75-0).

There are three major bridges on the highway, one near Jetpur on river Bhadar which is rail-*cum*-road bridge, the second near Supedi and third near Upleta on river Bhadar.

The following roads either take off from or are crossed by this highway :—

Place or point of junction	Name of the road	Class
Rajkot	Rajkot-Bamanboro Rd.	N. H. 8 B.
"	Rajkot-Bhavnagar Rd.	S. H.
"	Rajkot-Jamnagar Rd.	S. H.
"	Rajkot-Morvi Rd.	M. D. R.
"	Rajkot-Chhapra Rd.	M. D. R.

Place or point of junction	Name of the road	Class
Ribda (on m. 12-1) ..	Ribda Rajpara Road	V. R.
,, ...	Ribda Kolithad Road	O. D. R.
,, ...	Ribda Lodhika Road	O. D. R.
Bharvadi (on m. 16) ..	Bharvadi off shoot	V. R.
Bhunava(on m. 18) ..	Bhunava off shoot	V. R.
Gondal (on m. 24) ..	Veritank off shoot to Sureshwar Dhareshwar.	V. R.
,, ,, ...	Gondal Kolithad via Gundala.	O. D. R
,, ,, ...	Gondal Ghoghavadar-Dadva-Atkot Road.	M. D. R.
Mile 32 (near Gomta) ..	Gomta-Navgam-Nilakha - Shivrajgadh Road.	O. D. R.
Mile 34 (near Charakhadi) ..	Gondal Charakhdi Kandorna Road.	O. D. R.
Virpur (on m. 35) .	Virpur Junagadh Road.	S. H.
,, ,, . ..	Jetpur Navgadh Dhoraji Road.	V. R.
Mandlikpur (on m. 50) .	Mandlikpur Jetalsar Ro d.	O. D. R.
Bhuntwad (on m. 55) ..	Bhuntwad off shoot.	V. R.
Dhoraji (on m. 57) ..	Dhoraji Farani Nani Parabdi	O. D. R
,, ,, ..	Dhoraji Junagadh Road.	M D. R.
,, ,, . .	Dhoraji Patanvav Road.	M D. R.
,, ,, ...	Dhoraji Vegdi-Kandorna Rd.	M. D. R.
Supedi (on m. 63) . ..	Supedi Mitravad Road.	O. D. R.
,, ,, .. .	Supedi Nanivavdi Road	O D. R.
Upleta (on m. 69) .	Upleta Wadla Road	O. D. R.
,, ,, ...	Upleta Patanvav Road.	M. D. R.
,, ,, . .	Upleta Khakhijalia-Bhayavadar.	O. D. R.
,, ,, ...	Upleta Kolki Paneli	M. D. R.
Mile 78	Dhank Moravadar Tanswa Road.	O. D. R.

Bamanbore-Morvi Road N. H. 8-A.—This is a part of National Highway 8-A bifurcating from National Highway 8-B (Porbandar-Bamanbore Road) at mile one from Bamanbore. It takes the following course : north-west direction up to Lajai and north-east

Bamanbore Morvi

CHAPTER 9 — Transport and Communications — NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

till it reaches Morvi covering about 39 miles in Wankaner and Morvi talukas. In its course it crosses three bridges. As the alignment between Morvi and Wankaner is not finalised, this road is classified as temporary National Highway. It touches following places in its stretch at mile numbers as shown in brackets : Mahika (7-0). Kerala (11-0), Wankaner (16-0), Ratidevadi (19-0), Kotharia (25 0), Lajai (28-0), Sanala (34-0), Morvi (39-0). The following roads either take off from or are crossed by it :—

Place or point of junction	Name of the road	Class
Bamanbore ..	(1) Bamanbore Rajkot Porbandar Rd.	N. H. 8-B.
	(2) Bamanbore Sayala Limbdi Ahmedabad Road.	N. H. 8-A.
Wankaner ..	(1) Wankaner Rajkot trunk Rd.	M. D. R.
	(2) Wankaner Paddhari Lunsar Road.	M. D. R.
	(3) Wankaner Ganpavadar Road.	V. R.
	(4) Wankaner Amarsar Road	V. R.
	(5) Wankaner Panchasara Road	O. D. R.
Lajai	Rajkot Morvi Road.	M. D. R.
Sanala	Sanala Khanpur Road	O. D. R.

Rajkot-Bamanbore

Rajkot-Bamanbore Road (N. H. 8-B). This is a part of the National Highway No. 8-B (Bamanbore-Rajkot-Porbandar Road) passing through the district between miles 1 and 16 and 19 and 21-6 whence it enters Surendranagar district, in all covering about 21-6 miles in Rajkot and Wankaner talukas. It runs in north-east direction throughout its length. It crosses six bridge points namely, (1) Kaisar-e-Hind Bridge (2) Lalpari Bridge (3) Bhandu Bridge (4) Hadaliya Bridge (5) Moj Bridge and (6) Betti Bridge. It touches following places in its stretch · Rajkot (at mile 0,), Navagam (at mile 3), Maliasan (at mile 5), Kuvadava (at mile 9), Kuchiadad (at miles 10), Bamanbore (at mile 18-4). The following roads either take off from or are crossed by it :—

Place or point of junction	Name of the road	Class
Rajkot . .	1. Rajkot Porbandar Road. 2. Rajkot Bhavnagar Road. 3. Rajkot Jamnagar Road. 4. Rajkot Morvi Road. 5. Rajkot Chhapra Road.	N. H. S. H. S. H. M. D. R. M. D. R.
Rajkot (mile 2) . .	1. Road connecting Rajkot Bamanbore and Rajkot Bhavnagar Road.	M. D. R.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

Place or Point of junction	Name of the Road	Class
Maliasan	1. Maliasan Kherdi Road.	O. D. R.
	2. Wankaner Private Road.	O. D. R.
Morvi	1. Morvi Bagathala Road	O. D. R.
	2. Morvi Navlakhi Road.	M. D. R.
	3. Morvi Jetpur Aniali Road.	O. D. R.
	4. Morvi Rangpur Khasda Rd.	O. D. R.
	5. Morvi Panchasar Road.	V. R.
	6. Morvi Ghonda Road.	V. R.
	7. Morvi Jodhpur Road.	V. R.
	8. Morvi Rafaleshwar Road.	V. R.
Kuvadva	1. Kuvadva Wankaner Road	M. D. R.
	2. Kuvadva Sardhar Road.	O. D. R.
Bamanbore .. .. (Traffic Island)	Bamanbore to Morvi Road.	N. H. 8-A.

This road is motorable throughout the year.

STATE HIGHWAYS

Rajkot-Bhavnagar

Rajkot-Bhavnagar Road.—This State Highway which covers in all a distance of about 38 miles in the district starts from Rajkot and passes through Amreli and Bhavnagar districts. From Rajkot to Kotda-pitha, last village on this road in the district, it runs almost in south-east direction and thence enters Babra taluka (near village Untavad at mile No. 40) which was transferred to Amreli district consequent upon the reorganisation of Saurashtra region in July, 1959. After leaving Babra taluka it enters Bhavnagar district. The road passes through Rajkot, Jasdan and Gondal talukas and touches the following places at mile numbers as shown in brackets : Rajkot (0), Thorala (2-0), Tramba (8-4), Aniali (12-0), Sardhar (17-0), Kharachia (19-0), Halena (23-0), Baldhoi (28-0), Viranagar (28-2), Atkot (31-2), Jangvad (34-0) and Kotda-pitha (37-0). It crosses the following major bridge in its stretch : Kaiser-e-Hind on river Aji at mile 2·3, Budhan Pari at mile 30·2 and bridge on river Bhadar near Atkot at mile 31·5. The following roads either take off from or are crossed by it :—

Place or point of junction	Name of the road	Class
Rajkot	(1) Bamanbore Rajkot Porbandar Road.	N. H. 8-B
,, ...	(2) Rajkot Jamnagar Road.	S. H.
,, ...	(3) Rajkot Morvi Road.	M. D. R.
,, ...	(4) Rajkot Chhapra Road.	M. D. R.
Sardhar	Sardhar Kuvadva Road.	O. D. R.
Atkot	Atkot Dadva Gondal Road. (Portion of proposed Ahmedabad Porbandar State Highway).	M. D. R.
,, ...	Atkot Jasdan Vinchhia Paliad Rd.	M. D. R.

CHAPTER 9

Transport and Communications

STATE HIGHWAYS

Rajkot-Jamnagar

The road has a cement concrete surface and is motorable throughout the year.

Rajkot-Jamnagar Road S. H.—This State Highway covers 19 miles in Rajkot district and runs in north-west direction in Rajkot and Paddhari talukas. It crosses Dondi river at a bridge point at mile No. 17/2, and touches the following places in its stretch at mile numbers as shown in brackets; Rajkot (0), Ghanteshwar (3-0), Paddhari (9-0), Taraghadi (12-0).

The following roads either take off from or are crossed by it.

Place or point of junction	Name of the Road	Class
Rajkot . .	1. Bamanbore Rajkot Porbandar Road. 2 Rajkot Bhavnagar Road. 3. Rajkot Morvi Road. 4. Rajkot Chhapra Road	N. H. 8-B. S. H. M. D. R. M. D. R.
Ishwaria . ..	Ishwaria Mahadev Road.	V. R.
Mile-6 . .	Nyara-Sarapdad Road.	V. R.
Paddhari . .	1. Rajkot Jamnagar Road. (Continued length in Jamnagar district). 2. Paddhari Latipur Road. 3. Paddhari Sarapdad Road. 4. Paddhari Neknam Road.	S. H. O. D. R. O. D. R. O. D. R.

Jetpur-Junagadh

Jetpur-Junagadh Road S. H. -This road bifurcates from National Highway 8-B Section Porbandar-Rajkot road near Jetpur city and passes through Rajkot district in Jetpur taluka in south-west direction, where it enters Junagadh district at mile No. 8 (from Jetpur city). It has cement concrete surface. The total length of the road in this district is 8 miles. It touches Jetalsar village at mile No. 5 and crosses the Railway Line at mile No. 2 (from Jetpur). The following roads take off from this road :—

Serial No.	Place or point of Junction	Name of the road	Class
1	Jetalsar	Jetalsar Mandlikpur Road.	V. R.
2	Mile No. 7	Sankali Shoot Road.	V. R.

MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS

Rajkot-Chhapra

Rajkot-Chhapra Road (M. D. R.).—This road connects Rajkot with Chhapra village and covers 15 miles in the district running in south-west direction throughout its length in Rajkot taluka. In its

MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS

course it touches following places at mile numbers as shown in brackets : Vajadi (6); Khirasara (9-4), Chhapra (15-0). The following roads either take off from or are crossed by it :—

Point or place of junction	Name of the road	Class
Rajkot (mile 1-0)	Rajkot-Porbandar Road.	N. H. 8-B

This is a fair weather road.

Rajkot-Morvi

Rajkot-Morvi Road.—This road covers about 33-4 miles in this district and runs in northern direction passing through Morvi and Rajkot talukas. In its course it crosses the following bridge points : Lalpari bridge on river Lalpari at mile 3-6, Saran bridge on river Saran at mile 9, Chhatar bridge on river Chhatar at mile 24. It touches following places in its stretch at mile No. as shown in the bracket : Rajkot (-0), Gauridad (8-0), Ratanpar (9-3), Kagdadi (14-0), Chhattar (16-0), Mitana (19-4), Tankara (26-4), Lajai (33-4). The following roads either take off from or are crossed by it :—

Place or point of junction	Name of the road	Class
Rajkot	1. Bamanbore-Rajkot-Porbandar Road. 2. Rajkot-Jamnagar Road. 3. Rajkot-Bhavnagar Road. 4. Rajkot-Chhapra Road.	N. H. 8-B S. H. S. H. M. D. R.
Mitana	1. Paddhari-Neknam-Wankaner Road.	O. D. R.
Tankara	1. Tankara-Neknam-Savdi Road.	V. R.
Lajai	1. Bamanbore-Morvi.	N. H. 8-B

This road is a fair-weather road.

Rajkot-Wankaner

Rajkot-Wankaner Road (M. D. R.).—This road starts from Kuvadva and runs in northern direction upto Kankot covering about 19-2 miles in Rajkot and Wankaner talukas. It touches following places in its stretch Kuvadva (at mile 0), Kankot (at mile 10-0), Wankaner (at mile 19-2). The following roads either take off from or are crossed by it :—

Place or point of junction	Name of the road	Class
Kuvadva mile 3-0	Bamanbore Rajkot-Porbandar Road.	N. H. 8-B
Mile 8-0	Siana Road.	V. R.
Wankaner	Bamanbore-Morvi Road.	N. H. 8-A
,,	Wankaner-Paddhari Road.	O. D. R.

This is a motorable road in all types of weather.

CHAPTER 9

Transport and Communications

MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS

MAJOR DISTRICT

Morvi-Navlakhi Road (M.D.R.).—This road runs through Morvi taluka taking north-west direction upto Pipalia and westerly direction onwards upto Navlakhi. It covers 27 miles in the district and passes thruogh Morvi taluka and Malia Peta. The road crosses two major bridges on river Dhutari and touches following places in its stretch at mile numbers as shown in brackets : Morvi (0), Vavdi (4-0), Khakharala (7-0), Pipalia (14-0), Mota Dashinsara (17-4), Khirasara (19-0), Lavanpur (21-0), Navlakhi (27-0). The following roads either take off from or are crossed by it :—

Place or point of junction	Name of the road	Class
Morvi ..	1. Bamanbore-Morvi Road.	N. H. 8-A.
	2. Morvi-Bagthala-Modpar.	O. D. R.
	3. Morvi-Jetpur-Aniali Road.	O. D. R.
	4. Morvi-Rangpur-Khorda.	O. D. R.
	5. Morvi-Panchasar	V. R.
Pipalia ..	Malia-Pipalia Road.	O. D. R.
Dahinsara. .	Dahinsara-Vavania Road.	V. R.

Gondal-Kunkavav

Gondal-Kunkavav Road-Sections I and II.—This Major District Road runs from Gondal to Kunkavav *via* Moviya-Sultanpur for a length of 32 miles out of which first 16 miles are in section I and next 16 miles in section II. The initial length of 6 miles from Gondal is maintained by Public Works Department and the remaining 10 miles are under District Local Board. It starts from Gondal and takes the following course : —south-east direction upto Moviya, a southern direction upto Shivrajgadh, south-east direction upto Sultanpur and eastern direction upto Derdi. From here onwards it enters Kunkavav taluka (near village Vavdi at mile No. 27-4) which was transferred to Amreli district consequent upon the reorganisation of Saurashtra in July, 1959. It touches following places in its stretch at mile numbers as shown in brackets : Moviya (4-3), Shivrajgadh (10-0), Sultanpur (16-0), Ransiki (22-0), Derdi (24-0). In its course it

MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS

crosses river Rupavati at mile 3-0 and river Bhadar at mile 12-4 at a bridge point. The following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it :

Place or point of junction	Name of the road	Class
Moviya (m. 4-3)	Moviya-Kantolia Road.	O. D. R.
M. 4-6	Moviya-Rozadi Road.	M. D. R
Shivrajgadh	Shivrajgadh-Mandal-Kundla-Rozadi Rd.	M. D. R.
Sultanpur (m. 16-0)	Sultanpur-Devla Road.	M. D. R
Derdi (m. 24-0)	Derdi-Ravaria-Vasvad Road.	O. D. R.
Derdi (m. 24-6)	Derdi-Motikhilori-Khambhalia Road.	V. R.

Gondal-Aakot

Gondal-Ghoghavadar-Ramod-Dadva-Atkot Road.—This road runs form Gondal to Atkot and passes through Gondal taluka, Kotda Sangani mahal and Jasdan taluka, for a length of 23 miles. It takes north-east direction upto Pipalia and south-east direction until it reaches Atkot and touches following places in its stretch : Ghogavadar (m. 4-6), Ramod (m. 8-0), Mandva (m. 11-0), Dadva (m. 16-0), Kharachia (m. 19-0), Atkot (m. 23-0). It crosses the following rivers : Mandva at m. 11-0, Karmari near Dadva village at a bridge point and Budhanpari at m. 20-4. The following roads either take off from or are crossed by it :—

Place or point of junction	Name of the road	Class
Ghoghavadar (m. 4-6)	Ghoghavadar Bandhia Road.	M. D. R
Atkot (m. 23-0)	Rajkot Bhavnagar Road.	S. H.

Morviya-Shivrajgadh

Moviya-Rozadi-Mandal-Kundla-Shivrajgadh Road.—This road runs from Moviya to Shivrajgadh in Gondal taluka covering 11½ miles. Upto Rozadi it runs south-east and then takes south-west direction till it reaches Shivrajgadh. It touches following places in its stretch :— Rozadi(m. 6-0), Mandal Kundla (m. 8-0), Shivrajgadh (m. 11-4). The following roads either take off from or are crossed by it :—

Place or point of junction	Name of the road	Class
Rozadi (m. 6-0)	Rozadi-Vasavad-Babra Road.	M. D. R.
Shivrajgadh (m. 11-4)	Gondal Sultanpur Road *via* Shivrajgadh	M. D. R.

CHAPTER 9 — Transport and Communications

MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS

Gondal-Sultanpur Road.—This road runs from Gondal to Sultanpur *via* Kantolia and passess through Gondal taluka covering 17½ miles. It runs in southern direction upto Bandra and then takes south-east direction until it reaches Sultanpur. It touches following places in its stretch : Kantolia (m. 3-0), Bandra (m. 6-6), Devchadi (m 8-1), Shivrajgadh (m. 10-3), Devla (m. 13-0), Sultanpur (m. 17-4). It crosses Rupavati river at m. 2-6.

Atkot-Jasdan

Atkot-Jasdan Road.—This road bifurcates from Rajkot-Bhavnagar Road at mile 31/4 and runs four miles up to Jasdan town. The following roads take off from this road :—

Place or point of junction	Name of the road	Class
Jasdan	Jasdan Vinchhia Road.	M. D. R.
,,	Jasdan Bhadli Road.	O. D. R.
,,	Jasdan Kamalpur Bhupgadh-Sardargadh Road.	O. D. R.

Jasdan-Vinchhia

Jasdan-Vinchhia Road.—This section of the road connects Ahmedabad with Porbandar while passing through Jasdan town area in the north-east direction. The length of the road is 16 miles. The road terminates at Vinchhia. Its murum surface has made it unfit for fast moving traffic. The road to Alansagar tank and to Kamlapur bifurcates near Jasdan town at mile 36/2. It touches following places in its stretch : Jasdan Railway station at mile 37/1, Lilapur village at mile 42/2, Lalavadar village at mile 44/4, Hingolgadh village at mile 47/4, Amarpur village at mile 49/0. Vinchhia Station at mile 52/3. The following roads take off from it :—

Place or point of junction	Name of the road	Class
Mile 39/5	Ghela Somnath Road.	V. R.
,, 47/4	Bileshwar Mahadev Road.	V. R.
,, 50/1	Panelia Tank Road.	V. R.
,, 50/6	Vinchhia Bhadli Road.	O. D. R.

The road from Vinchhia leads to Paliyad and Botad. The initial four miles stretch passes through Jasdan taluka and is under the charge of P. W. D. Bhavnagar division. It crosses river Bhader in Jasdan taluka at mile 35/7 and Goma at Vinchhia at mile 52/3.

MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS

Dhoraji-Patanvav

Dhoraji-Patanvav Road.—The road runs from Dhoraji in south-west direction and crosses Osman Hill situated near Patanvav. Its total length is 14 miles in this district. Following places are touched by this road : Jamnavad (m. 2), Pipalia (m. 4), Moti Marad (m. 6), Bhada Jalia (m. 9), Nani Marad (m. 10), Patanvav (m. 14). The following roads either take off from this road or are crossed by it :—

Place or point of junction	Name of the road	Class
Moti Marad (m. 6)	Moti Marad Vadodar Bhader Road.	O. D. R.
Nani Marad (m. 10).	Nani Marad Kalana Road.	M. D. R.
Patanvav (m. 14).	Patanvav Upleta Road.	M. D. R.
Do.	Patanvav Sardargadh Road.	M. D. R

Upleta-Patanvav

Upleta-Patanvav Road.—The road starts from Upleta town and runs in southern direction in Dhoraji taluka covering in all a distance of nine miles in this district. In its course it touches the following places at mile numbers as shown in brackets : Hadfodi (2), Samadhiala (3-0), Kathrota (7), Patanvav (9). The road passes over " Sangam " bridge at mile No. 3. The following roads take off from it :—

Place or point of junction	Name of the road	Class
Patanvav (9)	Dhoraji Patanvav Road.	M. D. R.
,,	Patanvav Sardargadh Road.	M. D. R.

Upleta-Paneli

Upleta-Kolki-Paneli Road.—This road starts from Upleta and runs in north-west direction upto Kharachia and then proceeds in northern direction. It covers 15 miles in this district. In its course it passes through following places : Kolki (mile No. 6), Rabrika (mile No. 9), Kharachia (mile No. 12), Paneli (mile No. 15). The following roads either take off from this road or are crossed by it :—

Place or point of junction	Name of the road	Class
Kolki Mile No. 6.	Kolki Khakhijalia Road.	O. D. R.
Kharachia (Mile 12)	Kharachia Dhank Meravadar Road.	O. D. R.
,, ,,	Kharachia Bhayavadar Road	O. D. R.

Dhoraji-Vegadi

Dhoraji-Vegadi Road.—This road starts from Dhoraji and terminates near village Vegadi, covering nn all a distance of six miles in this district. In its course to east, it crosses a bridge on river Safra.

CHAPTER 9

Transport and Communications

MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS

Dhoraji-Junagadh Road.—It starts from Dhoraji and runs in southern direction for a length of 4 miles in Dhoraji taluka of Rajkot district, then it enters Junagadh district at mile No. 4. The Parabdi-Torania road takes off from it at mile No. 3.

Patanvav-Sardargadh Road.—The road starts from Patanvav and runs a length of 2 miles in Dhoraji taluka in south-west direction. It is an earthern road.

Jetpur-Bagasra

Jetpur-Bagasra Road.--This road starts from Jetpur Station in Jetpur taluka, runs in south east direction and passes through Samadhiala (2), Kharachia (6) whence it crosses and runs into Junagadh district for a length of two and a half miles and again enters Rajkot district. The road touches village Devaki Galol at mile No. 9 and then enters Junagadh district again running a distance of about 15 miles and passes through Dharigundali. It then enters Kunkavav taluka at mile No. 26, where it passes through Munjisar. The total length of the road is 30 miles. The road is being rubble soled and metalled. In its course it touches following places at mile numbers as shown in brackets : Champrajpur (2), Samadhiala (2), Kharachia (6), Devki Galol (9), Dharigundali (19). The following roads either take off from or are crossed by it :—

	Place or point of junction	Name of the road	Class
1	Mile No. 11)	Hadmatia Bhesan Road.	O. D. R
2	Manekwada m. 24.	Manekwada Vishavadar Road.	O. D. R.
3	Mile No. 26	Jetpur Bhidbhanjan Road.	O. D. R.
4	Bagasra (m. 30).	Bagasra-Dhasa Road.	M. D. R.
5	,,	Bagasra-Jethiavadar Road.	M. D. R.
6	,,	Bagasra Kunkavav Road.	M. D. R.

OTHER DISTRICT ROADS

Devla-Vadia

Devla-Amarnagar-Vadia Road.—This O. D. R. runs from Devla to Vadia-Amarnagar for a length of 8 miles and passes through Kandorna mahal and Jetpur taluka. It touches the following places in its stretch : Amarnagar (m. 4-0) and Vadia (m. 8-0). It crosses a bridge near village Amarnagar (at m. 4-0). The following roads either take off from or are crossed by it :—

Place or point of junction	Name of the road	Class
M. 5-0	Bantva Devli *Fanto*	V. R.
Vadia (m. 8-0)	Vadia-Charnia Road.	O. D. R.
M. 8-0	Vadia-Khakharia Todi Hadala Road.	O. D. R.

OTHER DISTRICT ROADS

Gondal-Kolithad-Patialia via *Anida Road.*—This road runs from Gondal to Kolithad in Gondal taluka covering about 14 miles in westerly direction upto Gundala and then in north-west direction till Kolithad. The initial length of 5 miles upto Anida is maintained by P.W.D. and the remaining portion by District Local Board. It touches the following places in its stretch : Gundala (m. 3-0), Anida (m. 5-0). The following roads either take off from or are crossed by it :—

Gondal-Patialia

Place or point of junction	Name of the road	Class
Gundala (m. 3-6)	Patidad-Chara-khadi to N. H. Road.	O. D. R.
Anida (m. 5-0)	Anida Daiya-Trakuda.	V. R.

Vegadi-Kandorna-Kalawad Road.—This road which starts from Vegadi runs in Dhoraji taluka in northern direction covering 20 miles in this district whence it enters Jamnagar district. It passes through the following places : Kandorna (mile No. 7), Bhandhia (mile No. 9), Pipali (mile No. 11), Satodar Vavdi (mile No. 15), Kanavadla (mile No. 20). The following roads either take off from or are crossed by it :—

Vegadi-Kalawad

Place or point of junction	Name of the road	Class
Kandorna (mile-7)	Charakhadi Kandorna Road.	M. D. R.

CHAPTER 9

Transport and Communications

OTHER DISTRICT ROADS

TABLE No. 1

Statement showing 'Talukawise' distribution of 'Other District Roads and 'Village Roads' under the jurisdiction of District Local Board, Rajkot (as on 31st March 1961)

Sr. No.	Name of the road	Starting point	Ending point	Classification	Metalled length	Unmetalled length	Total length	Important roads which it meets or crosses
					M F.	M. F.	M. F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Lodhika Mahal							
1	Ribda Lodhika Road ..	Ribda	Lodhika	O.D.R.	10-0	..	10 0	Approaches National Highway at Ribda.
	Total (for the Mahal) .				10 0		10-0	
	Rajkot Taluka							
2	Kuvadva Wankaner Road ..	Kuvadva	Wankaner	O.D.R.	6-0	..	6-0	Approaches National Highway at Kuvadva and Major District Road.
3	Kuvadva Sardhar Road ..	Kuvadva	Sardhar	V. R.	..	17-4	17-4	Approaches National Highway at Kuvadva and M. D. R. at Sardhar.
4	Gadhaka Deroi Road ..	Gadhaka	Deroi	V. R.	..	2-0	2-0	Approaches M. D. R.
5	Kherdi Maliasan Road ..	Kherdi	Maliasan	V. R.	..	4-0	4-0	Approaches M. D. R. at Maliasan.
6	Madhapur Ishwaria Mahdev Road.	Madhapur	Ishwaria	V. R.	1-4	..	1-4	Approaches M. D. R.
	Total (for the Taluka)..		Mahadev	..	7-4	23-4	31-0	

* M = Mile ; F = Furlong.

	Paddhari Taluka							
7	Paddhari Neknam Road ..	Paddhari	Neknam	O. D. R.	..	5–0	5–0	Approaches State Highway Rajkot-Jamnagar Road at Paddhari.
8	Paddhari Latipur Ukarda Road	Paddhari	Ukarda	O. D. R.	..	11–0	11–0	Do.
9	Paddhari Sarapdad Road ..	Paddhari	Sarapdad	V. R.	..	6–0	6–0	Approaches M. D. R. at Paddhari.
10	Khodapipar Ottala Road ..	Khodapipar	Ottala	V. R.	..	4–0	4–0	
11	Latipur Bhagwadi Road ..	Latipur	Bhagawadi	V. R.	..	2–0	2–0	
			Total (for the Taluka)			28–0	28–0	
	Morvi Taluka							
12	Morvi Ghunada Khareda Rangpar Road.	Morvi	Rangpar	O. D. R.	..	20–4	20–4	
13	Morvi Jetpur Road ..	Morvi	Jetpur	O. D. R.	..	16–0	16–0	
14	Morvi Bagathala Road ..	Morvi	Bagathala	O. D. R.	..	15–0	15–0	
15	Tankara Savadi Neknam Road	Tankara	Neknam	O. D. R.	5–0	9–0	14–0	Crosses at Tankara Rajkot Morvi Navlakhi Road.
16	Mitana Neknam Dahinsara Road	Mitana	Dahinsara	O. D. R.	..	10–0	10–0	Crosses at Mitana Rajkot Morvi Road
17	Sanala Rajpar Khanpur Road	Sanala	Khanpur	O. D. R.	15–4	..	15–4	Crosses Rajkot Morvi Navlakhi Road at Sanala.

CHAPTER 9

Transport and Communications

OTHER DISTRICT ROADS

TABLE No. 1—*Contd*

Sr. No.	Name of the road	Starting point	Ending point	Classification	Metalled length M. F.	Unmetalled length M. F.	Total length M. F.	Important roads which it meets or crosses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Morvi Taluka—concld							
18	Morvi Rafaleshwar Road ..	Morvi	Rafaleshwar	V. R	4-0	..	4-0	
19	Morvi Jodhpur Road ..	Morvi	Jodhpur	V. R.	..	3-0	3-0	
20	Dahinsara Vavania Road ..	Dahinsara	Vavania	V. R.	..	4-0	4-0	
21	Sapar-Gala Road	Sapar	Gala	V. R.	..	3-4	3-4	
22	Jetpur Devalia Road ..	Jetpur	Devalia	V. R.	..	6-0	6-0	
23	Vajalpur Ghantila Road ..	Vajalpur	Ghantila	V. R.	..	6-0	6-0	
24	Morvi Panchashar Road ..	Morvi	Panchashar	V. R.	..	6-0	6-0	Approaches National High-way at Amarsar.
25	Neknam Anandpur Road ..	Neknam	Anandpur	V. R.	..	8-0	8-0	
26	Morvi Ghunada Road ..	Morvi	Ghunada	V. R.		9-0	9-0	
		Total (for the Taluka)		—	24-4	116-0	140-4	

	Maliya Peta							
27	Pipalia Maliya Road ..	Pipalia	Malia	O. D. R.	..	16–0	16–0	Crosses at Pipalia Morvi Navlakhi Road.
	Total (for the Peta) ..					16–0	16–0	
	Wankaner Taluka							
28	Wankaner Paddhari Lunsar Rd.	Wankaner	Lunsar	O. D. R.	8–0	6–0	14–00	
29	Wankaner Amarsar Road ..	Wankaner	Amarsar	V. R.	..	3–4	3–4	
30	Wankaner Panchasia Road ..	Wankaner	Panchasia	V. R.	0–4	..	0–4	
31	Wankaner Private Road ..			V. R.	..	9–0	9–0	
	Total (for the Taluka) ..				8–4	18–4	27–0	
	Gondal Taluka							
32	Moviya Sultanpur Road ..	Moviya	Sultanpur	O. D. R.	10–0	..	10–0	
33	Shivrajgadh Nilakha Gomta Road.	Shivrajgadh	Gomta	O. D. R.	10–0	..	10–0	Approaches National High-way at Gomta.
34	Derdi Vasavad Ravana Road	Derdi	Ravana	O. D. R.	6–2	..	6–2	Approaches M. D. R. at Vasavad.
35	Anida Kolithad Patiyari Road.	Anida	Patiyari	O. D. R.	10–0	..	10–0	
36	Kolithad Valadhari Ribda Road	Kolithad	Ribda	O. D. R.	11–4	..	11–4	Approaches National High-way at Ribda.
37	Moviya Kantoliya Road ..	Moviya	Kantolia	O. D. R.	3–0	..	3–0	

TABLE No. 1—*Contd.*

Sr. No.	Name of the road	Starting point	Ending point	Classification	Metalled length M. F.	Unmetalled length M. F.	Total length M. F.	Important roads which it meets or crosses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Gondal Taluka—concld.							
38	Gondal Charakhadi Gundala Road.	Gondal	Gundala	O. D. R.	14–0	..	14–0	Crosses National Highway at Gondal and Gomta.
39	Ravana Vasavad Road ..	Ravana	Vasavad	O. D. R.	2–0	..	2–0	
40	Virpur Station Road ..	Virpur	Station	O. D. R.	1–0	..	1–0	
41	Ribda Gundasara Rajpara Road	Ribda	Rajpara	V. R.	..	8–0	8–0	
42	Sureshwar Dhareshwar Road ..	Sureshwar	Dhareshwar	V. R.	4–4	..	4–4	Crosses M. D. R. at Dhareshwar.
43	Vachhara Khandadhar Road ..	Vanchhara	Khandadhar	V. R.	7–4	..	7–4	
44	Ghoghavadar Bandhia Road ..	Ghoghavadar	Bandhia	V. R.	4–0	..	4–0	Approaches M. D. R. at Ghoghavadar.
45	Derdi Motikhilori Khambhalia Road.	Derdi	Khambhablia	V. R.	6–2	..	6–2	
46	Anida Daiya Trakuda Road ..	Anida	Trakuda	V. R.	6–6	..	6–6	
47	Dhudasia Road ..	..	..	V. R.	1–0	..	1–0	
48	Gondal Rupavati Road ..	Gondal	Rupavati	V. R.	1–0	..	1-0	Approaches M. D. R. at Gondal.

49	Gondal Vorakotda Road ..	Gondal	Vorakotda	V. R.	5-0	..	5-0	
50	Gondal Mota Umavada Nana Mahika Road.	Gondal	Nana Mahika.	V. R.	3-0	..	3-0	
51	Mota Mahika Road ..	..	..	V. R.	4-0	..	4-0	
52	Biliala Bhojapura Pipalia Road.	Biliala	Pipalia	V. R.	1-0	..	1-0	Approaches National Highway at Biliala.
53	Bharudi *Fanto*	..	..	V. R.	1-0	..	1-0	Approaches National Highway at Bhanwad.
54	Mota Mahika Valadhari Road	Mota Mahika.	Valadhari	V. R.	..	3-2	3-2	
55	Valadhari Mengani Road ..	Valadhari	Mengani	V. R.	..	3-0	3-0	
56	Vasavad Santhali Road ..	Vasavad	Santhali	V. R.	..	5-0	5-0	
		Total (for the Taluka)		..	112-6	19-2	132-0	
	Kotda-Sangani Mahal							
57	Gondal Kotada Sangani Road	Gondal	Kotda-Sangani.	O. D. R.	7-4	..	7-4	
58	Kotda-Sangani Ribda Station Road.	Kotda-Sangani	Ribda Station.	O. D. R.	..	7-0	7-0	Crosses Rajkot-Porbandar National Highway at Ribda.
59	Kotda-Sangani Rajgadh Road	Kotda-Sangani.	Rajgadh	V. R.	..	1-0	1-0	
60	Kotda-Sangani Rajpara Road.	Kotda-Sangani.	Rajapara	V. R.	..	1-0	1-0	
		Total (for the Mahal)		..	7-4	9-0	16-4	

TABLE No. 1—*Contd.*

Sr. No.	Name of the road	Starting point	Ending point	Classification	Metalled length M. F.	Unmetalled length M. F.	Total length M. F.	Important roads which it meets or crosses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Jetpur Taluka							
61	Charakhadi Kandorana Road	Charakhadi	Kandorana	O. D. R.	4–0	8–0	21–0	
62	Jetalsar Junction Road ..	Jetalsar	Junction	O. D. R.	3–0	..	3–0	
63	Mandlikpur Jetalsar Road ..	Mandelikpur	Jetalsar	O. D. R.	3–0	..	3–0	Approaches at Mandalikpur National Highway and approaches M. D. R. at Jetalsar.
64	Supedi Matravad Road ..	Supedi	Matravad	O. D. R.	..	24–0	24–0	Approaches National Highway at Supedi.
65	Khijadia Station Road ..	Khijadia	Station	O. D. R.	..	1–4	1–4	
66	Bhutwad Crossing Road ..	..	..	V. R.	1–7	..	1–7	Approaches National High way at Bhutvad.
		Total (for the Taluka)		..	11–7	33–4	45–3	
	Upleta Mahal							
67	Upleta Bhayavadar Road ..	Upleta	Bhayavadar	O. D. R.	9–0	..	9–0	Crosses National Highway, Rajkot-Gondal Porbandar Road at Upleta.

68	Bhayavadar Vadali Road ..	Bhayavadar	Vadali	O. D. R.	10–0	..	10–0	
69	Supedi Nanivavdi Bhayavadar Road.	Supedi	Bhayavadar	O. D. R.	12–0	..	12–0	Approaches National Highway at Supedi crosses National High-way Rajkot-Gondal-Porbandar Road at Supedi.
70	Bhayavadar Kharachia Road	Bhayavadar	Kharachia	O. D. R.	7–0	..	7–0	Approaches M. D. R. at Kharachia.
71	Charelia Dhank Merawadar Tansva Road.	Chaurelia	Tanasva	O. D. R.	4–0	8–0	12–0	
72	Kolki Khakhijalia Bhayavadar Road.	Kolki	Bhayavadar	O. D. R.	5–0	1–0	6–0	
73	Bhola Chhandva Vadali Road	Bhola	Vadali	O. D. R.	4 0	..	4–0	Approaches National High-way.
74	Jetpur Bhidbhanjan Road ..	Jetpur	Bhidbhanjan	O. D. R.	4–0	..	4–0	Crosses M. D. R. Jetpur Station.
75	Jetpur Navagadh Road ..	Jetpur	Navagadh	O. D. R.	3–0	..	3–0	Approaches National High-way at Pedhla.
76	Upleta Gadha Isara Road ..	Upleta	Isara	O. D. R.	4–0	..	4–0	
77	Paneli Valasan Road ..	Paneli	Valasan	O. D. R.	1–4	..	1–4	
78	Paneli Tank Road ..	Paneli	Tank	O. D. R.	1–0	..	1–0	
79	Upleta Vadala Road ..	Upleta	Vadala	V. R.	1-0	1-0	1–0	
		Total (for the Mahal)		..	64–4	10–0	74–4	

TABLE No. 1—*Concld.*

Sr. No.	Name of the road	Starting point	Ending point	Classification	Metalled length M. F.	Unmetalled length M. F.	Total length M. F.	Important roads which it meets or crosses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Dhoraji Taluka							
80	Motimarad Vadodar Bhader Road.	Motimarad	Bhadar	O. D. R.	12–0	..	12–0	Crosses at Dhoraji Dhoraji–Jamnagar Road.
81	Kalana Chatrasa Road ..	Kalana	Chatrasa	O. D. R.	6–0	..	6–0	
82	Moti Parabdi Terania Road ..	Moti-Parabdi.	Torania	O. D. R.	6–0	..	6–0	
83	Nani-Parabdi Farani Dhoraji Road.	Nani-Parabdi.	Dhoraji	O. D. R.	4–0	..	4–0	
84	Dhoraji Bhukhi Road ..	Dhoraji	Bhukhi	O. D. R.	4–0	..	4–0	
85	Sidsar Valasan Road ..	Sidsar	Valasan Road	O. D. R.	1–4	..	1–4	
86	Bhukhi Kandorna Road ..	Bhukhi	Kandorna	V. R.	..	4–0	4–0	
		Total (for	Taluka)	..	33–4	4–0	37–0	
	Jasdan Taluka							
87	Jasdan Kamlapur Road ..	Jasdan	Kamlapur	V. R.	6–0	3–0	9–0	
88	Navagadh Somnath Link ..	Navagadh	Somnath	V. R.	..	10–0	10–0	
89	Jasdan Bhadali Road ..	Jasdan	Bhadali	V. R.	10–0	6–0	16–0	

CHAPTER 9

Transport and Communications

OTHER DISTRICT ROADS

90	Kamlapur Vadali Road ..	Kamlapur	Vadali	V. R.	–	1-0	1-0	
91	Kamlapur Bhupagadh Road	Kamlapur	Bhupagadh	V. R.	3-0	10-0	13-0	
92	Jasdan Bhadli Ghela Somanath Road.	Jasdan	Ghela-Somanath	V. R.	..	13-0	13-0	
93	Vinchhiya Bhadli Road ..	Vinchhiya	Bhadli	V. R.	..	13-0	13-0	
94	Jasdan Ghela Somnath Jasdan Vinchhiya Road.	Jasdan	Vinchhiya	V. R.	..	9-0	9-0	
95	Bileshwar Mahadev Linking Jasdan Vinchhiya Road.	Bileshwar	Vinchhiya	V. R.	.	3-0	3-0	
			Total for the taluka ..		19·0	68·0	87-00	
			Grand Total for the district ..		209-5	345-6	645-3	

TABLE No. 2

Table showing the Major and Minor Bridges in Rajkot District

Sr. No	Name of the Bridge	Road	Major or Minor	River	Name of Road	Mile	Catchment area (square miles)	Waterway (square feet)	Year of construction	Cost	Nearest Town
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Lalpari ..	N. H.	Major	Lalpari	Bamanbore Rajkot	1/7-8	Not available	Not available	During State regime.	Not available	Navagam
2	Hadaliya ..	,,	,,	Hadaliya	,,	2/4-5	,,	,,	Not available.	,,	Navagam
3	Betti ..	,,	,,	Betti	,,	14/2-4	,,	,,	,,	,,	Betti
4	Dondi ..	S. H.	,,	Dondi	Rajkot Jamnagar.	17/0-2	,,	,,	1952-53	Rs.4,97,260	Paddhari
5	Kaisar-e-Hind ..	,,	,,	Ajai	Rajkot Bhavnagar	0/2-3	,,	,,	During State regime.	Not available.	Rajkot
6	Lalpari ..	M. D. R.	,,	Lalpari	Rajkot Morvi	3/6-4	,,	,,	1955-56	Rs.1,92,000	Bedi
7	Savar ..	,,	,,	Savar	,,	9/10	,,	,,	During State regime	Not available.	Ratanpar
8	Demi ..	,,	,,	Demi	,,	9/10	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
9	Chatter ..	,,	,,	Chatter Vokla.	,,	24 and 25	,,	,,	..	..	Chatter

10	Bhader ..	N. H.	,,	Bhader	Dhoraji Porbander	2 and 3	,,	7,400	1879	Not available.	..
11	Moj	,,	,,	Moj	,,	10 and 11	,,	16,100	During State regime.	,,	Upleta
12	Moj	,,	Minor	Bhader Moj.	Upleta Patanvav	..	,,	33,500	During State regime.	,,	,,
13	Safra ..	,,	Major	Safra	Dhoraji Junagadh.	..	,,	2,092	1956-57	Rs.4,21,950	Dhoraji
14	Bhader ..	M. D. R.	,,	Bhader	Gondal Kunkavav.	12	,,	11,430	1910	Not available.	..
15	Gondli ..	,,	,,	Gondli	Gondal Nilakha Shivrajgadh.	..	,,	6,560	1935	,,	..
16	Karmari ..	,,	,,	Karmari	Gondal Ramod Dadva Atkot	13	,,	2,575	1955-56	Rs.1,41,775	..
17	Vasvadi ..	,,	,,	Vasvadi	Gondal Vasavad Babra.	15·6	,,	3,642	1955-56	Rs.1,66,211	..
18	Ghodi .	,,	,,	Vasvadi	Gondal Vasavad Babra.	16 and 17	,,	1,480	1955-56	Rs.75,752	..
19	Kalubha	,,	Minor	Kalubhar	Rajkot Bhavnagar.	47 and 48	,,	1,352	1954-55	Rs.1,20,302	
20	Untavad ..	S. H.	,,	Untavad	,,	..	,,	450	,,	Rs. 36,548	..

CHAPTER 9

Transport and Communications

BRIDGES

TABLE No. 2—*Concld.*

Sr. No.	Name of the Bridge	Road	Major or Minor	River	Name of Road	Mile	Catchment area (square miles)	Waterway square feet)	Year of construction	Cost	Nearest Town
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21	Bhader ..	M. D. R.	Minor	Bhader	Jasdan Vinchhia.	..	Not available	720	1921	34,900	..
22	Goma ..	,,	,,	Goma	,,	52 and 53	,,	462	Not available.	Not available.	Galana
23	Bhader ..	S. H.	,,	Bhadher	Rajkot Bhavnagar.	31 and 32	,,	Not available.	,,	,,	..
24	Budhanpari ..	,,	,,	Budanpari	,,	..	,,	,,	,,	,,	..
25	Simoi ..	,,	,,	Simoi	,,	44 and 45	,,	,,	,,	,,	..

MUNICIPAL ROADS

The table given below gives some idea of road mileage under the various municipalities in the district.

TABLE No. 3

Statistics of municipal roads in Rajkot district.

Name of the municipality	Metalled Roads		Unmetalled Roads		Total length	
	Miles	Furlongs	Miles	Furlongs	Miles	Furlongs
1. Maliya ..	..	..	2	..	2	0
2. Vinchhiya ..	..	..	1	..	1	0
3. Upleta ..	11	..	..	..	11	0
4. Wankaner ..	6	5	11	2	17	7
5. Gondal ..	25	..	..	..	25	0
6. Rajkot (Borough)..	60	..	10	..	70	0
7. Jetpur ..	1	..	..	4	1	4
8. Bhayavadar ..	7	4	..	..	7	4
9. Morvi ..	17	1	18	6	35	7
10. Tankara ..	..	..	2	..	2	0
11. Jam-kandorna ..	..	..	2	..	2	0
12. Dhoraji ..	23	..	1	..	24	0
13. Jasdan ..	2	4	1	..	2	4
Total ..	152	14	48	12	202	2

1. Paddhari Municipality is a state-run municipality, hence no information is supplied.

2. Kotda-Sangani and Lodhika municipalities are now not municipalities but grampanchayats.

VEHICLES

TABLE No. 4

Statistics of vehicles operating in Municipal towns in the district.

Auto Rikshaws	28
Motor vehicles	956
Horse drawn vehicles	179
Bicycles	2284
Hand-drawn carts	507
Bullock carts	1011
Buses	70
Taxis	408
Lorries	152
Camel Carts	4
	5599

The Regional Transport office enumerates 758 public and 78 private carriers operating in Rajkot district.

CHAPTER 9

Transport and Communications

BULLOCK CARTS

TABLE No. 5

Below is given the number of bullock carts in the district according to cattle census of 1956 :—

Name of Taluka/Mahal	No. of Bullock carts	
	Urban Area	Rural Area
Dhoraji	507	2,676
Gondal	504	4,886
Jasdan	437	3,872
Jotpur	353	3,625
Kandorna	318	2,829
Kotda-Sangani .. .	136	1,653
Lodhika	105	1,301
Maliya	241	2,271
Morvi	139	6,592
Paddhari	68	2,116
Rajkot	512	4,615
Upleta	370	3,570
Wankaner	37	3,150

REST HOUSES

Following is an extract from the Old Kathiawar Gazetteer describing rest houses in Saurashtra, " As native villages and towns have little accommodation suited for European travellers, rest houses are necessary along the lines of public roads. Provision for these buildings has been made by the Agency out of funds supplied by the chiefs, and the province of Kathiawar is now fairly supplied with them. When Gogha was the chief port of Kathiawar, eight rest-houses were built on Gogha-Rajkot road, at Gogha, Vartej, Dharuka, Dhasa, Babra, Atkot, Sardhar, and Rajkot. Since 1865, twenty four others have been added making thirty two in all. These rest-houses are ten to fifteen miles apart, near some town or village where ordinary necessaries can be had. Most rest-houses have two to six living rooms with pantries, godowns and bath-rooms and a stable and range of servants offices. For native rest-houses or *dharmashalas*, Kathiawar was badly off at the beginning of the century. Caravansarais date back to Muhammedan times, but as Kathiawar lay off the main trade routes, it has no old Mussalman sarais. Now a native traveller can find rest-house of some sort in every village or town ".

At Present the State Government maintains ' Travellers Bungalows ', ' Inspection Bungalows ', ' District Bungalows ' etc. mainly for the convenience of touring officers though some of them provide accommodation to public. These bungalows are equipped with cots, fans, crockery, mattresses, tables, chairs and other articles. A nominal rental is recovered from the lodgers.

REST HOUSES

A list of various Bungalows in the district is given below :—

Travellers Bunga!ows :—Jasdan, Gondal, Kotda-Sangani, Jetpur, Dhoraji, Paddhari, Upleta, Jam-Kandorna, Lodhika, Morvi, Malia, Wankaner.

District Bungalows :—Rajkot, Morvi.

Inspection Bungalows :—Jetpur, Upleta.

TABLE No. 6

DHARMASHALAS

Taluka-wise list of *Dharmashalas* is given below :—

Taluka/Mahal	No. of *Dharmashalas*
Kotda-Sangani	3
Wankaner	8
Paddhari	9
Jasdan	11
Dhoraji	10
Upleta	14
Jetpur	9
Morvi	18
Maliya	8
Jam-Kandorna	4
Gondal	10
Rajkot	13

HISTORY OF ROAD TRANSPORT

Till the formation of Saurashtra State in 1948, in most of the former States, road transport was managed by the State itse!f or by a private body on either contract or auction basis. The monopoly element in the system made for huge profits to the operations hindering the development of the transport system in respect of construction of new roads and maintenance of old ones, introduction of a new fleet of buses or amenities to passengers, which was taking place in other parts of the country. Licences were not taken for plying of the buses and no uniform rules were enacted for the passing of public vehicles.

To free the transport system from its evils and mismanagement and to bring it in line with the one existing in Bombay State, an Act similar to the Motor Vehic'es Act and Rules similar to the Bombay Motors Rules were passed by Saurashtra Government

CHAPTER 9 — Transport and Communications

leading to creation of a Regional Office with headquarters at Rajkot and sub-Regional Offices at other district places from 1st April, 1949.

HISTORY OF ROAD TRANSPORT

A Road Transport Department was created on May 15, 1948 when the roads and tramways in Rajkot State were taken over by the Saurashtra Government. To begin with, the department had an operational fleet of 6 buses, 1 truck and 1 motor car which was increased to 24 buses, 4 trucks and 2 motor cars when the department took over Mangrol Transport Services. Prior to integration of Saurashtra with the bilingual Bombay State in 1956, the operational fleet was composed of 251 passenger buses, 792 goods trucks and 400 taxis. In 1949 Saurashtra Government decided to nationalalise road transport system and decided that the programme be implemented by stages, and at other places the operators of old routes were asked to form district-wise transport corporations. The proposal received opposition from private management but eventually the Government worked out a compromise scheme, under which private companies were permitted to operate bus services on other routes by forming themselves into limited companies. By 1951 this latter system covered 1,605 miles, and assets worth Rs. 13 lakhs and had 64 private transport companies operating under it. It was possible for Saurashtra Government to nationalise the entire transport system in 1952 as the licences of the existing private operators were to expire in that year. However, they decided to follow a go slow-policy with regard to the problem of nationalisation. In conformity with this attitude, in 1956 a statutory autonomous body, with headquarters at Rajkot and known as the Saurashtra State Road Transport Corporation, was put in charge of the transport system of the whole region of Saurashtra.

The corporation has created two divisions in Saurashtra one at Rajkot with headquarters at Rajkot and the other at Junagadh with headquarters at Junagadh, the former administering a major portion of Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Surendranagar districts and the latter covering a major portion of Junagadh and Jamnagar districts and parts of Amreli and Bhavnagar districts. Consequent upon the bifurcation of the bigger bilingual Bombay State and with formation of the State of Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation was set up in May 1960 and and a Corporation for the whole state of Gujarat known as the Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation was set up in May 1960 and the State transport system of the entire State had been placed under its control.

Table given below indicates the various routes in operation, route mileage, the frequency of up and down trips and average passenger traffic on each route (as on 31st March 1962).

TABLE No. 7

Sr. No.	Name of Routes	Route mileage	No. of trips Up	No. of trips Down	Average No. of passengers travelled per day per trip
1	Rajkot—Bhavnagar	110	4	4	192
2	,, Jamnagar	55	7	7	79
3	,, Junagadh	68	1	1	139
4	,, Amreli	69	2	2	124
5	,, Ahmedabad	147	3	3	88
6	,, Limbdi	87	1	1	82
7	,, Limbdi . ..	82	1	1	125
8	,, Botad . ..	77	4	3	160
9	,, Dhrol	32	1	1	56
10	,, Kalavad	34	1	1	81
11	,, Kalavad Via Vadal ..	37	2	2	39
12	,, Bagasra	65	1	1	118
13	,, Vasavad . ..	47	1	1	109
14	,, Vasavad	59	1	1	77
15	,, Veraval	118	1	1	176
16	,, Gadhada	74	1	1	124
17	,, Dhrangadhra	91	1	1	168
18	,, Porbandar	120	1	1	163
19	,, Porbandar	116	1	1	144
20	,, Navlakhi . ..	69	2	2	99
21	,, Dhoraji	60	1	1	155
22	,, Lodhika	19	1	1	50
23	,, Anandpur	46	1	1	78
24	,, Salpiparia	28	1	1	55
25	,, Mengani	25	1	1	53
26	,, Kharedi	40	1	1	65
27	,, Kamalpur Via Sarapdad ..	35	1	1	60
28	,, Paddhari ,, ..	21	1	1	42

CHAPTER 9

Transport and Communications
STATE TRANSPORT

TABLE No. 7—*Contd.*

Sr. No.	Name of Routes	Route mileage	No. of trips Up	No. of trips Down	Average No. of passengers travelled per day per trip
29	Rajkot Paddhari	16	1	1	41
30	" Dhoraji	64	1	1	120
31	" Bhadla	27	1	1	94
32	" Wankaner Via Holmad ..	38	1	1	75
33	" Wankaner	28	8	8	58
34	" Jasdan	36	1	1	103
35	" Virpur	36	1	1	64
36	Gondal Chotila	60	1	1	139
37	" "	64	1	1	168
38	" Amreli	52	2	2	125
39	" Amreli Via Chital ..	51	1	1	139
40	" Rajkot	24	1	1	35
41	" Kandorna	24	1	1	98
42	" Chitravad	37	1	1	134
43	" Kotda	8	4	4	34
44	" Dadvi	25	1	1	58
45	" Jasdan	28	2	2	99
46	" Vadia .. .	20	2	2	92
47	" Anandpur	45	1	1	125
48	" Kalavad .. .	41	1	1	106
49	" Devaliya	24	1	1	81
50	" Nikava	29	1	1	109
51	" Hadmatala	13	1	1	48
52	" Mespar	25	1	1	88
53	" Mewasa	17	1	1	51
54	Morvi—Rajkot	40	7	7	66
55	" Dhrangadhra .. .	57	1	1	99
56	" Halvad	37	1	1	83

TABLE No. 7—*Contd.*

Sr. No.	Name of Routes	Route mileage	No. of trips Up	No. of trips Down	Average No. of passengers travelled per day per trip
57	Morvi Halvad via Susavav ..	43	1	1	77
58	,, Jetpur	68	1	1	140
59	,, Malia via Vidaraka ..	28	1	1	44
60	,, Amran via Kerali ..	24	1	1	42
61	,, ,, via Kharachia ..	24	1	1	45
62	,, Wankaner	22	1	1	58
63	Wankaner—Chotila	25	1	1	52
64	,, Lunsar	14	1	1	48
65	,, Mesaria	18	1	1	41
66	,, Station	2	9	7	17
67	,, Jodhpur	30	1	1	79
68	,, Panchasiya	10	1	1	33
69	,, Sayala	45	1	1	113
70	,, Kotda	21	1	1	31
71	,, Chital	44	1	1	38
72	,, Jasika	13	1	1	46
73	Paddhari-Kalawad	32	1	1	63
74	,, Tankara	22	1	1	69
75	,, ,, Via Rohisala ..	24	1	1	55
76	Jasdan-Gadhada	31	1	1	167
77	,, Botad	47	1	1	114
78	,, Amreli	41	1	1	68
79	,, Bhadla	17	1	1	39
80	Vinchhia-Rajkot	54	1	..	113
81	Atkot-Chital	21	1	1	64
82	Kotda-Ribda	8	2	2	38
83	Jetpur-Bhesan	21	1	1	64
84	Dhoraji-Chhatrasa	23	2	2	113

CHAPTER 9

Transport and Communications

STATE TRANSPORT

TABLE No. 7—*Contd.*

Sr. No.	Name of Routes	Route mileage	No. of trips Up	No. of trips Down	Average No. of passengers travelled per day per trip
85	Dhoraji Kutiyana	54	1	1	100
86	„ Chor Wadi	35	1	1	168
87	„ Sardargadh	23	1	1	76
88	„ Patanvav	15	1	1	58
89	Kalana	19	1	1	85
90	„ Moti-Marad .. .	6	1	1	45
91	„ Chitravad	33	1	1	96
92	„ Dadar	39	1	1	99
93	„ Jetpur	12	2	2	74
94	„ Kharedi	42	1	1	74
95	„ Vekri	40	1	1	112
96	„ Kandorna	23	1	1	27
97	Upleta-Jetpur	24	2	2	77
98	„ Kandorna	34	1	1	85
99	„ Rajkot *via* Kandorna ..	76	1	1	147
100	„ Kutiyana ..	22	2	2	73
101	„ Dhraffa	22	2	2	74
102	„ Charakhadi	72	1	1	147
103	„ Ganod	12	2	2	50
104	„ Kalana	50	1	1	147
105	„ Bhindora	48	1	1	138
106	„ Kalavad	42	1	1	86
107	„ Bantva	36	1	1	94
108	„ Devada	36	1	1	79
109	„ Jam-Jodhpur	24	1	1	94
110	„ Vadali	20	1	1	75
111	„ Meravadar	19	1	1	44

TABLE No. 7—*contd.*

Sr. No.	Name of Routes	Rou mileage	No. of trips Up	No. of trips Down	Average No. of passengers travelled per day per trip
112	Upleta Dhank	14	1	1	81
113	„ Dhoraji-via-Bhola ..	14	1	1	57
114	„ Saperi	12	1	1	23
115	„ Bhayavadar	10	1	1	20
116	„ Patanvav	9	1	1	48
117	„ Kolki	6	1		31

Depots and Workshop

The State Transport maintains depots at various centres. There are temporary depots at Rajkot, Gondal, Upleta and Morvi. There is one major workshop at Rajkot where top-over hauling, body repairing, chassis repairing and manufacture of accessories such as bushing etc., on the workshop lathes is undertaken. Since the nationlization of transport the number of passenger vehicles increased from 94 in 1956 to 212 in 1957 and to 237 by the end of March 1958.

Amenities and fares

Facilities such as reservation of seats, maintenance of priority list and introduction of the parcel transport scheme are given to the public and amenities are provided in the form of spacious, well ventilated and comforatable buses equipped with a first aid box. Canteen, drinking water stands and lavatories etc. are provided at all important stations. Extra buses are plied during busy seasons or on occassions like fairs or *melas*. Fares are charged on the basis of 5 nP. per mile with a minimum charge of 20 nP. This is for rural operation only.

Staff and Organisation

For administrative purposes, Rajkot district falls under both the divisions of Rajkot and Junagadh which are under the direct control of Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation. Administrative staff at the division consists of Divisional Controller, Divisional Statistician, Divisional Auditor, Traffic Manager, Labour Officer and the entire staff working under them. The operational staff includes those who actually operate the bus routes, namely drivers, conductors, depot managers, inspectors and traffic controllers. The technical staff consists of all the workshop employees, ranging from divisional mechanical engineer down to he various gradations of skilled and semi-skilled workers engaged in the workshop. The miscellaneous staff includes *naiks*, peons, gate-keepers,

CHAPTER 9

Transport and Communications

fire assistants, watchmen etc. Recreational facilities provided to the staff at each depot and divisional office are, a Gujarati (daily) newspaper, carrom boards, draught boards, volley balls, cricket equipment and ring tennis. Competitions are also arranged occasionally.

STATE TRANSPORT TRADE UNIONS

Before August 1957 there were two labour unions (1) State Transport Empoyees' Union and (2) Transport Kamgar Sangh, now amalgamated into one union namely State Transport Workers' Union. This union is affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress and is recognised by the Corporation.

RAILWAYS HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Rajkot district witnessed the first construction of Railways in the year 1890 when Morvi State constructed a narrow-gauge railway line from Wadhwan to Wankaner and Rajkot and from Wankaner to the capital city of Morvi. The syndicate of four States *viz.*, Rajkot, Junagadh, Gondal and Jetpur closely followed the example. They constructed a railway from Jetalsar to Rajkot in 1893. The railway constructed by Morvi presented evils of break of gauge and therefore the whole Morvi State railway system was converted into meter-gauge in 1905. The Morvi State also extended this meter-gauge to the port of Navlakhi in 1935. Thus the era of railway construction which was started in the year 1890 ended with the construction of Morvi-Navlakhi line in 1935. By this time all important towns of the district were connected by railways.

As the area of the present Rajkot district was parcelled up into many States before the formation of the separate State of Saurashtra in 1948, a difficult problem of management, organisation and control of railways was created. Independent operation of each line would have meant high operational cost, excessive delay and irritation to passengers. A beginning of a new policy in this respect was made by Gondal and Bhavnagar States who decided to set up a joint management for Bhavnagar-Gondal line. A more effictive step in the same direction was taken when by virtue of Dhoraji Agreement a joint management for four states *viz.*, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Porbandar and Gondal was set up. The agreement provided uniform mileage rates and also formed a committee of management which was to carry out broad questions of policy and control. Morvi State continued to have its own railway system.

Rate competition continued unabated prior to the formation of United State of Saurashtra in 1948. The competition was intensified on account of the construction of Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway. Before the existence of this railway there was only one route of traffic through and from Wadhwan Station. The cut throat competition ended in 1907 when two

RAILWAYS
HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

railways entered into an agreement whereby traffic spheres were divided. The policy of reduced rates however had favoured one State at the cost of the other. The members of Bhavnagar, Gondal, Junagadh and Porbandar railways therefore insitently demanded that a policy of unified management should be enforced by Government of India in respect of railways in Kathiawar. This led Government of India to allow disruption of the coalition in 1911. Rajkot State had invested Rs. 2 lakhs in the Jetalsar-Rajkot railway, during the State regime. The net annual earnings of Jetalsar-Rajkot railway in 1911 amounted to Rs. 46,763 while Morvi Railway gave Rs. 2,96,246.

The length of the railway lines in the district today is about 343 miles, of which 301 miles are meter-gauge and 42 miles narrow-gauge. In respect of mileage ratio for area and population the district may be said to be very well served with railways as compared to the Indian Union. The latter has about 28 miles of railway line per 1000 Sq. miles while this district has 73·6. The district is served by following lines at present :—(1) Viramgam-Surendranagar-Rajkot-Jamnagar-Okha, (2) Wankaner-Morvi-Navlakhi, (3) Dahinsara Maliya, (4) Dhoraji-Jetalsar-Porbandar, (5) Veraval-Junagadh-Gondal-Rajkot, (6) Botad-Jasdan, (7) Sanala-Amran Road, (8) Morvi-Ghantila. (9) Morvi-Tankara.

(1) Viramgam-Surendranagar-Rajkot-Jamnagar-Okha :—

This meter-gauge line, which covers a distance of 59 miles in the district, was opened for traffic between 1905 and 1922. In the district it runs from north to south and passes through the talukas of Rajkot, Wankaner and Paddhari. This section is provided with twelve stations in the district. These with their distance in miles from Viramgam are :—Daldi (79), Wankaner Jn. (87), Wankaner City (88), Amarsar (91), Sindhavadar (94), Kankot (98), Khorana (103), Bileshwar (107), Rajkot (112), Rajkot Jn. (113), Khanderi (119), and Paddhari (128).

The line covers two important stations *viz.* Wankaner and Rajkot, both of them being important places in respect of trade and industry. Rajkot being the former capital city of the former Saurashtra State and situated in the heart of Kathiawar peninsula, has developed as a place of considerable importance. From Rajkot Junction starts another line for Veraval.

(2) Wankaner-Morvi-Navlakhi :—

The line starts from Wankaner, a junction station in the district, and terminates at Navlakhi which is a port in the district, open to coastal and

CHAPTER 9 — Transport and Communications — RAILWAYS

foreign trafic. The vast hinterland of Navlakhi port is served by this line. Excluding Wankaner, there are eleven other stations on this line These with their distance in miles from Wankaner are: -Dhuva (7), Makansar (10), Rafaleswar (12), Nazarbag (16), Morvi (18), Khakhrala Road (24), Barvala Road (27), Piplia Road (31), Dahinsara (35), Lavanpur (40), Navalakhi (46).

(3) Dahinsara-Malia :—

From Dahinsara starts another line which terminates at Malia. On its way it touches following stations at mile numbers as shown in the bracket :-- Dahinsara (0), Vavania (7), Bhavpur (7), Nani-Barel (11), Malia Miyana (14½). This line was opened in the year 1949. It runs from south to north direction and covers a distance of 14½ miles.

(4) Dhola-Jetalsar-Porbandar (Metre-gauge) :—

The line starts from Dhola and terminates at Porbandar. It enters Rajkot district at miles No. 78 (Jetpur) and leaves the district at miles No. 115 (Paneli Moti. S.). On its way it touches following stations in the district at mile numbers (from Dhola) as shown in the brackets :— Jetpur (78), Jetalsar Jn. (82), Fareni (87), Dhoraji (91), Supedi (96), Dumiyani (98), Upleta (102), Khakhijalia (107), Bhayavadar (110), Paneli Moti. S. (115) Round about Jetalsar, there is an economic belt serving Navagadh, Shahpur, Santhli etc. Jetalsar is an important junction as well a. transhipment point.

(5) Rajkot-Gondal-Junagadh-Verval :—

This meter-gauge railway line, which covers in all a distance of 51 miles in Rajkot district, starts from Rajkot and terminates at Veraval. Running from north to south, it serves the talukas of Rajkot, Gondal and Jetpur of Rajkot district, and touches following stations at mile numbers (measured from Rajkot) as shown in the brackets :—Bhaktinagar (4), Kotharia (9), Ribda (16), Semla (21), Gondal (26), Gomta (34), Virpur (37), Navagadh (45), Jetalsar (49). The line serves an important economic belt round about Bhaktinagar which is formed to collect material from the industrial area of Rajkot. An important economic belt at Gondal which consists of petroleum products, timber, tiles, oil-cakes etc. is served by this line.

(6) Botad-Jasdan :—

This meter-gauge line which covers in all a distance of 18 miles in the district starts from Botad and terminates at Jasdan

which is a taluka-headquarters. The total length of this line is 34 miles but first 16 miles are in Bhavnagar district. In Rajkot district this line serves Jasdan taluka only. The section is provided with 3 stations in Jasdan taluka. These with their distances in miles from Botad are :—Vinchhiya (19), Kalasar (28) and Jasdan (34).

(7) Sanala-Amran Road :—

This narrow-gauge line emanates from Morvi-Tankara narrow-gauge near Sanala and runs in westerly direction until it reaches Amaran Road which is the terminus station on this line. The line was opened for traffic by stages between 1925 and 1928. It covers in all a distance of 14 miles in the district and serves Morvi taluka only. Excluding Sanala, there are 4 stations on this line. These with their distances in miles from Sanala are :—Raspar (Machhu-Kantha) (3), Chanchapar (9), Khanpur (12), Amran Road (14).

(8) Morvi-Ghantila :—

This narrow-gauge railway line which covers in all a distance of 28 miles in the district was opened for traffic by stages between 1904 and 1934. It starts from Morvi which is important junction, and runs in north-east direction till it reaches Ghantila where it terminates. In its course from Morvi to Ghantila it passes through Morvi taluka and Malia peta. Excluding Morvi, this section is provided with ten stations. These with their distances in miles from Morvi are :—Pipli (Machhu-Kantha) (4), Bala (7), Rangpar (9), Pavdiyari (11), Sapar (13), Jetpur Machhu (15), Aniyari (17), Khakharechi (20), Vesalpur (24), and Ghantila (28).

(9) Morvi-Tankara :—

This narrow-gauge railway line which covers in all a distance of thirteen miles, starts from Morvi and terminates at Tankara. Upto Sanala it runs west and then turns in southern direction till it reaches Tankara. The line was thrown open for traffic in the year 1894-95. It serves Morvi taluka only. Excluding Morvi there are five other stations on this line. These with their distances in miles from Morvi are :—Saktipara (1), Sanala (4), Virpur (Machhu Kantha) (7), Lasai (8), and Tankara (13).

CHAPTER 9

Transport and Communications

RAILWAYS

The following table gives details about passengers and goods traffic booked in Rajkot district during 1961-62.

TABLE No. 8

Number of passengers and tons of goods booked at each station in Rajkot district in 1961-62.

Section	Station	No. of passengers booked at each station	Goods booked at each station (in tons)
1	2	3	4
(1) Viramgam-Surendranagar-Rajkot-Jamnagar-Okha(Meter-gauge line)	Daldi	30,487	46,641
	Wankaner-Junction	2,83,654	16,375
	Wankaner City	26,941	124
	Amarsar	2,922	43
	Sindhavadar	30,111	N. A.
	Kankot	11,424	1
	Khorana	38,840	20
	Bileshwar	7,026	60
	Rajkot-Junction	9,55,182	16,416
	Khanderi	12,567	186
	Paddhari	4,258	4,670
	Total for the section ..	14,03,412	84,536
(2) Wankaner-Morvi-Navalakhi (Meter-gauge)	Dhuva	13,642	33
	Makansar	32,158	44,805
	Rafaleshwar	77,060	33
	Nazarbagh	26,565	10,473
	Morvi	4,94,610	40,492
	Khakharala Road	43,121	264
	Barvala Road	43,632	54
	Piplia Road	51,878	2,066
	Dahinsara	92,259	596
	Lavanpur	19,029	15,178
	Navalakhi	50,589	22,664
	Total for the section ..	9,44,543	1,36,658

TABLE No. 8—(*Contd.*)

Section	Station	No. of passengers booked at each station	Goods booked at each station (in tons)
1	2	3	4
(3) Dahinsara-Malia (Meter-gauge)	Vavania	27,910	5,612
	Bhavpur	9,685	54
	Nambarel	24,206	2,420
	Malia Miyana	34,630	9,334
	Total for the section ..	96,431	17,420
(4) Dhola-Jetalsar-Porbandar (Meter-gauge)	Jetpur	72,602	588
	Jetalsar-Junction	27,404	2,987
	Fareni	N. A.	N. A.
	Dhoraji	2,42,395	61
	Supedi	55,089	45
	Dumiyani	6,003	..
	Upleta	2,19,046	189
	Khakhijalia	14,874	..
	Bhayavadar	1,21,742	89
	Paneli Moti	1,22,798	29
	Total for the section ..	8,82,553	3,988
(5) Rajkot-Gondal-Junagadh Veraval (Meter-gauge)	Bhaktinagar	—	—
	Kotharia	10,628	43
	Ribda	42,630	47
	Semla	42,503	17
	Gondal	3,42,555	940
	Gomta	50,299	11
	Virpur	1,65,931	21
	Navagadh	1,80,851	37
	Total for the section ..	7,45,397	1,116
(6) Botad-Jasdan (Meter-gauge) ..	Vinchhiya	33,840	..
	Kalasar	10,608	..
	Jasdan	23,880	..
	Total for the section ..	68,328	..

TABLE No. 8—(*Concld.*)

Section 1	Station 2	No. of passengers booked at each station 3	Goods booked at each Station (in tons) 4
(7) Sanala-Amaran Road (Narrow-gauge)	Raspar-Machhu-Kantha (Ra pur)	6 701	..
	Chanchapar	13,198	..
	Kaupur (Khanpur)	15,892	64
	Amran Road	5,839	..
	Total for the section ..	41,630	64
(8) Morvi-Ghantila (Narrow-gauge)	Morvi	1,69,387	956
	Pipli (Machhu-Kantha)	6,097	69
	Bela	16,618	..
	Rangpur	18,196	26
	Pavdiyari	7,342	..
	Sapar	10,967	1
	Jetpur	33,808	2
	Aniyari	5,376	26
	Khakhrechi	25,456	7,800
	Vesalpur (Vijapur)	8,603	85
	Ghantila	11,567	3,936
	Total for the section ..	3,13,417	12,901
(9) Morvi-Tankara (Narrow gauge)	Saktipara	46,872	23
	Sanala	81	N. A.
	Virpur (Machhu-Kantha)	11,203	18
	Lasai (Lajai)	16,642	1
	Tankara	53,054	20
	Total for the section ..	1,46,752	62
	Grand Total .	46,42,463	2,56,835

PORTS

Navlakhi

Navlakhi port, situated on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch (Lat. 22° 26′ 45″ E) is safely protected by the Hansthal creek. The channel starts just opposite the Tuna light house, Jamnagar coastal-guard house and Derrick and Light Tower at Navlakhi serving as landmarks. The approach channel from the pilot station *i. e.* from Tuna Buoy to Navlakhi anchorage covers 19½ miles. The distance from Tuna

Buoy to Kandla creek is 19 miles. There are two bars of 17′ and 13′ water each. The channel is three quarters of a mile in width and a mile and a half in length. The depth varies from 18′ and 30′. Anchorage (five fathoms) is in the stream at a distance of a mile and a half from the shore and there is enough space for four steamers of drafts varying from 16′ to 28′ depth of water. There are two quays, one at Bersamedi with a water depth of 7′ above low water and the other at Sui creek with a water depth of 14′ above low water. Both are navigable for tugs and lighters during high tides. The Versamedi creek has a steel wharf wall and masonry wall rising to a height of 24′ above ground level.

Hinterland

Navlakhi port which is declared as a working port under the Indian Ports Act, 1911 is open to all types of traffic (foreign and coastal). The port serves Rajkot district, Gujarat and Northern India. "The trade of Gujarat, Rajputana, Northern and Central India *via* port Navlakhi is in the ordinary economic channel".

Export and Import

Dates and Timber are imported from Mangalore and cocoanuts, tiles and petroleum from Malabar, Bombay and Persian gulf. The following commodities were imported before World War II : iron and steel, tea, dates, spices, betelnuts, starch and farina, linseed oil, dry and wet dates, portland cement, artificial silk fabrics, kerosene, petrol, paints, colours and painting material and chemicals. During the war there was a considerable reduction in the imports owing to the scarcity of ships. The position to-day is as follows :— The commodities imported are : timber, coconuts, tiles, petroleums and general merchandise. Export trade consists of wool, salt, seeds, cotton waste, oil cakes, crushed bones, vegetable ghee, groundnut oil, porcelain ware, glassware and soda ash. Woll comes from Rajputana, salt is exported to Bengal and Burma from Lavanpur. Seeds and groundnut oil are exported to Middle East centres and East Africa; they come from Gujarat.

The following statement gives an idea of the general trends in the import and export trade at port Navlakhi during the last six years :—

TABLE No. 9

Year	Imports (Tons)	Exports (Tons)
1956-57 ..	9,499	87,520
1957-58 ..	39,697	51,813
1958-59 ..	22,139	41,327
1959-60 ..	25,061	78,915
1960-61 ..	29,479	65,979
1961-62 ..	66,635	55,333

CHAPTER 9

Transport and Communications

PORTS

The increase in the tonnage of imports is due to greater import of coal and the reduction in tonnage of export is due to decline in the export of salt.

Rates of duties on commodities are levied according to Indian Customs and Tariff rules of the Central Board of Revenue, Government of India. Export and Import duty collected during 1954-55 to 1958-59 is shown below :—

Year	Import Duty	Export Duty
1954-55	87,923-13-0	....
1955-56	35,716- 2-0	....
1956-57	61,400	....
1957-58	..	....
1958-59	26-4-0	2,90,600—0

A net work of railways connecting Morvi and Malia to Navlakhi, extensive system of road transport and aerodrome at Rajkot provide easy transshipment facilities for goods to be carried to and from Navlakhi port. The port is linked up with Morvi-Navlakhi road and also to the Navlakhi railway station.

Ships, country crafts and ferries traffic is regulated in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Mercantile Marine Department and Director General of Shipping, Ministry of Transport, both of Government of India. The Export Trade Controller regulates import and export of commodities.

Navigation and Anchorage

When the depth of water is 30′, big steamers navigate upto Navlakhi Anchor and smaller ships in the interior about half a mile inside the anchor. Tugs and Barges navigate upstream for about 3 miles. The Murgha point plateau which requires constant dredging to facilitate navigation is the only hindrance to safe navigation. The biggest ship to anchor at the port was Trinity of K. Lines, with a gross tonnage of 15,300 and equivalent capacity of loading and unloading. The port lost its importance in the post war years due to the expansion of railway communication which now handles commodities such as coal, salt etc. and the gradually increasing importance of Kandla port situated at a distance of twenty miles only. A ferry service managed by the port department runs between Navlakhi and Kandla ports twice a day and is under the control of Public Works Department. The Kandla port is connected by two routes namely the outer gulf and the inner

creek routes of a length of 24 and 32 miles respectively. The former is used during 1st September and 1st April and the latter during 1st April and 31st August. The yearly passenger traffic both outward and inward approximates 1,50,000 persons. The goods traffic amounts to nearly 1,94,635 tons. Passengers are allowed to carry luggage up to 2 mds. (Bengali) in link with railway.

The following statement gives the idea of the outward and inward passengers that travelled by "Navlakhi-Kandla Ferry Service" during the last fifteen years i. e. 1947-48 to 1961-62 (April-March).

TABLE No. 10

Sr. No. 1	Year 2	Outward Passengers 3	Inward Passengers 4	Total Passengers 5
1	1947-48 ..	68,519	82,027	1,50,546
2	1948-49 ..	81,264 1/2	1,00,267	1,81,531 1/2
3	1949-50 ..	87,525	82,704	1,70,229
4	1950-51 ..	93,072 1/2	88,395	1,81,467 1/2
5	1951-52 ..	93,181 1/2	95,247 1/2	1,88,429
6	1952-53 ..	79,430 1/2	77,598 1/2	1,57,029
7	1953-54 ..	64,575	62,377	1,26,952
8	1954-55 ..	66,736 1/2	64,908 1/2	1,31,645
9	1955-56 ..	70,761	68,962	1,39,723
10	1956-57 ..	81,836	86,616 1/2	1,68,452 1/2
11	1957-58 ..	75,007	74,099 1/2	1,49,106 1/2
12	1958-59 ..	63,953 1/2	64,285 1/2	1,28,239
13	1959-60 ..	77,220 1/2	75,843 1/2	1,53,064
14	1960-61	79,963	81,068 1/2	1,61,031 1/2
15	1961-62	77,629	80,196 1/2	1,57,825 1/2

Administration

The administration of all Gujarat Ports is vested in the central office at Ahmedabad known as the office of the Director of Ports, which is under the administrative control of the Government of Gujarat in the Public Works Department. For the purpose of administration all the Ports of Gujarat State are divided into eight groups, each headed by a Port Officer or Engineering Officer or Assistant Port Officer with his headquarters at the most important port of the group. Navlakhi port is included in Bedi Port Group, which is

CHAPTER 9

Transport and Communications

PORTS

headed by a Port Officer. Advisory Committees with representatives of the shipping, customs, importing-exporting trade, Chamber of Commerce, Industries Department and sailing vessels advise the Port Officers at the respective ports on matters connected with trade and development of the port.

AIR TRANSPORT

Prior to the integration of various States of Saurashtra, there were six aerodromes *viz.*, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Morvi, Porbandar and Keshod and eight landing strips. The aerodromes at Rajkot Morvi and Keshod which were managed by the Ambika Air Lines Limited, were later on taken over along with others by the Saurashtra Government in 1949, which introduced a new service connecting Rajkot with other important towns and district head-quarters. A licence to this effect was issued by the Air Transport Licensing Board of Government of India to the Air Services of India Ltd., and Rajkot was linked with Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Kesood and Jamnagar.

From 1st April 1950 the aerodromes were taken over by the Government of India and since 1953 with the nationalization of air transport they are under the control of the Civil Aviation Department, Government of India and maintained by the Indian Air Lines Corporation, created by the Government of India. The aerodrome in Rajkot city is two miles away from the town and has a small boarding. The aerodrome operates a daily return service on Bombay-Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Jamnagar-Porbandar routes and carries about 20,000 lbs. of mail and 1,200 passengers every month. Another service which operates between Bombay-Rajkot with two landings at Keshod and Porbondar was extended upto Mithapur as a schedule shuttle service thrice a week. It carries about 5,000 lbs. of mail and 1,000 passengers.

Barring a few talukas which are under the Bhavnagar postal division, Rajkot district is under the jurisdiction of the postal division at Rajkot. In addition to the chief receiving and distributing head office at Rajkot, there are three sub-offices, 55 branch offices and fifteen telegraph offices. The taluka-wise list of post offices is given below:—

(1) Dhoraji : Branch Office :—Bhader, Jamnavad, Motimarad, Motivavdi, Patanvav, Pipalia, Supedi, Zanzmer. Telegraph Sub-Office :—Dhoraji. (2) Gondal : Sub-Office :—Vasavad ; Branch Offices :—Kolithad, Ribda, Moviya, Gomta, Charakhadi, Deradi, Khilori, Sultanpur : Telegraph Sub-Office :—Gondal. (3) Jetpur :—Branch Offices :—Champarajpur, Jetalsar, Amrapur, Mevasa, Navagadh, Pithadia, Vadsada, Thankhli, Telegraph Sub-Offices :—Jetpur, Virpur, (4) Jamkandorna :—Branch Offices :—Chitra, Dadar, Satodad, Vavdi,

POST OFFICE

Telegraph Sub-Office :—Jamkandorna. (5) Kotda-Sangani :—Branch Offices :—Bhadva, Ramod, Megni, Rajapara ; Telegraph Sub-Office :— Kotda-Sangani. (6) Lodhika :—Branch Offices :—Dholara, Pal. Telegraph Sub-Office :—Lodhika. (7) Paddhari :—Branch Offices :— Hadmatia, Khakharabela, Sarapdad ; Telegraph Sub-Office :—Paddhari. (8) Rajkot :—Head Office :—Rajkot; Sub-Offices :—Rajkot, Bedipara, Rajkot City, Rajkot Millpara, Branch Offices :—Gadhaka, Guridad, Khorana, Kuvadva, Raj-Rashtriyashala, Sanosra, Trumba, Anandpur, Halinda, Kotharia ; Telegraph Sub-Offices :—Rajkot Bhaktinagar, Rajkot Dharmendrasinghji College, Rajkot Mochibazar, Sardhar. (9) Upleta :—Branch Offices :—Dhank, Khakhijalia, Kolki, Kharachia, Dumiyani, Ganod, Lath, Nagvadar ; Telegrapt Sub-Offices :—Bhayavadar, Paneli, Upleta. (10) Jasdan Taluka :—Sub-Offices :—Jasdan, C. O., Atkot C. O., Vinchhiya C. O. ; Branch Offices :—Dodiyala, Santhli, Kalasar, Lilapur, Virnagar, Kamlapur, Shivrajpur, Bhadla. (11) Wankaner Taluka :—Sub-Offices :— Wankaner C. O., Branch Offices :—Lunasar, Amrapur, Mahika, Panchasia, Tithva, Sindhavadar. (12) Morvi Taluka :—Sub-Offices :— Morvi C. O., Green Choke, Morvi S. O., Tankara C. O., Branch Offices :—Khareda, Bagathala, Neknam, Barwala, Bela Rangpur, Jetpur, Morvi, Javapur, Khanpar, Lajjai, Manekwada, Lakhdhirsinhji Engineering College, P. P. Works, Rajpur Sadhulka Nava, Pipaliya, Virpada. (13) Maliya Peta :—Sub-Offices :—Maliya C. O., Navlakhi C. O., Branch Offices :—Vadharva, Bhavpur, Dahisara, Juna, Ghantila, Khakhrechi, Lavanpur, Navi Berar, Sarvad, Vavania, Kuntasi, Derala.

TELEPHONE

After the formation of the State of Saurashtra in 1948 the existing telephone systems were taken over by the Posts and Telegraph Department in 1950. The tabular statement below gives description of the telephone system operating in Gondal, Rajkot, Morvi and Wankaner talukas.

C. O. indicates combined office.

CHAPTER 9

Transport and Communications

TELEPHONE

TABLE No. 11

Sr. No.	Name of the Exchange	Historical Account	Total Number of connections in June 1957	Total No. of extensions in June 1957.	Total No. of Trunk PCOs.		Trunk line alignment in June 1957	Remarks
					Local	Long distance		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Rajkot ..	1949-50 C. B. 40 Volts Non-multiple with 300 lines. 1950-51 C. B. with 600 lines capacity 1954-55 " " 700 " " 1955-56 " " 800 " " 1956-57 " " 800 " "	724	191	1. Rajkot-Head Post-Office 2. Mill Para 3. Mochi Bazar 4. Rajkot Junction. 5. Rajkot City 6. Rajkot General Telephone Office		Trunk line alignments from Rajkot to Amreli 2 lines and Rajkot to Jamnagar 2 lines and from Rajkot to Jetpur 2 lines and onwards from Jetpur to Junagadh and Veraval 1 line and Jetpur to Porbandar 1 line and as such total telegraph line is 1357·47 miles along road and 2157·83 miles along Railway.	

2	*Rajkot Ex-State City*	*System taken over by Post and Telegraph on 1st April 1950*				
	Rajkot City ..	1950-51 Magneto 30 lines capacity	..	..		
	Kuvadava ..	" " 10 " "	2	3.8		
	Sardhar ..	" " 10 " "	..	3·11		
3	*Morvi-Ex-State* System taken over by Post and Telegraph on 1st April 1950	All Saurashtra Ex-State system taken over on 1st April 1950. Morvi Local Exchange of ex-state with magneto 150 lines capacity and was converted to trunk on 15th May 1955 and converted into CB with 100 lines capacity Added 100 lines CB on 5th April 1957 (Total 200 CB).	105	225	Morvi P O	Navlakhi Tankanra
	Morvi Rural System					
	Dahinsara ..	1950-51 Magneto 5 Lines capacity	2	1		
	Luntavadar ..	" " 5 " "	1	4		
	Morvi Branch	" " 50 " "	..	..		
	Tankanra ..	" " 5 " "	1	2		
	Ghunda ..	" " 5 " "	3	..		
	Jetpur ..	" " 5 " "	1	2		
	Talavia-Sanala	" " 5 " "	2	1		
	Malia ..	" " 12 " "	2	..		
4	Gondal ..	On 1950-51 Magneto 50 lines connected with trunk on 19th June 1951. Magneto 100 lines capacity.				

Gondal Rural System.—All Saurashtra ex-state system except Jamnagar system taken over by Post and Telegraph on 1st April 1950 and made over again on 31st March 1951 to Saurashtra by Post and Telegraph and only maintenance lines is under Post and Telegraph Department.

	Patanvav ..	1950-51 Magneto 20 Lines capacity	7	..		
	Hadphodi ..	" " 16 " "	4	..		
	Bhayavadar ..	" " 30 " "	18	..		
	Motimarad ..	" " 20 " "	8	..		

TABLE No. 11—(Concld.)

Sr. No.	Name of the Exchange	Historical Account	Total Number of connections in June 1957	Total No. of extensions in June 1957	Total No. of Trunk PCOs. Local	Total No. of Trunk PCOs. Long distance	Trunk line alignment in June 1957	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Paneli ..	On 1950–51 Magneto 16 Lines capacity	4	..				
	Shivrajgadh ..	" " 20 " "	10	..				
	Derdi ..	" " 16 " "	5	..				
	Ribda ..	" " 5 " "	2	..				
5	Jetpur ..	Opened on 24th February 1955CB Multiple with 100, lines capacity.	50	3	Jetpur PO			
6	Dhoraji ..	1950-51 100 Magneto connected with trunk on 25th August 1951. Magneto with 100 lines capacity.	75	19	Dhoraji PO Exchange PCO			
7	Upleta ..	On 1950-51 30 lines magneto connected, with trunk on 3rd April 1952. Magneto 100 lines capacity.	35	12	Upleta PO		Bhayavadar Paneli Moti Jam-Jodhpur.	
8	Wankaner ..	1950-51 Magneto 30	..	..	..		..	

TELEPHONE

TABLE No. 12

Statement giving information about telephone exchanges in Rajkot district.

Location	Year of establishment	Exchange magneto Capacity	Connection	Extensions	Upto-Year
Dahinsara ..	1950-51	5 lines	2	1	1957
Luntavda ..	1950-51	5 lines	1	4	1957
Morvi-Branch ..	1950-51	50 lines	..	..	..
Tankara ..	1950-51	5 lines	..	2	1957
Gauridad ..	1950-51	5 lines	3	..	1957
Talavia ..	1950-51	5 lines	2	..	1957
Maliya ..	1950-51	12 lines	2	..	1957
Jetpur ..	1950-51	100 lines	50	2	1957
Gondal ..	1950-51	100 lines	76	10	1957
Patanvav ..	1950-51	20 lines	7	..	1957
Hadphodi ..	1950-51	16 lines	4	..	1957
Sivrajgadh ..	1950-51	20 lines	10	..	1957
Derdi ..	1950-51	16 lines	10	..	1957
Ribda ..	1950-51	5 lines	2	..	1957
Dhoraji ..	1950-51	100 lines	75	19	1957
Upleta ..	1950-51	50 lines	35	12	1957
Wankaner ..	1950-51	30 lines	..	..	1957

Public Call Offices

The public call offices are located at following places :—

1. Dhoraji P. O. (local), 2. Dhoraji Exchange, 3. Gondal P. O. (local), 4. Gondal Exchange (local), 5. Jetpur (local), 6. Morvi P. O. (local), 7. Navlakhi, 8. Tankara, 9. Rajkot Jn. Rly. Stn., 10. Rajkot city P. C. O., 11. Rajkot G. T. O., 12. Rajkot H. P. O., 13. Rajkot Mill Para, 14. Rajkot Mochi Bazar P. C., 15. Rajkot West Hospital (coin Box P. C. O.), 16. Dharmendrasinhji College P. O. (local), 17. Wankaner. 18. Upleta (local), 19. Bhayavadar, 20. Paneli Moti, 21. Jam Jodhpur.

RURAL BROADCASTING

The Rural Broadcasting scheme is operated by the Rural Broadcasting section of Directorate of Information, Government of Gujarat, which installs and maintains the radio sets and takes out the

CHAPTER 9 — Transport and Communications

RURAL BROADCASTING

necessary licenses for their use under a scheme known as the "Contributory Scheme" under which the expenditure is shared by the Government and the participating villages. The number of radio sets (as on 31st March 1962) installed under this scheme is 254 in the district.

Radio

Classification

Rajkot Station of All India Radio started functioning from 4th January 1955. The studios, receiving centre, transmitter and the administrative offices of the station are in the vicinity of Race Course Road, Rajkot. The station operates on a 1 K. W. Medium wave transmitter on 329·7 metres, corresponding to 910 Kilocycles per second and is in charge of an Assistant Station Director and comprises four main sections *viz.*, programme section, in charge of Assistant Station Director, engineering section controlled by Assistant Station Engineer, administrative and accounts section supervised by a head clerk and an accountant respectively.

Besides transmission of general programmes from Rajkot as well as Ahmedabad which includes classical music, talks, plays, features, operas, Hindi lessons, popular folk songs etc. special features are organised for school going children, women folk and rural listeners. News bulletins in English, Gujarati and Hindi are relayed from Delhi and a regional news bulletin in Gujarat from Bombay. The station collects different varieties of folk-music and folk-lore by sending its recording unit in the interior of Saurashtra and Kutch. The use of radio receiving sets in the district started in the early thirties of this century. On the 30th September 1957 there were 20,533 domestic sets in Rajkot district.

CHAPTER 10—MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

CHAPTER 10

Miscellaneous Occupations

THE PREVIOUS CHAPTERS HAVE GIVEN AN ACCOUNT OF the principal sectors of the economy of the district in which a major portion of the working population is engaged. They do not, however, exhaust the whole field of economic activity and a considerable percentage of working population is still left unaccounted for. The total population of the district was 10,45,675 in 1951. Of this 4,48,790 persons were engaged in agricultural pursuits and the remaining 5,96,885 in non-agricultural. Of 5,96,885 persons engaged in non-agricultural work 2,50,886 were engaged in other services and miscellaneous sources of employment. These services and sources are those which do not come under the organized sectors of the economy such as agriculture, industry, trade, transport, etc. They include, among others, chiefly health, education and public administration services, legal services, domestic services, laundries, hotels and restaurants, hair cutting saloons, etc. In Rajkot city 61,159 persons-nearly 46 per cent. of total city population,—were dependant for their livelihood on other services and miscellaneous sources in 1951. An attempt has been made in this chapter to give a broad account of these important services along with certain other selected occupations in Rajkot city such as those of gold and silver smiths, tailors, flour mills, laundries, etc.

A sample survey of the following selected occupations was conducted in Rajkot city in 1958 with a view to presenting a broad picture of the economic conditions obtaining in them. In most of the occupations six to eight per cent. of the total establishments were selected for the survey. Investigations were conducted in different localities and may fairly be said to be representative of the different sizes and types. Detailed problems of each occupation were not examined as it was beyond the scope of the survey. The occupations selected were :—(1) Bakeries, (2) Boarding and Lodging Houses, (3) Cold-Drink Houses, (4) Cycle-repairing, (5) Flour Mills, (6) Gold and Silver Smiths, (7) Hair-cutting Saloons, (8) Laundries, (9) Mattresses and Pillow making, (10) Milk supply, (11) Restaurants and Tea shops, (12) Sweet meat and *farsan* making and (13) Tailoring.

Many of these occupations represent a fusion of trade and industry. These occupations could be described as the peculiar features of the

CHAPTER 10

Miscellaneous Occupations

urban areas of the district although some of them are also found in the rural parts.

ARTS, LETTERS AND SCIENCE

Persons included in the group of 'arts, letters and science' in the census returns belong to various smaller groups which are quite distinct from one another. They are accountants, artists, architects, authors, editors, engineers, image makers, journalists, persons employed in cinemas and other recreation services, sculptors and stenographers The table below gives the number of persons following various occupations of this class, as their principal means of livelihood for the year 1951 :—

Occupations	Male	Female	Total
Artists, sculptors and image makers.	40	..	40
Cinemas and other recreation services.	927	22	949
Engineers, Surveyors and architects.	80	..	80
Journalists, authors and editors.	38	..	38
Stenographers and Accountants.	63	..	63
	1,148	22	1,170

BAKERIES

The manufacture of bakery products has started recently in the city. At the time of survey, there were nine bakery-shops (including manufacturing units) in the city engaging a total of 42 persons. Of them, nine were employers, seven were family members and 26 were employees. The units in the city were not concentrated in any particular locality.

The raw materials required were wheat-flour, sugar, ghee, baking powder, yeast, essences, amonia powder, colours, custard powder, edible oil and some dry fruits, etc. They were purchased mostly from local markets. The cost of the of raw materials varied between Rs. 250 and Rs. 350 per month in case of small units and between Rs. 1,000 and 1,900 per month in case of bigger units.

The equipment of the manufacturing units consisted of an oven with its accessory equipment such as metal sheets, moulds, vessels, etc. The cost of the equipment varied from Rs. 500 in case of small units to Rs. 1,400 in case of larger units. Most of the units were housed in rented buildings and the rent paid varied from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 per month. Total investment in these units varied from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000.

BAKERIES

The samples selected were fairly representative of the small, medium and large units. While the smallest unit surveyed employed three workers, the largest one employed six workers. The wages paid to an individual employee varied from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per month. Workers who actually prepared the products were paid more than those who helped them in the preparation of these products. Generally, the work of supervision, sale and keeping of accounts was done by the owners themselves. Only large units employed paid men for this work.

The products had mainly local markets and were sold either directly to customers or through hawkers on commission basis. The daily turnover varied from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 in case of smaller units and from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 in case of larger ones. It was found that smaller sized bakeries earned a net profit of Rs. 200 per month while the large units earned about Rs. 500 a month. The price structure of one of the units surveyed for some of its products was as follows : biscuits (including *nan-khatais*) Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4-0 per lb. ; double bread Rs. 1-12-0 per dozen ; butter biscuits Re. 0-14-0 per 100 and toast Rs. 20 per maund.

There was one association of the manufacturing units, namely, Rajkot Bakery Association, established in 1956. It had a membership of seven at the time of this survey.

BOARDING AND LODGING HOUSES

Most of the boarding and lodging houses in the district were situated at important industrial and commercial centres of the district such as Rajkot, Morvi and Gondal as people from villages and towns of other districts who visit these centres for business purposes, generally stay there. With increasing trade and industry there seems to be good scope for the growth of boarding houses and residential hotels. In Rajkot, at the time of our survey, there were 28 boarding houses, engaging 159 persons – 31 employers, 18 family members and 110 employees – and 20 boarding and lodging houses engaging a total of 173 persons of whom 21 were employers, 27 family members and 125 were employees. The units were not concentrated in any locality of the town and were organized either on proprietorship or partnership basis. Most of the units in the city were started after 1947 and the importance of Rajkot as a capital of the then Saurashtra Government was the main cause for this growth.

The raw materials required included wheat, rice, ghee, edible oil, pulses, vegetables, spices, milk, etc. For mutton shops, mutton was an additional item of purchase. They were purchased from the local markets on wholesale basis. The monthly cost of the raw materials ranged from about Rs. 450 in case of smaller establishments to Rs. 2,500 in case of larger establishments. In the peak season such as the month

of *Ashwin*, the cost of raw materials increased owing to larger business. One of the units surveyed was reported as purchasing every month some 40 maunds of wheat, seven to eight maunds of rice, four maunds of ghee and about five maunds of edible oil.

The equipment consisted of wooden planks, tables, chairs, utensils cots, mattresses, pillows, blankets, mosquito-curtain, and cooking utensils. One big unit was found to have radio and sofa sets as additional service to its customers. The cost of equipment for one small and one large unit was reported to be Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 25,000 respectively. The units surveyed were housed in rented buildings and the rent paid was rather high. Two of the units surveyed paid Rs. 160 a month (for 16 rooms of 12' x 14') and Rs. 765 a month (for 25 rooms, some of 10' x 10' and some of 18' x 12' in size) respectively.

The customers of these units were of two types, namely, regular members and casual ones. Regular members were charged on monthly basis while casual customers on daily basis. The charges were as follows :—

	Daily	Monthly
Full meal .. Re.	1 to Rs. 1-8-0	Rs. 35 to 50
Half meal .. Re.	0-8-0 to Re. 0-12-0	Not in existence

The charges per bed varied from Re. 0-8-0 to Rs. 3-0-0 a day, the exact amount depending upon the facilities provided. Boarding and lodging charges varied from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 a day according to the amenities and facilities provided.

The day-to-day work was divided into four broad categories, namely management and supervision, cooking, serving and cleaning. It was only in bigger units that management and supervision were looked after by different persons. The smaller units had the same personnel for management as well as supervision. Salaries paid to the persons engaged were as follows .—

Head cook between Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 per month, assistant cooks between Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 per month, servers between Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 per month and cleaners between Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per month. Besides this, employees were also provided with free meals, lodging, etc.

The owners of these units earned between Rs. 125 to Rs. 300 a month. They had their own association for solving some of their common problems they faced and for the advancement of their business interests.

COLD DRINK HOUSES INCLUDING

MANUFACTURE OF AERATED WATERS

Though there were many shops which served cold drinks and aerated waters to customers, there were very few establishments which manufactured aerated waters like soda and lemonade. At the time of survey, there were 28 such shops in Rajkot engaging a total of 76 persons, 28 being employers, seven being family members and 41 being employees. The units were both big and small in size and were not concentrated in any locality of the city.

The raw materials required included various types of essences, colours, sugar, lemon-flowers, saccharine, ice, fruits, milk, syrup, etc. They were purchased from local markets. The cost of the raw materials was found varying between Rs. 300 per month in case of a small unit to Rs. 6,000 per month in case of a large unit.

The equipment consisted of machines for manufacture of soda, gas cylinders, bottles, glasses, etc. Those cold drink houses, which prepared ice-cream had some additional machines, namely, ice-cream freezer costing about Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 8,000, water coolers costing Rs. 4,000 and bottle coolers costing about Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000. The total investment in case of smaller and larger units came nearly to R . 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively. The rent paid varied from Rs. 25 in case of a small unit to Rs. 200 in case of a large one. The large units had a spacious accommodation and were very well-furnished.

The small unit provided employment to two to four persons and their monthly wages varied from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50. All the labourers employed were male adults.

The produces included 'Kashmiri' and 'American' soda, lemon and a large variety of ice-creams such as '*gulab*', '*vanila*', '*badam*', '*mango*', '*three-in-one*', etc. Some of these varieties of icecreams were in demand throughout the year. In addition to these cold drinks, hot drinks were also served to customers by few units.

The business was seasonal in character, somewhat slack in the cold season and the rainy season and brisk in the hot season. The daily turnover varied from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 in case of a small establishments to Rs. 200 or more in case of large ones.

CYCLE-REPAIRING

The business of giving cycles on hire, was widely prevalent and there were at the time of survey, as many as 204 establishments in the city doing this business, engaging a total of 362 of whom 213 were employers, 38 family members and 111 employees. Most of the units were small ones, engaging two persons. The establishments were spread all over the city and most of them were organized on proprietorship basis. During monsoon and winter the business was slack and was brisk during summer.

CHAPTER 10

Miscellaneous Occupations

CYCLE-REPAIRING

The units kept cycles of various brands for hire. The number of vehicles varied between 10 and 30. Some of the units also kept cycle taxis (auto-rickshaws) which were given for hire. Besides this, the bigger units also kept various spare parts as accessories required in the repairing work. The small units, on the contrary, purchased the spare parts at the time of repairing and did the necessary repairing. Oil, greese, and spare parts were the chief materials that were required in carrying out the repair and maintenance work.

The equipment included holder (*pakad*), small hammers (*hathodi*) and other instruments, needed in the repairing work. The total value depended on the number of instruments that were possessed by the unit. In case of units surveyed, it varied from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

Most of the units employed only one mechanic-*cum*-labourer whose wages varied from Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 per month. The labourers had to do all types of work such as repairing, supervising, etc. In some units, labourers were also served with tea, twice in a day.

The hire charges for cycles were Re. 0-1-0 per hour for old cycle and Re. 0-2-0 per hour for new cycle. The daily gross income for the units surveyed varied from Rs. 4 to Rs. 9 and the monthly net income varied from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150; exceptionally high and well-located units earned still higher income. The units investigated were located in rented premises and the rent varied from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 a month. Some establishments were required to pay a land cess for occupying the municipal land for business purposes.

Employers considered this occupation as a risky one as they had to be sure of the identity of the customer and a due return of the vehicle in proper order before any charge for hire was earned.

DOMESTIC SERVICES

The term ' Domestic Services ' includes services rendered by cooks, coachmen, watchmen, private motor drivers, door-keepers, and other indoor servants. At the time of the 1951 census 3,348 persons, including 1,524 women, were engaged in these services in the district, of these, 1,083 male servants and 674 female servants were employed in Rajkot. They were generally employed by well-to-do families or high Government Officers and had no fixed hours of service The cooks were of two types : those who served regularly in private houses throughout the year and those who were available on some lumpsum basis for fixed work such as preparation of sweet dishes at the time of marriage ceremonies or orders on a contract basis on occassions of social gatherings. In addition to wages, they were also provided with free meals. Water carriers had generally to work during morning and/or evening hours. Some persons were employed as motor car drivers, watchmen and door-keepers in theatres and cinema houses. Indoor servants had to perform various types of duties such as cleaning houses, washing clothes, cleansing utensils, etc.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

The census of 1951, enumerates the total number of person engaged in the educational services as 3,051. Of them 68 (36 males and 32 females) were engaged as professors, lecturers and research workers, 2,592 (2,147 males and 445 females) as teachers and 391 (283 males and 108 females) as servants in educational institutions.

In 1958, there were 1,070 primary schools in the district run by Government, Municipalities, local bodies and other private agencies. Of these, 148 schools were situated in the urban areas where 2,406 male teachers and 1,219 female teachers were employed. The basic salary for a trained primary teacher was Rs. 40 and for an untrained primary teacher Rs. 30. There were also two Government and two non-Government training colleges in the district. The minimum qualification required for a primary school teacher was the passing of '*shalant*' examination (*i. e.* Primary School Certificate Examination).

There were 21 middle schools and 31 high schools in the district where the number of teachers employed was 185 (142 males and 43 females) and 656 (537 males and 119 females) respectively. The basic salary of a graduate teacher was Rs. 70 per month. A graduate in any of the faculties of arts, science, or commerce could be appointed to this post. In the category of teachers, matriculates or persons who had passed an equivalent examination were appointed. There was no training college for secondary school teachers in the district.

There was one technical institute in the district which imparted training in wireless telegraphy and allied subjects. Besides this, there was one arts and science college, one law college, one commerce college and one engineering college in the district, employing a total staff of 222 persons. The total number of students attending these colleges in 1958 was 3,121.

FLOUR MILLS

At the time of survey, there were 110 flour mills in Rajkot engaging a total of 195 persons. Of these, 118 were employers, 16 family members and 61 employees. Some of the employers also followed, along with this as a principal occupation, other subsidiary occupations, such as cycle-hiring, hotel-keeping, etc. Most of the units were organised on proprietorship basis.

The units were scattered all over the city. Most of them were run with power energy and were one-man establishments. Only a few employed outside labourers throughout the year. Wages paid to an individual labourer varied from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per month.

The equipment required included electric machine, oil engine, scales, etc. The cost of the equipment varied between Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000;

CHAPTER 10

Miscellaneous Occupations

FLOUR MILLS

The initial capital required for a unit was stated to be Rs. 2,500. The majority of the units were housed in rented premises, the rents varying between Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month.

The grinding charges were annas 4 to annas 8 per maund of grain. The gross earnings of a small size unit came to about Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per day where as the earnings of larger units were considerably higher. It was reported that the business was brisk on Saturdays and Mondays as compared to other week days.

GOLD AND SILVER-SMITHS

At the time of survey, there were 502 establishments of gold and silver smiths in the city engaging a total of 1,360 persons. Of them, 572 were employers, 369 family members and 519 employees. Nearly eighty per cent. of these shops were located in *Mandvi Chowk* of the city. They manufactured and repaired gold and silver ornaments of various types and designs. Some of them also did '*minakari*' (enamel work) work. In fact, Rajkot has been well-known for the enamel working.

The survey revealed that there were two types of establishments, namely, (i) gold and silversmiths, preparing ornaments on orders of customers and (ii) those having shops for the sale of ornaments and also preparing the same on order. Generally metals like gold and silver were supplied by customers and the establishments had to keep chemicals for purifying these metals, polishing materials, fuel, etc. The chemicals included sulphuric-acid, nitric-acid, *tankankhar*, *morthuthu*, etc. The amount spent in purchasing these materials varied according to the size and turnover of the establishments.

The equipment required by the units consisted of hammers, bellows, crucibles, mould and nails. The other instruments were locally known as *kapni*, *samani*, *karwat* and *divadhami*. Only few units had the costly machine, such as roll press. The cost of equipment including roll press, varied from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,500.

Gold and Silver smiths prepared a number of ornaments, *viz*., *mangalsutra*, bangles, ear-rings, girdles, necklaces, etc., and the rates for some of them varied as follows : rings from Rs. 2 to Rs. 15, ear-rings from Rs. 4 to Rs. 50, bangles from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25, necklace from Rs. 15 to Rs. 250 and girdles from Rs. 15 to Rs. 75 depending upon the metal used. Customers usually preferred to order for manufacture of sets such as *hansdi* set, *katak* set and *gulab* set. A set included a necklace, ring, ear-rings, bangles, etc. and was prepared of about eleven *tolas* of gold. Most of the units had local customers. One unit however, had its customers living in foreign lands and had a good export business.

Workers employed were paid either on daily basis or on contract basis. While persons belonging to *soni*, bania, *vohra* and brahmin

Miscellaneous Occupations

GOLD AND SILVER-SMITHS

communities were employed for preparing gold ornaments, *soni*, bania, *rajputs* and *khawas* were employed for preparing silver ornaments. There were also some shops in the city which exclusively did the work for bigger units.

There were two associations of employers, *viz*., Rajkot Choksi Association and Shri Sona Chandi Minakari Mandal. There was also one training school (Shri Akhil Hind Shrimali Soni Mahamandal Hunnershala) in the city for teaching the art of enamel working (*minkari*).

HAIR CUTTING SALOONS

At the time of this survey, there were 186 hair cutting saloons in the city, engaging a total of 315 persons of whom 197 were employers, 60 family members and 58 employees. These establishments were scattered all over the city. They were organized either on proprietorship or partnership basis. The occupation was more or less hereditary in character and was also the principal one for all.

The materials used included soap, hair oil, snow, powder, etc., and the value of their monthly consumption varied from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 in case of small units and Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 in case of big units. These articles were purchased through local dealers.

The equipment consisted of scissors, razors, hair-cutting machines, combs and brushes, etc. The cost of equipment was dependent on the size of the units. It varied from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 in case of the bigger units surveyed. In the smaller establishments, it was reported to be less than this. Most of the units were housed in rented premises and their rents varied between Rs. 10 and Rs. 35 per month.

The size of the units varied in different parts of the city depending upon the number of persons employed. While some of the units were only one-man units, others were run either with the help of family members or employees. Employees were either paid on monthly basis or on piece rate basis.

The following is the list of rates charged to customers :

Shaving ..	.. Re. 0-3-0
Hair-cutting ..	.. Re. 0-6-0 for men
	Re. 0-4-0 for children
Hair-cutting and shaving	.. Re. 0-8-0

Units which were fitted up with modern equipment and those which rendered better service to the customers were reported to be charging higher rates. At the same time, some of the barbers who could not afford to start a shop on account of their poor financial set-up, went to

CHAPTER 10 — Miscellaneous Occupations — HAIR CUTTING SALOONS

the customers' residence and gave their service at slightly reduced rates. It was reported that they charged Re. 0-4-0 for hair-cutting and Re. 0-2-0 for a shave.

The net monthly earnings of the units surveyed varied from Rs. 80 to Rs. 120. It was reported that the business was slack and somewhat dull during religious months.

There was one association of the employers in this occupation, *viz.*, 'Kshour Karma Dhandhadar Samiti', started few years back. It was reported to have improved the conditions of the occupation.

LAUNDRIES

In this district, two different types of washermen were found — those having fixed establishments of their own in the city and those having no such establishments. The latter used to go to the customers' residences for taking their clothes for washing and for delivering the same. It was found out that such washermen were few in number. The account given below relates only to the former type though the general observations made may be applied to the latter type also.

In 1958, there were 135 establishments in Rajkot engaging a total of 232 persons, of whom 146 were employers, 48 family members and 38 employees. The units were fairly scattered over the city and most of them were organized on proprietorship basis. Most of them — as much as 75 per cent. — entrusted the washing work to individual washermen who were paid a fixed amount for a certain number of clothes washed by them. Generally it was between Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 for 100 cotton clothes. The clothes thus washed were again taken back to the laundries where they were ironed and wrapped properly by laundry-owners or labourers employed by them and then were distributed to the respective customers on the counter. This pertained to bigger establishments only. In case of the smaller units they were washed by the personnel of the unit itself. Though the business was not seasonal in character, it was brisk during the time of Diwali and other festivals. Most of the units were housed in rented premises and the rents paid varied from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 per month in case of small units. One of the big units surveyed paid more than Rs. 200 per month as rent.

The materials required for washing included soap, bleaching powder, chemicals, *nili*, fire wood, tinopal, starch powder, etc. The expenditure of these items varied according to the volume of business done by the units. In one of the units surveyed, it was as high as Rs. 700 per month.

The equipment consisted of washing machines, ironing machines, tables, cupboards, hangers, etc., and its value varied from Rs. 350 to

CHAPTER 10 Miscellaneous Occupations LAUNDRIES

Rs. 1,000. One of the units surveyed was equipped with a costly and up-to-date machines termed triplex and was reported to have invested in it about Rs. 9,000. Very few units specialized in particular process of washing such as dry cleaning (D. C.) or in washing particular types of clothes such as woollen.

The washing charges of one of the units surveyed were as follows :—

	Rs. As. Ps.
Cotton :	
Coat, pant and shirt	0—2—0
Coat, pant and shirt (D. C.)	0—8—0
Woollen :	
Coat	2—0—0
Pant	1—0—0
Shirt	0–12—0
Silk :	
Coat	1—0—0
Pant	1—0—0
Shirt	0–12—0
Silk sari	2—0—0
Rayon sari	2—0—0
Saskin pant	1—0—0
Saskin coat	1—8—0

The survey indicated that the net profits earned by the small units varied from Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 a month and those earned by the larger units came to about Rs. 300 a month.

The establishment had all types of customers in the city. The rich and the upper middle class were regular customers. People of modest and limited means, however, washed their clothes at home and got them ironed in laundries. Labourers who were employed for ironing purposes were paid either Rs. 3 per day or Rs. 2 for ironing 100 clothes.

In the past, the laundry-owners of the city had formed one association for protection and promotion of their interests, *viz.*, Rajkot Dhobi Association. But it was wound up in 1956.

LAW @

In recent times, the legal profession has attracted a large number of persons. The profession includes practising lawyers, their clerks and

@This section is based on the information supplied by the Office of the District and Sessions Judge, Rajkot, and indicates the position as on 1st October 1958.

CHAPTER 10 — Miscellaneous Occupations — LAW

petition writers. In 1958, there were 3 barristers, 137 advocates and 50 pleaders in the district. There was no woman lawyer. Their townwise distribution was as follows :—

Towns	Barristers	Advocates	Pleaders
Babra*	..	..	3
Bagasara*.. ..	..	1	1
Dhoraji	..	7	7
Gondal	..	13	5
Jam Kandorna ...	..	..	3
Jasdan	..	3	3
Jetpur	..	6	2
Maliya	..	..	1
Morvi	..	19	4
Rajkot	3	83	6
Upleta	..	4	8
Kunkavav Vadia* ..	..	..	2
Wankaner ..	..	1	5
Total ..	3	137	50

* These three talukas have been transferred to Amreli District.

The number of courts in the district was 20, *viz*., one court of District and Sessions Judge, Rajkot ; two courts of Assistant Judges and Additional Sessions Judges at Gondal and Morvi ; one court of Civil Judge, Senior Division and First Class Magistrate at Rajkot ; five courts of Joint Civil Judges Junior Division and First Class Magistrates at Rajkot ; one Bench of Honorary Magistrate at Rajkot ; nine courts of Civil Judges, Junior Divisions and First Class Magistrates at Gondal, Jetpur, Dhoraji, Upleta, Morvi, Wankaner, Maliya (Miyana), Jasdan and Bagasara ; and one Children's Court at Rajkot. The courts at Jasdan and Bagasara were linked courts. The court sat in session at Jasdan for 20 days and at Babra for remaining days ; similarly at Bagasara for 20 days and at Vadia for remaining days in a month.

There was no registered association of lawyers in the district.

MATTRESS AND PILLOW MAKERS

The occupation consisted of two types of artisans, firstly, those who worked as itinerant craftsmen, wandering from street to street and house to house. They were known as *pinjaras*. They carried their instruments with them and prepared mattresses, pillows, etc., at the customer's houses. Moreover, their work was confined only to carding and stitching and did not extend to sale of ready-made products. The total number of such craftsmen in the city could not be calculated

MATTRESS AND PILLOW MAKERS

Secondly, those who had their own shops which prepared as well as sold ready-made mattresses, pillows, etc. At the time of survey, there were only four such establishments in the city, engaging some 12 persons of whom four were employers, five family members and three employees. These shops had come into existence during the post-independence period and were not concentrated in any particular locality of the city. Most of these units were organized on partnership basis. The business was seasonal in character, brisk during winter and dull during monsoon.

The raw materials required were cotton, cloth and thread. Customers who supplied the materials had to pay only carding and stitching charges. In respect of charges, while the establishments charged Rs. 2 for carding and stitching of one maund of raw cotton, the *pinjaras* charged Re.1 for carding one maund of raw cotton and 2 paisa for one stitch.

The equipment in case of *pinjaras* consisted of a bow and a sort of baton which was used as a hammer on the bow-string. The shops, however, used mechanical equipment for carding purposes to effect economy in time. Its cost varied from Rs. 1,000 to 2,000.

The units employed labourers for carding and stitching work and they were paid about Rs. 60 a month. The monthly earnings of the units surveyed varied from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. The earnings of the *pinjaras* could not be properly assessed but may be estimated to be about Rs. 40–50 per month. The majority of establishments worked on orders and some of them also kept mattresses, pillows, etc., for sale.

MEDICINE

According to 1951 census, 1,672 persons (including 172 women) were engaged in 'Medical and Other Health Services.' The occupation wise details were as follows :—

Groups	Males	Females	Total
Registered Medical Practitioners. .	303	13	316
Vaidyas and *Hakims*	353	15	368
Dentists	110	1	111
Compounders	297	1	298
Hospital and Health Services Employees.	322	31	353
Mid-wives	6	55	61
Nurses	..	56	56
Vaccinators	109	..	109
Total ..	1,500	172	1,672

CHAPTER 10
Miscellaneous Occupations
MILK SUPPLY

At the time of survey, there were 39 milk supply shops in the city engaging a total of 114 persons of whom 40 were employers, 12 family members and 62 employees. It was one of the growing businesses in the city and the units engaged in it could be classified as follows :—

(*i*) units having their own farm and distributing milk,

(*ii*) units having no farm but which arrange for collection of milk from nearby villages through their own personnel,

(*iii*) units having no farm but which procured milk regularly from *maldharis* (cowherds) of nearby villages,

(*iv*) *maldharis* of the city keeping milch cattle and supplying milk, and,

(*v*) *maldharis* of nearby villages coming daily to the city for direct supply of milk to the customers.

It was found that there were no co-operative societies in the city organized for the distribution of milk. One of the units, having its own farm, had also a pasteurizing plant and was equipped with machinery for supply of milk in bottles.

The value and the nature of equipment differed in different units. While big units had to keep vehicles such as motor lorries for collection and supply of milk, the smaller units kept cycles for the same. Besides this, the units had to keep cans, pans, plates, etc. The value of pasteurizing plant, installed by one unit, was reported to be Rs. 85,000 and its annual repairing charges came to Rs. 10,000. In case of other units, the value of the equipment varied from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500.

Total employment given to labourers varied from one to two labourers for small units and two to five labourers for medium-sized units. The large units, however, employed more than five labourers. Labourers employed for cleansing and washing purposes and for delivering milk were paid Rs. 35 to Rs. 50 a month plus a limited quantity of milk and/or tea daily. Only medium-sized and big units employed salary earners for keeping accounts and supervising the daily work.

The monthly net earnings of small and medium-sized units came to about Rs. 150 and Rs. 250 respectively. One of the big units surveyed earned nearly Rs. 2,000 per month. All the units served local markets.

In 1958, the employers formed their association, *viz*., Rajkot Milk Association, for protection and promotion of their interests.

Miscellaneous Occupations

PAN-BIDI SHOPS

At the time of survey, there were 473 *pan-bidi* shops in the city, engaging a total of 828 persons, of whom 503 were employers, 165 family members and 156 employees. Most of these shops were organized on proprietorship basis. Some of the better ones were located in *Sadar bazar*, *Karanpura*, *Para bazar* and Cinema Road. The survey indicated that the owners did not deal exclusively in the sale of *pan* and *bidi*. Along with this, they also kept a few items of cutlery, hosiery and perfumery for sale. Most of the units, specially small ones, also served the customers with cold soft drinks, such as soda water and lemonade.

The materials required included tobacco, thread, tobacco leaves and *pan* (betel leaves). The total working capital was to the extent of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,100 per month. The materials were purchased from local as well as outside markets.

The few articles of equipment included scissors and small winnowing fans. The labourers employed in manufacturing *bidi* were paid both on piece-rate system or monthly basis. While piece-rates varied from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-8-0 for preparing 1,000 *bidis*, wages varied from Rs. 40 to Rs. 70 per month. Some of the employers also paid bonus at the time of Diwali.

There were many types of *bidis* prepared in the city such as *nakhiya*, *gol*, *apta*, *choras*, etc. *Bidis* were sold at the following prices :—

Bundle of 25 *bidis*	..	..Re. 0-3-6
1,000 *bidis*	..	..Rs. 7-8-0 to 8-8-0

The monthly net earnings of the establishments varied from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 in case of small units and Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 in case of big establishments. There were two associations of employers in this occupation, *viz*. Rajkot Bidi Vepari Association and Saurashtra Pan-Bidi-Tamaku Vepari Mandal.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Jobs in public administrative services are highly valued both by the educated and the uneducated. A fairly large number of persons in Rajkot district are employed in public administration. The census includes, under public administration, services of police, persons engaged in defence services, persons employed by the State and Union Governments, employees of Municipalities and other local bodies, village officials and servants and village watchmen. The census, however, excludes those Government servants who follow learned professions like medicine, law and education. They are grouped separately under the

CHAPTER 10

Miscellaneous Occupations

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

appropriate heads. The 1951 census indicates that 9,978 persons were engaged in public administrative services as follows :—

Number of persons engaged in public administrative services in the district.

Occupation	Males	Females	Total
Police	2,363	22	2,385
Employees of Municipalities and Local bodies.	1,728	237	1,965
Employees of State Government..	3,810	88	3,898
Employees of Union Government.	57	7	64
Village officers and servants ..	1,632	34	1,666
Total ..	9,590	388	9,978

Of the total persons employed in public administrative services, 3,387 males and 102 females were employed in the city of Rajkot. Their distribution was as follows :—

Number of persons engaged in public administrative services in Rajkot city.

Occupation	Males	Females	Total
Police	721	10	731
Employees of Municipality and local bodies.	215	84	299
Employees of State Government	2,420	7	2,427
Employees of the Union Government.	31	1	32
Village Officers and servants	..	..	..
Total ..	3,387	102	3,489

The development of cities and towns is generally associated with an increase in the number of hotels and restaurants and the city of Rajkot was no exception to this. At the time of survey there were 263 establishments in this occupation, engaging a total of 1,347 persons, of whom 289 were employers, 178 family members and 880 employees. These establishments could be divided, broadly into three categories, *viz.*, small units engaging two to eight persons, medium-sized units engaging eight to twelve persons and large units engaging more than twelve persons. A few samples representing each of these categories were selected for the survey.

Materials required for the daily preparations included sugar, milk, tea, wheat, edible oil, ghee, spices, essences, vegetables, etc. They were purchased from local markets and their monthly value varied from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000 in case of small units from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 in case of medium-sized units and more than Rs. 2,000 in case of large units. The small units prepared hot drinks like tea and coffee in their establishments and purchased snacks, sweets and cold-drinks from outside. The large units prepared a number of varieties. One such unit prepared some 18 types of ice-creams, 28 types of cold drinks, and 14 types of hot drinks. Special types of soda locally known as 'Kashmiri soda' and 'American soda' were much in demand. It was found that while the former was served by many units, the latter was served by one unit only. The preparation of 'Kashmiri soda' involved the mixing of ordinary soda with black pepper, salt syrup and lime-juice. It was sold at Re. 0-2-6 per bottle; 'American-soda', was available at Re. 0-4-0 per bottle.

The units had usually to spend considerably in purchasing initial equipment such as cooking utensils, vessels, glass-ware, china-ware, tables, chairs and electric fans. Some decent units were, however, equipped with decorative mirrors, sofa-sets, gramophones or radios. Quite a few spent on furniture and decorative items. One unit also had a small air-conditioned room to serve selected items to its customers. The cost of the equipment varied from Rs. 600 to Rs. 25,000, varying according to the size of the establishments and the facilities provided.

The survey indicated that most of the owners themselves managed and supervised the daily working of the units. Clerks and accountants were employed only by a few big units. There was some sort of division of labour in the units, *viz.* the manager supervising and sitting on the cash counter, the 'head-waiter' giving the orders, 'serving-boys' who execute these orders, the cooking personnel and other labourers doing the rest of the work. Workers were paid on daily as well as monthly basis. Daily wages varied from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-12-0 (plus tea and breakfast) and monthly wages varied from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 (plus tea and breakfast).

CHAPTER 10

Miscellaneous Occupations

RESTAURANTS AND TEA SHOPS

The restaurants were spread all over the city, though some well equipped ones were housed in localities such as *Para* Bazar, *Sanganva-chowk*, and Cinema Road. Rents paid varied from Rs. 40 to Rs. 200 varying according to the space occupied and the place of their location. Exceptionally big units and those located in busy localities, however, paid even higher rents.

Monthly net earnings varied from Rs. 150 to Rs. 400.Some of the units located in business localities of the city had a good business and earned even more. There was one employers' association, *viz*. Rajkot Hotel Association. It was formed in 1943 with a view to protect and promote the employers' interests and also to represent themselves to public and Government. Its membership at the time of investigation was 74. It was reported that the association was of considerable help in solving some of the business difficulties faced by the establishments in the past.

SWEETMEAT AND FARSAN MAKING

At the time of survey there were 131 sweetmeat and *farsan* establishments in the city employing a total of 377 persons, of whom 136 were employers, 108 family members and 133 employees. It was peculiar of Rajkot city that almost all establishments sold sweetmeats as well as *farsan*. The establishments were concentrated in *Kandoi* bazar and could be classified as under :—

> Small units not employing any outside labourer, medium sized units employing two to four labourers and big units employing more than four labourers. During Diwali and marriage season, the business was brisk and comparatively slack during rest of the year.

Materials required for different preparations included milk, edible oil, sugar, wheat flour, spices, dry fruits, etc. The value of the monthly consumption of these items varied from Rs. 300 to Rs. 800, depending upon size of the unit. These materials were purchased from local market on wholesale basis.

Utensils required for this business included *kadai*, *jhara*, *chhini*, *thala*, *tavetha*, *kalwai*, *ghevaria*, spoons of different sizes, etc. The cost of equipments varied from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 in case of small units and from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 in case of big units. Some of the units also provided sitting accommodation to customers for purposes of serving.

The principle of division of labour was maintained to a certain extent except in case of very small units. The work of preparing sweets and *farsan* was entrusted to an expert cook who was helped by some assistants. The purchase of raw materials, supervision and management was done either by salaried employees or by the owner himself.

The labourers were paid both on daily as well as monthly basis, *viz.*, Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per day and Rs. 70 to Rs. 90 per month. In addition to this, labourers in some of the units were also served with tea and breakfast.

SWEETMEAT AND FARSAN MAKING

The *pendas* prepared out of *badams* (almonds) are a speciality of Rajkot city and are markedly in demand in a large quantity outside the city. They were sold at Rs. 3-0-0 to Rs. 3-8-0 per pound. Other sweet preparations such as *barfi*, *pendas* (except those of *badam*) *jambu*, *mohanthal*, *jalebi*, etc. were sold at Re. 1-0-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 per pound. *Farsan* which included preparations such as *sev*, *ganthiya*, *chevda*, etc, was sold at about Re. 0-12-0 per pound. The consumption of *ganthiya* was reported to be greater as compared with that of other *farsan* items. Different types of *chatnis*, such as of mangoes, were prepared during seasons. *Chatni* prepared out of *chibhada* and *papaiya* was available throughout the year.

Employers had their own association, known as Rajkot Sweetmeat Merchants Association. It tackled the problems that were common to them and represented their view points to Government and public.

TAILORING FIRMS

At the time of survey, there were 427 tailoring establishments in the city, engaging a total of 865 persons, of whom 463 were employers, 223 family members and 179 employees. Most of the establishments were organized on proprietorship basis and were housed in rented premises. The rents paid varied from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 per month as determined by locality and space occupied by the units. The establishments were spread all over the city.

The materials required included cloth, thread, buttons, needles, canvass, etc. Cloth was supplied by customers and the remaining materials were purchased by the tailoring firms from the local markets.

The equipment included sewing machines, scissors and irons. While the smaller units had only one or two sewing machines, the larger units had 6 to 8 machines. The cost of one sewing machine varied from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600, depending upon its trade-mark. The cost of an iron depended upon its weight and quality. The cost of one iron operated by charcoal varied from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 and that operated by electricity varied from Rs. 15 to Rs. 70.

Workers employed were mainly paid on contract basis. Cutting was done by the manager of the firm and workers were then paid only

stitching charges. One of the firms was reported to be paying following stitching charges to labourers employed on contract basis :—

Cotton —	Rs. As. Ps.		Rs. As. Ps.
Pant	1—0—0	to	1—2—0
Shirt	0—8—0		
Coat	2—8—0		
Bush-shirt	1—0—0	(full sleeves)	
Bush-shirt	0-12—0	(half sleeves)	
Silk bush shirt	1—0—0		
Blouse	0—8—0		
Frock	0-10—0	to	0-14—0

The cost of materials used in stitching was borne by the firm which provided that work.

Stitching charges in one medium sized and one bigger sized unit were reported to be as follows:—

	Medium sized unit	Bigger sized unit
	Rs. as. Ps.	Rs. as. Ps.
Coat —		
Woollen	22—0—0	35—0—0
Silk	10—0—0	20—0—0
Cotton	5—0—0	8—0—0
Pant —		
Woollen	8—0—0	15—0—0
Silk	5—0—0	8—0—0
Cotton	2—8—0	3—8—0
Shirt —		
Woollen	2—8—0	4—8—0
Silk	2—0—0	3—0—0
Cotton	1—4—0	0-12—0

The establishments were not divided as ladies and gents tailoring firms. All the units did both type of work. In one of the firms surveyed, there was specialization among the workers, *i. e.* there were shirt specialists, pant specialists, coat specialists, etc., etc.

There was considerable difference between the earnings of small units and large units. The former earned a net income of about Rs. 100 a month while the latter earned about Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 a month. The business was brisk during the cold season and the marriage season. It was reported that there was no association for this occupation.

NON PRODUCTIV MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

These sections have given some idea about important miscellaneous occupations in the district. In every district, however, there are a large number of persons who earn their livelihood by following certain unproductive activities. These persons belong to no particular occupation or profession and yet they earn, more or less, a fixed income every year. Proprietors receiving rent from their properties, persons receiving pensions, scholarships and funds, inmates of jails, recipients of doles, beggars and vagrants, etc., may be included in this class.

According to the 1951 census, there were 6,803 self-supporting persons in the district who derived their livelihood from unproductive activities as shown below:—

Non-productive means of livelihood

Category	Males	Females	Total
(1) Persons living principally on income from non-agricultural property.	435	415	850
(2) Persons living principally on pensions, remittances, scholarships and funds.	1,001	142	1,143
(3) Inmates of jails, almshouses and recipients of doles.	131	51	182
(4) Beggars and vagrants ..	3,667	716	4,383
(5) All other persons living principally on income from non-productive activities.	102	143	245
Total ..	5,336	1,467	6,803

CHAPTER 10

Miscellaneous Occupations

EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

TABLE No. 1

Persons engaged in selected occupations in Rajkot City

	Category	Total of Establishments	Employers			Family members			Employees			Total		
			Male	Female	Children	Male	Female	Children	Male	Female	Children	Male	Female	Children
1	Cotton dying and bleaching ..	.	.	.	..		.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Silk Spinning and weaving .	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
3	Flour Mills	110	115	3	..	16	.	.	60	1	..	194	4	..
4	Pounding and parching of grains and pulses.	.		..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Tailoring	427	463	..	..	223	.		176	..	3	862	..	3
6	Making of ready-made clothes ..	6	6	..	.	5	..	.	5	..	..	16	..	..
7	Canning of fruit and fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Stone quarrying	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Goldsmiths and Jewellers	502	572	..	..	369	..	..	513	..	6	1,454	..	6
10	Restaurants and Tea shops ..	263	289	..	..	177	..	1	868	1	11	1,334	1	12
11	Boarding houses	28	31	..	..	18	..	..	98	12	..	147	12	..
12	Boarding and Lodging houses ..	20	21	..	..	24	3	..	104	18	3	149	21	3

13	Milk supply	39	40	..	..	12	..	..	62	..	..	114	..	..
14	Laundries	135	146	..	..	48	..	..	34	4	..	228	4	..
15	Hair cutting saloon .. .	186	197	..	..	60	..	..	58	..	..	315	..	..
16	Bakeries	9	9	..	..	7	..	..	26	..	..	42	..	..
17	Tinsmiths	18	18	..	..	12	..	..	37	..	..	67	..	..
18	Motor body building and repairing..	30	31	..	..	15	..	..	87	..	1	133	..	1
19	Cycle repairing	204	213	..	..	38	..	..	111	..	..	362	..	..
20	Snuff making	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	5	..	..
21	Turban and Cap makers ..	14	16	..	..	8	..	..	14	..	..	38	..	..
22	Mattress and pillow makers ..	4	4	..	..	5	..	..	2	1	..	11	1	..
23	Manufacture of aerated waters ..	28	28	..	..	7	..	..	41	..	..	76	..	..
24	Sweet-meat and *farsan* shops ..	131	136	..	..	108	..	..	132	1	..	376	1	..
25	*Pan-Bidi* shops	473	501	2	..	165	4	..	156	..	..	822	6	..

CHAPTER 11 — STANDARD OF LIFE

THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS HAVE GIVEN IN FAIR detail the description of the different aspects of the economy of the district and have thus prepared a suitable background for a broad study of the standard of life of the people of the district. At the same time they also give some idea of the nature of the productive resources of the district and of the employment pattern offered by them. On these resources and their exploitation depends the extent of material well-being that could be attained. The general economic and social well-being of the people is determined by the level of their income and the material benefits which an individual family derives from it and it is reflected to some extent in its expenditure pattern. The general level of income and the general cost of living together determine the expenditure pattern of families belonging to different income groups. The changes in the cost of living index are important in so far as they affect the expenditure pattern and consequently the standard of life. Account here is taken of the current level of income and of the expenditure pattern as determined by the prevailing level of prices.

A family may be taken to be the basic economic unit and the general conditions of its living are an indication of stage of the social and economic advancement of the community. The standard of life being a resultant mainly of two forces; *viz.*, the total income of a family and the total expenditure it has to meet, the starting point of any attempt to assess the standard of life is to probe into budgets of families that are the subject of study, since it is the family budget that gives an insight into the earnings of the family as well as its expenditure and throws in clear relief the relations between the two.

Regional and geographical characteristics to a certain extent condition the nature and extent of the economic development of a district. Their variations within the district are not so marked in the case of this district as to call for separate analysis for its separate areas. It would, however, be useful to know and keep in mind the geographical and allied features while attempting a study of the standard of life of the people.

Generally speaking the district is a plin territory with a small coast-line in the north but with no important port except Navalakhi. Except for some area in Jasdan taluka which has been earmarked for being

CHAPTER 11

Standard of Life

INTRODUCTION

developed as a forest area, there are practically no forests in the district. Most of the small and big rivers flow northwards. Of the three main rivers, Aji and Machhu traverse the northward path, whereas Bhadar flows in the western direction and meets the Arabian sea. The climate tends to be extreme in summer as well as in winter. In May, the temperature often rises to 110° F., while in winter it sometimes falls down almost to freezing point. The annual rainfall is about 20 to 25 inches The central parts of the district and more particularly the Bhadar basin area are fertile. Only some part of the northern tract is dry and arid The main crops in the district are wheat, jowar, bajra, cotton, groundnut and sugarcane.

Out of a total population of 10,45,675 about 6,36,453 people resided in the rural areas and 4,09,222 people resided in the urban areas according to the census of 1951. The percentage of urbanization was thus fairly high. The density of the population in the rural areas was 155 persons per square mile and in the urban area 1,298 persons per square mile. For the district as a whole, the density of population was 224 persons per square mile. The total land of the district was 29,05,155 acres of which 21,38,768 acres was assessed cultivable land 8,641 acres was assessed cultivable waste land and 13,067 acres was unassessed cultivable land. Industrially the area is well developed and gives employment to about 30,000 persons. The main industries are textiles, potteries and glassware and salt manufacture. The district has got good facilities for education, transport, communications, etc.

RURAL

It is common knowledge that the economic life of the rura people is different from that of the urban people not only from the view-point of levels of income and occupational pattern but also from the view-point of the expenditure pattern and the cost of living. Housing conditions, social amenities, educational, cultural, medical and transport facilities available to a family and the general surroundings are important considerations as far as standard of life is concerned. In this respect conditions in rural and urban areas differ significantly.

A description of the standard of life of the rural population is beset with some difficulties. In the first place, inspite of the general prevalence of money economy several exchange transactions do take place in rural areas in terms of agricultural commodities and though it is possible to evaluate them in terms of money, their economic significance cannot be fully brought out in such a calculation. Secondly, almost all classes are, in some capacity or other, connected with the cultivation of land. A large section of village population has a share in the produce of field either as cultivators or as labourers or as hereditary village servants and artisans claiming a share by custom in return of their services to the cultivators. Since the cultivators are also the consumers, though only partly, of food-grains which they themselves

produce and since the expenditure on food constitutes the bulk of the total expenditure, any accurate estimation and statement of their expenditure in terms of money is difficult to be made. The same difficulty is also found in determining the earnings in terms of money since a major part of the income is derived in the form of food-crops. All the same, an account to be generally intelligible can only proceed on the calculation of money earnings and money expenditure. The following description, therefore, proceeds on these lines in attempting to give a general picture of the standard of life in rural areas.

A survey of a few families in some typical villages of the district was carried out in 1958-59 and the account presented below is based on the material that was made available from the survey and also on personal observations and impressions. Villages were picked up from all over the district in such a way as to secure the representation of the main geographical and topographical regions so that regional variations in economic conditions may be reflected in the analysis. The selection of families was done on the basis of stratified random sampling covering as far as possible all occupations.

The villages that were surveyed were :—

Sr. No.	Villages	Taluka/Peta
1	Navlakhi	Maliya
2	Khakharechi	,,
3	Panchasar	Morvi
4	Tankara	,,
5	Khakhadabela	Paddhari
6	Sindhavadar	Wankaner
7	Jalia	,,
8	Lunsar	,,
9	Motisuperi (supedi)	Dhoraji
10	Kolki	,,
11	Jetalsar	Jetpur
12	Virpur	,,
13	Rampur	Kunkavav
14	Munjiasar	,,
15	Mota Devalia	Babra
16	Chamardi	,,
17	Ambardi	Jasdan
18	Bhadla	,,
19	Pipardi	,,
20	Kotharia	Rajkot
21	Sardhar	,,
22	Vekri	Gondal

CHAPTER 11

Standard of Life

RURAL

For the purpose of analysis of the standard of living of different classes in rural areas, the entire rural population is divided into three broad income-groups. The first income-group includes families with an annual income of less than Rs. 1,000, the second income-group comprises families with an annual income between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 and families with an annual income above Rs. 2,000 form the third income-group.

As in other parts of India, the typical self-contained Indian village community still persists in the district though with the impact of modern conditions it is showing signs of change.

The development of roads and railways have brought villages into closer communication with the towns and widened their market. Price economy has also made its appearance. But the changes are very slow. Agricultural technique and implements have changed very little. The occupational structure remains more or less the same with perhaps the only change that the class of tenant-cultivators and of absentee landlords have legally speaking ceased to exist. About 2/3 of the rural population of the district is dependent on agriculture for its livelihood. The non-agricultural sector includes various artisans, small traders, primary school teachers, petty Government officials and menials, etc. Every village has its own set of artisans such as the carpenter, blacksmith, potter, barbar, cobbler, washerman, goldsmith, etc. In the larger villages there may be a weaver. The artisans are not always paid in cash for their services. They may receive their reward in the form of an allowance in grain paid at the harvest.

Their occupations are invariably hereditary. To a considerable extent the villages have a self-sufficient economy. Almost all of their day-to-day needs for consumption as well as production purposes are met locally. Recently, however, the inroads of urban culture and life have disturbed to a certain extent the self-supporting equilibrium of the village economy. The village has begun to look to the nearby town for its newly acquired unconventional needs. The village trader has now at his shop a larger variety of imported articles to cater to the gradually multiplying needs of the villagers. Smoking and tea-drinking have now taken deep roots in the habits of villagers and become a not-negligible item of expenditure. A small *pan-bidi*-cum-tea-stall has become a feature of several villages. Marriages and such other social occasions continue to mean expenditure of large sums of money even by those who cannot afford it. The rigid caste-system and the joint family system still prevailing in rural areas have a bearing on the standard of life aspect.

Economic stability of village economy is almost wholly dependent upon good crops. In view of inadequate irrigation facilities–the

irrigated area in the district formed only about 5 or 6 per cent. of the cultivated area–good or bad monsoon plays a very important role in the economy of the village. Any crop failure upsets the equilibrium of that economy and brings in its wake wide spread distress and dislocation. Famine is not an unusual phenomenon in Saurashtra. Every third year is reported to be a lean year. Fortunately the last few years have been on an average good years. The last acute scarcity year for Rajkot district was 1951-52.

Lower Income Group

The poorest sections of rural society comprise this group. Families whose average annual income is below Rs. 1,000 are included in it. On the basis of occupation the group is formed by petty agriculturists who own only small bits of land, farm labourers who do not own any land and a few artisans. Occasionally a trader of a smaller village may also belong to this group. Otherwise traders as a class enjoy higher income. In a few cases large-sized families with an income higher than Rs. 1,000 are included in this group, because the per capita income of their members is not more than Rs. 1,000.

Small Cultivators

The economic conditions of this class is essentially bound up with the vagaries of the monsoon. A good monsoon will help them to maintain their economic equilibrium and a bad year will inevitably land them in great difficulties. Crop-failure spells disaster for a cultivator since even for his bare food requirements he depends heavily on his own food production. His crop pattern reveals predominantly a cereal economy. This situation could be directly attributed mainly to his un-economic holding which can only permit a subsistence level of farming. His own cereal requirements leave very little surplus for marketing.

The average size of a family of this agricultural class on the basis of families surveyed was found to be about 6. The land holding varied between the range of 5 acres to 30 acres, the average land-holding being 15 acres approximately. The average land value could be placed at about Rs. 140 per acre. The average annual income per family amounted to Rs. 812 approximately. The bulk of the earnings were derived from farming and in some cases it was supplemented by the income derived in the form of wages earned by hiring out manual labour. Although there was not much of unemployment, there was considerable amount of under-employment and periods of enforced idleness. The small holding could not provide sufficient employment all the year round. In busy seasons, however, all the able-bodied members including women in some cases work on the fields. In case of Kathis and Rajputs, however, it is considered as a social taboo for housewives to work outside the precincts of the house. Standard of education in these farmers' families was very low. About 72 per cent. were illiterate and of the literates, a majority had only primary education.

CHAPTER 11 — Standard of Life — RURAL

In view of the meagre family earnings, most of the families had deficit budgets. The result was that many of these families had to contract debts to meet the gap between income and expenditure. Average debt per indebted family came to nearly Rs. 1,500. Much of the indebtedness was for maintenance needs and agricultural improvements and replacement of old equipment. In a few cases marriage expenditure necessitated incurring of debts. The main agency providing credit was the co-operative societies.

The average value of landed property owned amounted to about Rs. 2,000 per family. Besides land and the tiny and dilapidated house, almost all the families possessed a few cattle heads mainly consisting of milch cattle. Only some of the families owned a pair of bullocks. At times, dairying fetched a supplementary income. As a form of property, the average value of animal possession per family amount to Rs. 425.

Landless Labourers

A landless labourer is a person who has no farms and makes his living by hiring out his labour for wages which are paid mainly in kind. Their dwellings are in most wretched conditions from every point of view, *i. e.* sanitation, ventilation and construction. Some of them were provided free lodging facilities by their employers. The only milch cattle that a few of them could afford to have was either a cow or a goat.

The family of such a labourer was generally smaller in size consisting of about four or five persons. The grown up boys and girls and even the female members of the family were found in quite a few cases helping the head of the family in earning their bread. The total however, when everything is thus added hardly exceeded Rs. 735 per annum except in the case of families which had more earning members. In view of the fact that landless labourers got their wages both in kind as well as in cash it is difficult to estimate precisely their total annual income. On the basis of the data collected it was found that the annual income of an average family varied from Rs. 400 to Rs. 650. Such a meagre income was due to the fact that this class in general finds it difficult to get employment continuously all the year round. The period of unemployment varied from 3 to 5 months. It is only during the busy season that there is demand for additional labour on the big farms and for about 4 to 6 months the man power in the rural areas remains unutilised. Literacy is at its lowest in this class. Only 8 per cent. were literates.

With the limited income it was but natural that most of the families were not able to satisfy even the basic requirements of life and consequently they had to suffer both from partial starvation and indebtedness. Indebtedness was, however, not so pronounced in their case because

due to their non-credit worthiness they could not secure loans whenever they needed them. This curbed the tendency to stand beyond their capacity.

RURAL

Some of the families owned the house where they resided. Their clothing apparel was very poor. The kitchen and dining equipment mainly consisted of a few earthen and tin utensils. The only other article commonly possessed was one or two wooden cots used for sitting as well as sleeping purposes.

Village Artisans and Traders

Income of the village artisans and traders in the smaller and relatively poor villages is sometimes as low as would put them in the lower income group. Since the custom and clientele of the artisans and the traders is limited by the size of the population of a village, a smaller village will mean a smaller clientele and where such a village is economically not well placed, its artisans and traders would naturally not do good business. Services of artisans would not be fully utilised. They would find themselves without any work for long periods of time. Moreover in smaller villages due to the prevalence of the tradition of paying in kind and barter dealings the money earnings of an artisans are obviously small in size.

The annual earnings of an artisan-family averaged out at Rs. 925. The barber had the lowest annual income, *viz*. Rs. 450 only. The size of the family of artisans was larger, consisting of about 5 adults and 3 children on an average.

Indebtedness was not so much widespread and acute in the case of landless labourers and artisans. Traders as they hailed from literate class were found to incur larger debts to meet the requirements of maintaining a higher standard of life. They used better clothes than the simple rough and coarse clothes unwashed for months used by the ordinary villagers. They consumed food of a better quality and variety. They spent disproportionately large sum on marriage and such other social occasions to stand up to their social position.

Expenditure on food constituted the prominent item in the expenditure pattern of this lower-income group. Next in importance was clothing expenditure. Unlike in urban areas, expenditure on housing and fuel was negligible. Many of the families owned their house and in case of rented houses rent was very low. Cow-dung and wood-pieces which are generally used as substitutes of coal in rural areas were in the main secured by self-effort rather than by buying in the market. Electricity has not yet come to many villages and where it has come its use is restricted only to the richer sections of the rural population.

CHAPTER 11

Standard of Life

RURAL

A considerable section of the rural population come under this group. It includes families within the annual-income range of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000. In case of a few families the total family income exceeded Rs. 2,000 on account of the larger size of the family which also meant more earning members. Such families have been classified in this group because in terms of per capita income and expenditure they had many things common with other families falling in this group. The composition of the group on occupational basis showed that with the exception of landless labourers it represented almost all the rural occupations.

Medium Cultivators

To begin with, it would be proper to describe the standard of life of the medium cultivators who constitute not only the bulk of the rural population but also the back-bone of the village economy. They are also broadly described as the agricultural middle class or the peasantry. It mainly consists of families cultivating holdings of medium size. As a result of the recent agricultural reforms, they are all cultivating owners. They may have anything between 10 to 40 acres of land and though on account of this variation, there may be perceptible differences in the incomes of particular families, the pattern of life is found to be more or less similar. The survey revealed that a family in this class on an average possessed about 25 acres of land. They generally owned at least one pair of bullocks, a cart or a carriage, a plough, a *Kos* for irrigation purposes and other working implements. Such farmers may in fact be considered to be engaged in farming business of the 'Economic Size' in the sense that even though there is no surplus or margin of profit yielded by the business there is generally no net loss under normal conditions.

The average size of the family came to about 7 persons. The number of earners per family was either two or three persons. Even though the economic responsibility of maintaining the family devolved upon the male members, the contribution of women and children towards the family income was not insignificant. Female members helped in carrying out various agricultural operations and by looking after the livestock of the family, which often included, besides bullocks a few buffaloes, cows and calves. The extent of literacy was very limited. Only 20 per cent. were literates.

The average annual income of a family in this group was about Rs. 1,825 and per capita annual income was Rs. 275 which is slightly higher than the all-India average. The main source of income was of course farming. Dairying provided a subsidiary source of income in some of the families. It was also found that 1/3 of the families were required to incur debts for various purposes, productive as well as unproductive. However, more than half of the debt was incurred for

RURAL

Medium Cultivators

various schemes of improvement of land, for implements and bullocks, irrigation works, etc. Construction or improvement of building had necessitated borrowing in quite a few cases. Wasteful expenditure on marriages and other social occasions constituted the unproductive type of debt. The average debt per family was as high as Rs. 25,000. It was remarkable to find that in almost all cases, co-operative societies and agencies had provided their credit requirements. It appeared that moneylenders no longer enjoyed the predominant position in the sphere of rural credit.

The prosperity or otherwise of the middle class or rural peasantry depends almost entirely upon good or bad monsoons. A little encouragement by way of rise in food prices or cash crops is immediately reflected in the economic position of this class by helping them to wipe out their debits and if possible to save for future contingencies. On the other hand, even a little worsening of their position by way of agricultural depression adds a lot to their difficulties by affecting their economic position adversely.

The expenditure pattern of this group does not show any significant variation from the preceding group as far as proportionate expenditure on various heads of expenditure is concerned. However, they were placed better so far as consumption of milk and other milk products was concerned. The position as regards total assets was not unsatisfactory. Almost all the families investigated owned minimum one or two tiny 'houses' known locally as *Khorada*, the average value of which per family amounted to Rs. 2,000 approximately. The average value of land possessed can be estimated to be about Rs. 4,630. On an average these families also possessed about 6 to 8 animals consisting mainly of bullocks, buffaloes, cows and calves whose value came to about Rs. 885. Most of the families had semi-liquid assets in the form of precious metals and ornaments.

Village Artisans

Village artisans who provide miscellaneous services to the self-contained village community form an important constituent of the same. They cater to the various needs of the rural population and thus enable the village economy to remain self-sufficient for most of its basic requirements. The main components of this class are the *suthar* (carpenter), *lohar* (blacksmith), *mochi* (cobbler), *darji* (tailor) and the barber. It is significant that this class as a whole receives part payment of their services in the form of food-grains from the farmers thus saving them the necessity of buying the bulk of their food-grains requirements, in open market.

These artisans generally belong to the middle income group except in the case of small villages where most of them, because of the limited

CHAPTER 11

Standard of Life

RURAL

Village Artisans

market, have meagre incomes. The size of the family is generally big, consisting of 6 to 8 members. Of the persons above the school-going age of six years, about 60 per cent. were literates. Majority of the illiterates were women. It was found that most of the members joined the hereditary occupation after completing their education which in most of the cases did not go beyond the primary stage.

About 70 per cent. of the artisans owned the houses where they were residing. The houses were bigger from the view point of space area than the houses owned by other classes. The value of house property on an average could be placed around Rs. 1,500. Not a single artisan family among the families surveyed was found to own agricultural land Some of the families owned a few milch animals such as goats, cow or a buffallo, etc.

The average annual income of a family amounted to about Rs. 1,500. Though the standard of life could not be described as satisfactory, there was sufficient evidence to show that there was no distress or privation in their case. They were not required to incur any debt for their maintenance needs. In a few cases where indebtedness was reported, the reasons for it were given as construction or renovation of building, marriage expenses, repairs and replacement of tools and implements, etc.

Some of the artisans owned a bicycle. It was used in visiting the nearby town mainly for various purposes connected with their work. The development of roads have popularised the bicycle as a mode of cheap and convenient transport even in the rural areas. Other articles of ordinary domestic use were neither in plenty nor in short supply. In common with other classes, ornaments constituted the chief semi-liquid asset with the artisans.

A notable characteristic of the occupations followed by these artisans is that they do not provide work continuously throughout the year. Actual number of working days in a year would not exceed 250 generally and for the remaining part of the year they are unemployed or underemployed.

Other miscellaneous classes which fall in the middle income group consist mainly of petty government officials, menials, primary teachers and other salaried classes.

These salaried classes are rarely found in debt, eventhough their incomes are not high enough to afford a comfortable standard of living. They have adjusted their expenditure to their fixed income by long usage so that although there may not be any savings they are seldom in need of borrowing for their normal household expenditure. Quite often a teacher or any other salariat may receive some food-grains from the village farmers in return for this services.

The middle income group also comprised a few families of traders, indigent physicians known locally as '*Vaidya*', *Pujari* *i. e.* the religious priest, etc. As far as their general economic conditions were concerned, these families did not show material variations from the general lot. However, traders have certain distinct features which distinguish them from others and which are given in some detail in the following discussion of the highest income group.

Higher Income Group

All the families which have a total family income of more than Rs. 2,000 per annum are grouped together as forming this higher income stratum of the rural population. Big agriculturists and merchants are the two main constituents of this group. Families of artisans or other occupational classes may also belong to this income group in scattered cases. About 12 to 18 per cent. of the rural population belong to this income group.

Traders

Traders represent one of the distinct social groups in the villages. The size of business in different villages and even of traders in the same village may vary widely. While at one end of the scale is the tiny village grocer whose monthly business turnover is, say, only Rs. 250 or so, there are traders at the other end whose turnover is well comparable to that of the urban trader. This is specially true in the case of fairly big villages which are important trade centres of the district.

The typical village trader is often a trinity of seller, buyer and money-lender. The agricultural bias of the rural economy has largely been responsible for this unique combination of functions. The trader lends money on credit to the cultivators and realises it during the harvest. At the harvesting season again, many a transaction take place in kind and again the trader may purchase the agricultural produce of the village only to sell it to an urban merchant.

The families which find place in this group generally hail from comparatively bigger villages. The size of a family varied from 4 members to 10 members. More than 70 per cent. were literates. Average annual income of a family came to Rs. 3,500 approximately. About half of the families surveyed were found to be saving. The remaining had balancing budgets. Indebtedness was practically absent.

Most of the families had house property, the value of which ranged between Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 5,000. Most of them also possessed ornaments, the average value of which can be put around Rs. 1,200.

Big Farmers

What may be described as the top stratum of the village community is composed of the comparatively bigger cultivators whose holdings are fairly substantial and, therefore, require a large number of implements and in a majority of cases more than one pair of bullocks to carry on agricultural operations. An analysis of the data collected indicated

CHAPTER 11

Standard of Life

RURAL

Big Farmers

that a family in this class on an average possessed about 40 acres of land which was valued at Rs. 11,150 approximately, thus giving the average value of one acre of land at about Rs. 280. The value of an acre of land, however, varied from tract to tract depending mainly upon the quality of the soil, irrigation facilities available to it and the location of the plot.

Average annual income of a family of this class came to Rs. 6,000. The principal source of income was of course agriculture. Dairying constituted a subsidiary source to many families. The cattle wealth consisted, besides bullocks, of cows, buffaloes and calves. In stray cases, some of the Rajput and Kathi cultivators were found to possess a mare or a horse. On an average each family had 10 animals, the total average value of which came to about Rs. 2,000.

The average size of a family came to 8 persons. Preference for joint family system is still stronger in villages. Joint family ensured the supply of domestic labour which was preferred to hired labour for its greater efficiency and assured supply. Women-folk generally looked after cattle and helped the men in minor duties. Notwithstanding their preference for family-labour, many of the families had to employ hired labour to supplement the family labour force. Most of them employed either one or two servants locally called as '*Sathi*'. Many of the families were found to be spending as much as Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,200 for maintaining such co-workers or '*Sathi*'. The big farmer provided his '*Sathi*' with accommodation in addition to the wages and some food-grains given to them.

Of the total family members, the number of literates exceeded 50 per cent. The level of education hardly went beyond the primary stage, *i. e.* up to sixth Gujarati standard. Where as the elderly members and female members of the family were generally illiterate, there was a distinct tendency in favour of giving more and more and even higher education to the younger generation including girls.

As stated earlier, the average annual income per family was Rs. 6,000 approximately. The impact of this high level of earning was reflected in their savings as well as in their moveable and immovable property. Nearly 70 per cent. families were able to save regularly. The savings were, however, not always productively or profitably invested. They were in many cases being hoarded in the form of either cash or precious metals and ornaments and in very rare cases they were chanellised in such profitable investments as bank-deposits, insurance premium, shares of joint stock companies, Government bonds or savings certificates. A small proportion of the savings, however, did find its way in farm improvement schemes and works or construction of houses and such other works of capital expenditure. Often lavish and wasteful expendi-

CHAPTER 11

Standard of Life

ture incurred on social and religious occasions and ceremonies consumed accumulated savings to a large extent.

RURAL

Big Farmers

Besides land, the families also owned their houses. In fact, average number of houses owned by a family often came to about three to four. The average value of the houses owned per family was estimated to be about Rs. 6,800. They also had the necessary agricultural implements such as plough, seed drills, harrow, axe, pickaxe, spade, sickle, etc., in sufficient numbers. In one or two cases, the cultivator also had a tractor and an oil engine. Most of them had a cart and *kos*, an irrigation device for drawing water from wells. The families also possesed valuable gold ornaments such as necklaces, rings, bangles, ear-rings, etc. The household equipment of these families was what might be described as adequate to give comfort according to rural standards. The use of brass and earthen utensils was common. The families had sufficient numbers of wooden cots.

Their expenditure on food could not be precisely accounted in terms of money, since most of their requirements for cereals, pulses, milk ghee, vegetables, etc., were met by them from their own produce. Average annual expenditure on clothing was about Rs. 564 per family. Expenditure on fuel and lighting was negligible, because they did not generally use coal and electricity. They used dung cakes, plant stumps and such locally available fuel for which they had not to incur much expenditure. Social ceremonies claimed a large portion of the miscellaneous expenditure.

It seems, therefore, that this class as a whole enjoyed a better living standard. But the numbers of families in this comparatively happy position in any village was not very large. In fact, they formed a small minority of the entire agricultural community.

Housing Condition[1]

Housing problem in the rural areas was in no way light or easy. Most of the villages were found congested due to clustering of houses within a limited space known as *Gaunthan*. Most of the houses were ancestoral built property to suit the residence requirements in accordance with their economic conditions and social status. There was no easy way of adjusting the housing facilities to changes in the size of the family or income as in the case of towns. Since most of the houses were owned by the resident families and since houses were not frequently bought and sold, housing conditions did not bear a direct relationship to the needs and income of the residing families. Houses were not only used as shelter for human beings ; they were also utilised as godown to stock farm produce and cattle feed and fodder. Sometimes cattle were

1. This section has been based mainly on the material available from the "Economic Survey of Saurashtra" Report, published by the School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay.

CHAPTER 11

Standard of Life

RURAL

Big Farmers

also huddled in them at nights together with human beings to avoid cattle thefts. On account of these multipurpose uses the per capita housing space was very limited. More than 50 per cent. of the houses in the villages were made of mud and straw. The differences in the income level had no direct effect either on the proportion of owned houses or the structure of houses, unless such differences were very large. The villages of the former Gondal State, however, presented a somewhat better appearance. Quite a few houses had Manglorian tiles in their roofing. Apart from these villages, however, housing conditions in general were unsatisfactory. Very few houses (not more than 10 per cent.) had an upper floor. Sanitary conditions on the whole were bad. Conditions regarding ventilation were worse than even sanitary conditions. Protection from pilferings and night thefts seemed to be the most important motive of the rural architect. The only relieving feature was that there was ample open surrounding space.

General impressions

Certain general impressions regarding the rural way of life and conditions were gathered from personal on the spot observations and enquiries. Clothing was of the most simple and economic type. Clothes were of very rough but durable quality. Men generally put on white apparel and women mainly red. A comparatively small number of children playing on the roads and lanes of the villages were found unclothed. Beggars were fewer. As far as food was concerned, people in general did not appear to be half-starved or ill-fed. In the event of crop failure, however, families of landless labourers, small farmers and artisans experienced great difficulties. In contrast to the urban areas food habits of the agriculturists were much simpler. The meals consisted mainly of *rotla* of *Bajra* and wheat, milk or buttermilk and occasionally included a vegetable dish which generally used to be of potatoes and onions. In the evening meals (locally called as *'valu'*,) rice preparation known as *khichadi* which contained besides rice, pulses such as *tur* and *moog dal*, used to be taken at times. Jowar was used by the poorer section of the villages. Though 90 per cent. of the rural families owned houses, housing conditions were not satisfactory. As elsewhere, rural parts of this district were backward as far as education and literacy was concerned. However, there is a noticeable trend in recent times showing people's urge for educating their children more.

Concluding Remarks

The preceding analysis of the family budgets of some families representing different economic classes in the village can be said to present, though not in strictly accurate statistical terms, a broad picture of the rural levels of living. It will be clear that excepting for the small minority of bigger cultivators, the majority of the population live either on the margin of subsistence or on the wrong side of the margin. The landless labourer and the petty land-holder, who has practically

RURAL

to become a wage-earner many a time seem to be in a perpetually precarious condition. The medium sized cultivator is in a somewhat better position in the sense that in normal times his income may just suffice to cover his expenditure. It was noticed that except in the case of families of big cultivators, traders and teachers, expenditure on items like education, means of entertainment, etc., is comparatively less. As expenditure on food accounts for more than 65 per cent. of their total expenditure, sufficient margin is not left for acquiring other amenities which are an essential part of civilized life. With better opportunities of employment, with better agricultural production because of improved methods and facilities of farming, with the salutary effects of the legislation for land reforms introduced in recent years and the rapid progress of co-operative movement, the whole aspect of rural economy is likely to become much brighter in the not distant future.

URBAN

An inquiry into the family budgets of a few representative families is essential for studying the standard of life of the people. With this view a sample survey was conducted in Rajkot city and Morvi covering families belonging to different strata of urban population. In selecting the families most of the main occupations were represented. The write-up that follows describing the economic conditions of the main income groups in the urban sector of the district is, therefore, largely based on the results of the survey. The findings of the survey are, wherever possible, supplemented by personal observations and impressions gathered on the spot in Rajkot, Morvi and Gondal. These three towns among themselves can be said to represent the urban areas of the district to a large extent. The picture that emerges from the study of the economic conditions in these three towns will, therefore, fairly represent the urban areas[2] of the district in general.

1 The above survey was conducted in July, 1959.

2. It seems to be an unique feature of this district and also of the whole of Saurashtra that percentage of the urban population to the total population is quite high. According to the 1951 census, the urban population of Rajkot district was nearly 40 per cent of the total population. Before the formation of the United States of Saurashtra, there was a large number of rural States in Saurashtra, most of which were very small in size, but yet each of them had a capital of its own. This possibly explains for the large number of towns and high percentage of urban population in Saurashtra. However, some of the places classified as towns only because of the size of their population have characteristics not different from villages if the composition of the livelihood classes is also taken into account. Many of the classified towns have predominantly agricultural populations which indicates their rural nature. Rajkot, Morvi and Gondal, however, distinctly have urban features as could be seen from the development of industries and commerce in these towns. A small margin of error is, however, not ruled out in view of the limitations of such a limited survey.

CHAPTER 11

Standard of Life

URBAN

For the purposes of analysis the questionnaire returns are divided into three broad income-groups on the basis of total family income. In computing the total family income[1] for the purpose of classification the size of the family has been taken into account. Group I comprises the families whose annual computed family income is Rs. 1,200 or less, Group II includes families between the annual income-range of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 3,000 and Group III deals with families having an annual income of above Rs. 3,000.

Lower Income Group

This group comprises families whose computed total monthly income was not more than Rs. 100. Notwithstanding higher income in their case, they display, as far as their standard of living pattern is concerned, many characteristics common to the other families belonging to this income group. The expenditure pattern in particular was uniformly identical for all the families in the group. The most distinguishing feature of the expenditure pattern of this group was that they spend bulk of their earnings for food, leaving very less for other necessities. There were a few families investigated whose actual aggregate family income was higher than Rs. 100 but owing to their larger size they have been placed in this group as per their computed income. In view of the relatively high cost of living in Rajkot city and to a slightly lesser degree in Morvi it was but natural that most of the families in this group were not able to make both ends meet. More often then not they had to let go many of their basic necessities unsatisfied.

Before presenting the economic conditions of this group in detail, it should be clarified that the group under discussion does not cover up the lower-most income-group having income of less than Rs. 60 per month. It appeared that such families were very few and constituted a negligible proportion of the populace. They were an extremely poverty stricken class living from hand to mouth. They had to spend as 85 per cent. of their incomes on food which just keep their body and soul together. This class consisted of families belonging to petty labourers and employees of various small establishments and persons who did petty jobs here and there.

1. For classifying a family income of the income-groups, the total family income is related to the size of the family in the following way. The standard size of a family is taken to be four full units *i. e.* a person below the age of 18 years constitutes half unit and a person above it signifies one full unit. Now, if the size of the family to be classified is bigger than the standard one, the total income is adjusted downwards by relating it to a family of a standard size. For example for a family consisting of 6 units and having a total monthly income of Rs. 120, the computed total income will be $\frac{4 \times 120}{6}$ =Rs. 80.

the family will be classified as if the total family income were Rs. 80.

The group under discussion was mainly composed of families of unskilled and semi-skilled labourers, shop assistants and *gumastas* in the commercial establishments. Peons and such other lowly paid employees of Government and semi-Government bodies, shepherds and agriculturists residing in the comparatively recently-developed localities lying on the outskirts of the city and having rural characteristics such as Bedipara, Gowliwad, etc.

The average size of a family in this group was six units. The proportion of adult members was greater than minors. Except in the case of families of agriculturists, some labourers and persons having small but independent occupations, all the families surveyed had only one earning member.

The general economic condition of this group appears to be comparatively better than that of the same class in other urban areas of Saurashtra. The average monthly income of the families investigated came to Rs. 104. The average monthly expenditure also amounted to the same figure. Nearly half of the families had deficit budgets.

The level of education of this class was very low. More than 50 per cent were illiterate. Even among the literates as many as 80 per cent represented those who had received education only up to primary level. The rest had acquired education up to the secondary level. Not a single person from the group had ever joined a college. Unfavourable economic conditions are mainly to be blamed for such a low level of education.

Housing

Housing conditions in general were not satisfactory. Most of the families had one room tenements. The average floor space available per person was about 24 sq. feet. The average floor area per tenement was about 137 square feet. Most of the tenements were constructed before the world war II. The materials used in the construction were generally stone, bricks and earth. Cement was used only in a very few cases. Absence of hygienic sanitary conditions was a common feature. Ventilation facilities on the whole were somewhat satisfactory. Excepting a few instances, water-supply was sufficient. Very few tenements used electricity for lighting purposes. Nearly half of the families surveyed owned their tenements. Government and railway servants were provided subsidised quarters specially constructed or acquired for them by their employers. The average rent per tenement was about Rs. 9. Those who owned their houses used to spend on an average about Rs. 50 per annum by way of repairs and house taxes.

Economic Conditions

Families comprising this group had monthly incomes ranging from Rs. 75 to Rs. 125. The computed income as enunciated earlier, however, was in no instance higher than Rs. 100. The income was derived

from the main occupation only ; subsidiary sources of income were almost absent. With the high cost of living and larger average size of the family a majority of the families were unable to meet their expenditure with their small income. The inevitable result was wide-spread indebtedness in this group.

About 70 per cent. of the families surveyed were found to be in debts. Average indebtedness per indebted family was Rs. 435. 65 per cent. of the debts were contracted for the purposes of maintenance. This in itself is sufficient to show that the families of this group just managed to pull on with their meagre income, practically on the level of subsistence. Among the other purposes of borrowing, marriage and other social and religious occasions constituted the main purposes. The chief source from which money was borrowed was relatives and friends, who generally did not charge interest. Other sources include employer, co-operative societies, moneylenders, etc. Recourse to moneylenders was, however, very limited because of their high interest charges and other malpractices. Nearly half of the borrowings were interest-free and in other cases interest was charged from a nominal rate of 1 per cent. to about 8 per cent. Besides this occasional borrowing, the other method of bridging the gap between the income and expenditure was the system of buying on credit. By this device, people could postpone payment of a part or the whole of one of the bills in turn. Generally the grocerer, cloth merchant, etc., allowed their customers to buy on credit up to certain limit in each case. This was a scheme of adjustment whereby the bill which is partly or fully unpaid in a particular month, would be paid in the following month but some other bill would be kept pending in that month and so on. Part of the recurring deficit was met by this method. Only the agriculturist families who stayed on the outskirts of the city owned land. The land owing to its proximity to the city was highly valued. One acre was valued at about Rs. 10,000. Fruits and vegetables were mainly grown on this land. As stated earlier some of the families owned their houses. The average value of house property of such families was Rs. 2,580. Some families particularly those of shepherds and agriculturists also possessed some animals such as cows, buffaloes, bullocks, goats, etc. Almost all the families had ornaments. The average value of ornaments was about Rs. 785. Other properties including furniture, beddings, clothes and other household equipment and appliances possessed by the families could be valued on an average at Rs. 410 per family. It may be mentioned here that at times they had to sell some of their ornaments and other valuables to pay off old debts or to meet non-recurrent expenditure on occasions like marriage, sickness, litigation, etc. Very few families had any net savings worth the name at the end of the year.

The household equipment consisted of utensils which were just sufficient in the majority of cases, two to four pairs of cotton clothes per

person plus a blanket or some such woollen wear and few silken clothes mostly sarees, and two to four wooden cots, and a chair or two in a few cases. Other valuable articles included a cycle and a wrist watch or a clock, in case of some families. A very small percentage was found owning a radio.

Expenditure Pattern

The distinguishing feature of this class is not so much their low income as their expenditure pattern. The bulk of the total expenditure of a family was incurred on food—as much as 65 per cent. Excepting the agriculturists and some of the shepherds, very few could afford to consume costlier food such as milk, green vegetables, ghee, etc. Other nourishing food-stuffs were a luxury for them. Potatoes, onions and such other cheaper vegetables were the other common items of diet along with *chapatis*, *bhat* and *dal*. About 10 per cent was spent for clothing requirements. Fuel and lighting and housing together claimed about the same *i. e.* 10 per cent. Other prominent items of expenditure included celebration of religious and social occasions and ceremonies, and medical expenses. Expenditure on social occasions such as marriage, death, birth, etc., was incurred partly out of a false notion of prestige and status and partly due to the social pressure invisibly exercised by the prevailing customs and traditions. Expenditure on education and items of entertainment such as cinemas, dramas, sight-seeing, etc., was negligible. Another interesting feature is represented by their regular expenditure on beverages, *bidi*, tobacco, *pan*, etc. In a way these items had become as much conventional items of expenditure as food and clothing.

Middle Income Group

As the name itself suggests the group represents families who belong to the middle income stratum of the populace. It is, however, not to be mixed up with the class conventionally known as middle class. It is true that some or perhaps many of the families of this group can be considered as belonging to the middle class, but it would be better to avoid its complete identification with the middle class since it includes families of labour class, agriculturists and shepherds who possess distinct characteristics other than those of middle class. In terms of actual income, families within the income range of Rs. 105 to Rs. 333 form the group.

Since the middle class forms an important part of the group under discussion its distinguishing characteristics should be brought out as far as possible. The middle class possesses certain peculiarities of its own which give rise to a set of socio-economic problems and conditions different from those of the labourers or peasants. Whereas the families belong to a social class, whose status and dignity call for higher expenditure on such items as their children's education or social and religious occasions, the total family earnings are relatively very small, so that

CHAPTER 11

Standard of Life

URBAN

the expenditure always exceeds the income by a good margin. The conditions of this class have gone from bad to worse during the post-war years. In the post-war period, when the cost of living was rising the level of income of this class did not rise commensurately, thus compelling them to have deficit budgets. Unlike the labouring classes, their deteriorating economic conditions could not induce an increase in the number of earners per family. Their social status came in the way of their womenfolk seeking employment to augment family income. Children could not be employed. Thus, no immediate assistance is forthcoming from the women or children. Every rise in income is absorbed in the satisfaction of unfulfilled wants. In this context, the role of what is known in the phraseology of economics as the "demonstration effect" is quite marked in reinforcing the tendency of deficit budgets "Demonstration effect" is the tendency of marginal families of every socio-economic stratum to satisfy those wants which richer families of the same class could afford to enjoy. Naturally every increase in the earnings of a family went towards the satisfaction of such wants, both conventional and psychological. The over-all effect of all these influences discussed above is to create a budget deficit.

The income-group under discussion was composed of the families of teachers, clerks, hawkers, small traders, semi-skilled and skilled workers, auto-rikshaw owners, coachmen, motor mechanics, bus conductors and owners of small independent establishments representing different businesses and occupations. The average size of a family of this group was about six.

The level of education of this group was indeed higher than that of the previous group, thanks to the better income level. The proportion of illiterate persons was of course, less than in the group discussed prior to this. Of the total number of persons of more than five years of age, about 34 per cent were illiterate, 51 per cent had primary education, 10 per cent had reached the secondary level and 5 per cent had obtained college education. Illiteracy among women was much higher. Nearly half of them were illiterate and 44 per cent had only primary education.

The importance of housing conditions in assessing the standard of life can hardly be minimised. The housing conditions enjoyed by this group were relatively better than the lower income-group. Unlike the latter, not many families lived in the congested parts of the city. They were dispersed all over the city. Number of rooms including kitchen in most of the cases was either two or three. Average per tenement came to the 251 sq. feet and average area per head was 37 sq. feet. Ventilation and water supply facilities were on the whole satisfactory. Electricity was used only by half of the families. More than 3/4 of the buildings were constructed after 1920. In about 60 percent

of the buildings, stone, bricks, earth, lime, etc., were used in the construction. Cement was used with other building materials in the remaining 40 per cent of the houses. About 48 per cent of the families investigated were owning houses and as such they were not required to pay any rent. The remaining families spent per month about Rs. 18 as rent on an average. Those who owned houses on an average had to spend Rs. 60 by way of house-taxes and repairing expenditure every year.

The economic conditions of this group were not as good as would appear from their earnings. The demonstration effect and the middle class way of life added considerably to their financial burden. The average annual income of a family in this group was Rs. 2,280 and the expenditure came to Rs. 2,160, leaving a nominal average surplus of Rs. 120. This nominal surplus was only apparent and does not reflect a true picture since about 60 per cent of the families were running in debt, while 25 per cent had no savings worth the name to fall back upon. The real position is that as far as normal and recurring day-to-day expenditure was concerned they were able to pull on with their income but when confronted with unforeseen or special and non-recurring type of expenditure they ran into difficulties and incurred debt or disposed of property to collect money to meet the expenditure. In some cases, even the day-to-day maintenance needs as reflected in the chronic state of recurring deficit in their monthly budget necessitated borrowing to pay off accumulated bills.

Apart from the maintenance needs, marriage and other social occasions, construction of house, sickness, education, etc., figure prominently as the causes of indebtedness. The average indebtedness among the indebted families was about Rs. 1,000. In half of the cases, the source of borrowing was friends and relatives, who generally did not charge any interest for their loans. *Shahukars, i. e.* moneylenders were the next important source of credit supply. They charged interest which varied from 7½ per cent to 12 per cent in different cases. In a few cases, the source of supply was urban co-operatives banks who charged interest at about 6 to 9 per cent. Except in the cases where loans were obtained from relatives and friends, regular repayment was always insisted upon and this further aggravated the difficulties of the indebted families.

In spite of wide-spread indebtedness, there were families, particularly of farmers, shepherds, etc., who were able to save. Some savings also took place in the case of families with balanced or deficit budgets by way of insurance premia or provident fund contributions. Aggregate accumulated savings averaged Rs. 1,300 approximately. These were exclusive of the investment in bullion and ornaments.

CHAPTER 11

Standard of Life

URBAN

Nearly half of the families were found to own house property, the value of which averaged about Rs. 5,000. Land ownership was confined only to agriculturist families. About 30 per cent of the families also possessed property in the form of animals such as cows, buffaloes, horses, goats, etc. Particularly in case of shepherds and agriculturists, the average value of animal possession was to the extent of Rs. 3,300. The most popular form of investment was in ornaments and bullion. Most of the families had either ornaments or bullion or both in varying degrees. The average value of such possessions was about Rs. 1,300. The average value of movable property such as furniture, clothes utensils, etc., and other articles of household equipment amounted to about Rs. 900. This however is a very rough estimate. Nearly half of the households investigated owned a bicycle, it being the popular and convenient mode of transport in the city. A few families owned radio also. A large majority of them had wrist-watches. Fans, electrict irons and such other electrical appliances were hardly to be found.

Expenditure Pattern

Expenditure on food claimed a large proportion of the total expenditure, nearly 56 per cent; 10 per cent was incurred on clothing and 7 per cent on housing. Miscellaneous items of expenditure accounted for nearly 22 per cent of the expenditure. Social and religious occasions and ceremonies, travelling and medical attention were the main items constituting miscellaneous expenditure. The expenditure on housing would have been higher, but for the fact that half of the families, who owned their houses, had not to pay any rent. The expenditure on education was 2 per cent only. Some of the middle class families employed part-time domestic servants. The average expenditure by way of wages to servants was about Rs. 8 per month. Meals were served to servants not contractually but conventionally in a few cases.

Higher Income Group

This group is composed of families whose computed monthly income is above Rs. 250. Though no upper income limit can be placed, for the purpose of analysis families with monthly income up to Rs. 700 are included in it. Families with still higher income were comparatively few and they led a very comfortable life. They had no financial problems to worry about. They were able not only to buy things and services which are classified as necessities and comforts but were also able to purchase valuable articles of luxury and ostentation value, such as motor car, refrigerator, jewellery and many other costly modern appliances of household utility. Another distinguishing feature was that many of them had their own bunglows which were generally well-built and well-furnished with all modern facilities and equipment.

URBAN

The group comprised families of owners of factories, retail and wholesale traders, persons belonging to liberal professions such as medical practitioners and pleaders, agriculturists, lecturers of colleges, Government servants of the executive cadre and managerial personnel in private concerns. The average size of a family was either 5 or 6 persons. Unlike the other lower-income groups, the number of earner is in many instances only one.

As could be expected, the level of education of this group was very high. Only 6 per cent of the persons above the school-going age of 5 years were illiterate. The percentage of persons who had attained higher and advanced education was also much higher than the two groups discussed before. Literacy among women was also very high; 16 per cent had University education, 28 per cent had education up to the secondary level and the rest 50 per cent had only primary education. One of the factors which helps the mobility of a family from a lower to an higher income-group is the level of education attained by that family.

One of the prominent characteristics of this group is the type of the houses in which they live. Most of the houses were not only recently constructed, they were also spacious, airy and decent in design and structure. Most of the buildings were either brick and mortar houses or cement concrete houses. Many of them located in the outlying areas of Rajkot city *e. g.* Bhaktinagar, Jagnath plot had open spaces surrounding them and a compound wall. Sanitation and ventilation conditions were quite satisfactory. Nearly 40 per cent families owned their houses. Those who stayed in rented homes paid on an average a rent of about Rs. 30 for a tenement of three rooms including kitchen. The rent was higher in new buildings. In one case a tenement of 5 rooms had a rent of Rs. 85. Families who owned their houses had larger apartments for themselves. Average floor space occupied per head was about 125 sq. feet as compared to only 37 sq. feet in the case of the immediately preceding group. Average area per tenement was about 762 sq. feet as compared to 251 sq. feet in the case of the last income-group. The comfortable standard of housing of this group was a factor which easily differentiated the group from other groups.

Economic Conditions

The average monthly income of a family of this group as stated by them amounted to about Rs. 445 and the average monthly expenditure was about Rs. 385, thus leaving a clear margin of savings amounting to Rs. 60.

No family had shown deficit in its budget. More than 80 per cent had surplus and the rest were balancing budgets showing neither deficit nor surplus. However, a few families had incurred debts. The purposes for which debts were incurred, were productive in nature

CHAPTER 11

Standard of Life

URBAN

since a large proportion of money borrowed was utilised for purposes of investment in business and capital expenditure.

As noted earlier, about 40 per cent owned house property. Land was owned by agricultural families only. The average value of the house property of a family was about Rs. 25,740. All the families were found to possess valuable property in the form of ornaments and bullion. This was a traditional form of investment of accumulated savings. The average capital value of these ornaments was about Rs. 4,500 per family. The average value of other tangible and intangible property such as furniture, clothes of different varieties, articles of entertainment, comfort and ostentation and shares, bonds, debentures, etc., amounted to Rs. 5,000 approximately. Radio and bicycle appeared to have become a conventional necessity since almost all the families excepting the agricultural families were owning them. A few also owned a car. Other miscellaneous articles possessed by a majority of the families included musical instruments, electric fans, clocks, wrist-watches, time-pieces, ironing machines, etc.

The current rate of savings and the total accumulated savings constitute other indicators of the financial well-being of a family. From this view-point also the group was well-placed. Barring a few exceptions, all other had enough savings to fall back upon in an emergency.

Another aspect indicating higher living standard enjoyed by this group is the capacity of the families to employ domestic servants. Most of the families had a servant.

Expenditure Pattern

As income increases, it is not the expenditure on articles of daily consumption that increases appreciably, but it is the expenditure on luxury articles and articles of display and ostentation that increases. In terms of percentages, expenditure on comforts and luxury is higher, as compared to other groups. The above remarks are applicable in the present case. Expenditure on food was only 41 per cent, while clothing claimed about 9 per cent of the total expenditure. Expenditure on housing, which included besides rent, house taxes and cost of repairs and maintenance, claimed an equal amount, *viz.*, 9 per cent. This is followed by expenditure on education, which was about 5 per cent. The composite groups of miscellaneous items of expenditure claimed as high as 24 per cent of the total expenditure budget. This suggests that higher classes of the society incurred expenditure on relatively superfluous items such as toileting, travelling, charity and social and religious occasions and ceremonies. Comparatively higher expenditure for medical purposes, which was about Rs. 110 or 2·5 per cent, indicates not so much a higher incidence of diseases but reflects their capacity to get better medical attention.

CHAPTER 12—ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

THE DISTRICT IS PREDOMINANTLY AGRICULTURAL like other districts. Its total area is 26,76,378 acres, of which 16,49,831 acres *i.e.* 61·64 per cent is cultivable land. Of the latter, 1·63 lakhs acres are irrigated, about 23 per cent being irrigated by wells. An appreciable increase in the incomes of a majority of the people will depend upon improvement in agriculture. With the introduction of measures of land reform by the former Saurashtra State and of schemes for development of agriculture taken up in the First and Second Five Year Plan, cultivators have realised the benefit of the improved agricultural practices and have started actively to participate in the measures advocated for betterment of yield and quality of produce.

Agricultural production can increase either by extension of land under cultivation or by intensive cultivation of the existing land under the plough. The latter is possible if irrigation facilities are available and if the technique of cultivation is improved. On the first count the district does not hold much promise as the area brought under cultivation is the maximum which can be so brought. On the second count there is much scope in the district. The imperative needs for intensive cultivation are an assured and adequate supply of water, better seeds, manures and implements. The district is not so unfavourably placed in respect of water. The annual rainfall ranges from 30 to 40 inches. Bhadar and Aji are the principal rivers of the district. However, most of the rivers have a comparatively short and swift run to the sea and because of past neglect of water shed areas have silted shallow beds. Consequently, run off is rapid. The irrigated area forms about 5 or 6 per cent of the cultivated area. It will, therefore, be seen that there is considerable scope for bringing additional area under irrigation.

Five medium irrigation projects, namely, Moj, Gondali, Machchhu, Aji and Munjiasar were taken up in the First Five Year Plan. The Second Plan also provided for four projects, namely Bhadar, Sakroli, Demi and Machchhu-ii. The additional area irrigated due to these schemes at the end of Second Five Year Plan was 14,130 acres. Great importance is attached to minor irrigation works which result in increasing agricultural production quickly. There are a number of *nallas*, rivulets and streams across which *bandhas* and check dams

CHAPTER 12 — Economic Prospects

AGRICULTURE

can be constructed. Some of these will provide direct irrigation while others will serve to maintain and improve water level in the wells in the surrounding area. The other method of development of minor irrigation was the grant of financial assistance for sinking more wells and repairs to old wells, and of subsidy for installation of electric motors for agricultural purposes.

At the end of Second Five Year Plan, additional irrigation capacity to the extent of 44,530 acres was created. As a result of various schemes proposed in Third Five Year Plan, additional capacity to the extent of 3,680 acres will be created. Government has also been encouraging the use of improved seeds, manures and fertilizers. It has been ascertained that use of improved seeds can increase agricultural yields by as much as 10 per cent. Eleven seeds multiplication farms were opened in the district during Second Five Year Plan. With the object of popularising the use of manures and chemical fertilisers, arrangements are made for their supply to cultivators through recognised fertilizer firms, co-operative societies and authorised dealers. During Second Five Year Plan period 1,541 tons of amonium sulphate, 3,839 tons of super phosphate, 22,233 tons of mixed manures, 86,630 tons of bonemeal and 1,009 tons of fishmeal manures were distributed. During the third Five Year Plan, 59,300 tons of amonium sulphate, 43,875 tons of super phosphate, 2,225 tons of potassium manures and 1,00,450 tons of town compost will be distributed. It is interesting to note that about 90 per cent of the total area under crops in the district is accounted for by only four crops, *viz.*, groundnut, cotton, bajari and jowar. Given sufficient attention, particularly in regard to the pattern of land utilization and rotation, these crops may record much better yields.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

The district has deposits of sandstone, silica, china clay, fire clay, Fuller's earth and limestone. Good quality plastic and refractory clay is found in Morvi and Wankaner. Traces of copper have also been detected in the district. These minerals can be mined on commercial basis.

TRADE

The external trade of the district is chiefly carried out by sea and land routes. Considerable quantities of goods are imported and exported through port Navlakhi. It is a lighterage port where movement of cargo to and from ships in stream and shore is made by means of lighters. Proximity of this port to the hinterland of India extending up to Delhi and beyond is a point in its favour. This port is nearer than Bombay to Delhi by over 150 miles. The port is rail linked by the meter-gauge system with rest of India. Jetties, transit sheds, storage godowns and open areas are all provided along the railway line. Cargo destined for up country stations can, therefore, be loaded directly on the railway and *vice-versa* from those stations to Navlakhi.

Rajkot district had its share in the industrial development during the first two Plans. For instance, there was an increase in the production of salt, soda ash, caustic soda, chlorine based products and engineering articles. Ceramics is a fairly well developed industry in the district. Potteries articles, hume pipes, tiles, refractories, sanitary wares, crockery and stonewares, are produced in large quantities. There is a large demand for roofing, paving and flooring tiles and they are manufactured. A start for making insulators has also been made. There is considerable scope for a further development of this industry. The district is favourably placed for the manufacture of salt because it has tracts of land jutting out deep into Arabian sea. There are no large rivers flowing into the sea which may dilute the sea water by their discharge. Climate is tropical and humidity is low. The contour of the land is also suitable for salt works. In engineering field, there is scope for starting the manufacture of transformers, switch-gears, specialised electric motors and several types of industrial instruments.

PART V

CHAPTER 13—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

The Department of Land Records

CHAPTER 13

Revenue Administration

INTRODUCTORY HISTORY

On Integration of 222 Princely States, in what was formerly known as Kathiawar, on the west coast of India, the State of Saurashtra came into existence with effect from 15th April 1948. For administrative purposes it was divided into five districts. Madhya Saurashtra, which is known as Rajkot, was one of these five districts. Owing to the feudal character of the agricultural economy at the time of States' integration, there was a variety of tenures which could be broadly classified as under :— (i) Khalsa lands comprised of areas of convenanting States and talukas where cash assessment was levied, (ii) khalsa lands comprised of the areas of the convenanting States and talukas where crop share or *bhagdari* system prevailed and (iii) non-khalsa lands comprising *girasdari* and *barkhali* areas where rent was levied mostly in crop share. In the last category, there were different tenures *viz*., *mulgirasia*, *bhayati*, *talukadari* and so on which could be broadly discribed as *girasdari* and *inam*, *jivai*, *dharmada* or *kherati* grants which could be described as *barkhali*. The former involved proprietory rights whereas the latter did not.*

There were 41,04,372 acres of khalsa lands in the settled states *e. g.* Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Wadhwan, Gondal, Morvi, Junagadh, Palitana and so on, where cash assessments were in vogue. Even here there was a great variety of rates from area to area and the average pitch of assess-

*(i) *Khalsa Land*.—This land was obtained by cultivators directly from the States. They paid revenue to the States either in form of crop-share or cash. The tenants of this land were dependent on the ruler of the State or his agent so far as tenure was concerned. (ii) *Mulgirasia*:—They were the original descendants of the original owners of the land. In the course of time, it is said, they handed over the land they owned to their chief and then there was a re-bestowal of it by the latter. The rights of *Mulgirasias* regarding alienation of land by mortgage and sale were governed by the Kathiawar Political Agency Notification Number 49 of 1891. (iii) *Bhayati*.—This system prevailed where the state followed the rule of primogeniture, entitling the lineal male decendant of the Chiefs or Talukadar's family to receive a share in patrimony. For *Bhayats*, also, the rights of alienation by mortgage or sale were regulated by the Agency Notification Number 49 of 1891. (iv) *Talukadari*.—The land held by Talukadars was of the nature of independent *Raj* i.e. states with independent jurisdictional rights. Under life interest principle, debts incurred by Talukadars were liable to be repudiated after death. They had no right to sell or mortgage their free holding (v) *Inam*.—The land was given as *Inam i. e.* free gift by the imperial power at Delhi or local rulers to persons who rendered distinguished services to the state. (vi) *Jiwai*.—Persons holding land under this system were entitled to receive and enjoy income during their life time. They had no property rights on land. (vii) *Dharmada or Kherati*:—This type of lands were grants or charitable endowments to religious institutons.

ment in these States varied from Rs. 2-0-2 per acre in Morvi to Rs. 3-12-5 in Palitana and the average of all these States came to Rs. 3-2-0 per acre.

There were 12,57,714 acres of khalsa lands in the non-settled States of Porbandar, Dhrangadhra, Wankaner, Dhrol, Rajkot etc., and talukas where crop share system prevailed. There was a variety of crop shares *e. g.* 1/2, 1/3rd, 2/7th, 1/4th, 1/5th, 1/6th, 1/7th and also combination of crop shares with cash assessment in respect of some crops. A *santi vero* (plough tax) was in vouge in some places.

The non-khalsa areas representing jamindari talukas and non-jurisdiction estates, comprised 31,75,000 acres of land and here mostly crop sharing system prevailed.

In all the above areas, various obnoxious taxes and *veras* were prevailing. Their number would go above one hundred. They were all abolished after integration. The immediate problems before Saurashtra Government were grant of permanent rights to tenants and conversion of crop share into cash assessment in respect of khalsa and non-khalsa land and establishment of single tenure system.

Immediately on the formation of the Saurashtra State, occupancy rights to tenants of khalsa land were granted. Pending regular survey and settlement, lands were broadly classified on an *ad hoc* basis into good, medium and inferior and on the basis of the average of the yields of 15 years, *udhad i. e.* lump cash assessment, was fixed for average *khata* or holding in khalsa villages under crop share system.

Saurashtra Land Reforms Act and Saurashtra Barkhali Abolition Act were passed in 1951, which did away with *girasdari* tenure and all kinds of other *inams*. Both these Acts were brought into force with effect from 1st September 1951. These Acts also provided for determination of cash assessment on the basis of arithmetical average of assessment leviable in the surrounding and adjoining khalsa or assessed non-khalsa lands or villages, until the villages in which lands were situated were surveyed and settled. Some waste-lands whether cultivable or not, grass lands, *gauchar*, roads, rivers. etc. which did not vest in Government were acquired under the Saurashtra Estates Acquisition Act 1952. All these steps have established Rayotwari system in the whole of Saurashtra.

Much, however, still remained to be done ; unsurveyed lands had to be surveyed, survey of surveyed lands had to be brought up-to-date, all lands had to be classified, and then a settlement introduced which would do away with the old disparities and reduce the incidence of land revenue to a reasonable level. To this end, the State of Saurashtra set up a regular Department of Survey and Settlement under a Director of Land Records and Settlement. with a Superintendent of Survey in charge of survey operations and District Inspectors of Land Records in charge of survey and land records of districts. While the work of survey and classification was in progress, States Re-organisation took

effect from 1st November 1956 and the State of Saurashtra was merged in the bigger bilingual Bombay State which came into existence on that day.

INTRODUCTORY HISTORY

Even after the formation of the new Bombay State, the original five districts of Saurashtra State were continued without any change till 1st July 1959. From that day changes were effected in the boundaries and a new district, called Amreli district, was formed.

The district of Rajkot (formerly known as Madhya Saurashtra) comprised 1,008 villages prior to 1st July 1959. It now comprised 878 villages, distributed in 7 talukas (T) and 6 Mahals (M) as shown below:—

(1) Rajkot (T)—95 villages; (2) Jasdan (T)—103 villages; (3) Paddhari (M)—61; (4) Lodhika (M)—38; (5) Morvi (T)—124; (6) Wankaner (T)—102; (7) Maliya (M)—47; (8) Gondal (T)—82; (9) Kotda Sangani (M)—42; (10) Jetpur (T)—48; (11) Dhoraji (T)—32; (12) Kandorna (M)—49; (13) Upleta (M)—55; Total 878.

SURVEY

The following number of villages were surveyed during the regime of Rulers of the former States :—

Sr. No.	Taluka	No. of villages surveyed	Years between which survey completed
1	Rajkot	1	1840
		53 + 1 (P)	1868—1906
		9	1930—41
2	Jasdan	74 + 8 (P)	1923—44
3	Paddhari	20 + 3 (P)	1918—30
4	Lodhika	5	1869—1904
5	Babra	2	1930
6	Morvi	82 + 8 (P)	1930—46
7	Wankaner ..	69 + 5 (P)	1896—1944
8	Maliya	21 + 2 (P)	1940—43
9	Gondal	45 + 5 (P)	1874—1908
		2	1944-45
10	Kunkavav	18 + 3 (P)	1895—1907
11	Kotda Sangani ..	11 + 1 (P)	1893—1896
12	Jetpur	10 + 3 (P)	1895—1906
		10 + 2 (P)	1935—1936
13	Dhoraji	29 + 1 (P)	1893—1920
14	Kandorna	3	1908—1917
		26 + 8 (P)	1936—1936
15	Upleta	10 (P)	1874—79
		33	1895—1908

CHAPTER 13

Revenue Administration

There remained 428 whole and 60 patis which were not surveyed and their survey, except 3 villages, was done between 1949 to 1959. Revision has now been undertaken of the survey of those villages which had been surveyed several years ago in the days of the old States.

SURVEY

The method of survey used during ex-State regime and after integration is to have a traverse laid down on the village boundaries with the help of theodolite, then to have an *adhar* line and one or two supplementary *adhar* lines and then to do the detailed survey of each field by chain and cross staff method, with reference to *adhar* line where possible.

Till 1960-61 the unit of area was the English acre with its sub-division the *guntha* (121 Sq. yds.), 40 *gunthaas* making one acre. The chain used in survey was of 33′ in length. On account of the adoption of metric system, the areas will have to be converted into measures according to that system. The areas of each survey number and its sub-divisions and of each class of land comprised therein are separately entered in the land records under an indicative number, the numbering of sub-divisions being subordinate to the number of survey number *i. e.* parent number.

Accurate village maps have been prepared (generally on a scale of 1′=20 chains) for all surveyed villages showing survey numbers and their boundary marks and other topographical details such as roads, rivers, *nallas*, forests, hills, from the detailed survey tippans of individual Survey Numbers. From these village maps, taluka and district maps were constructed either on a scale of 1″=2 miles or 1″=4 miles. However, district map requires revision due to territorial changes, development such as construction of new roads, canals, railways, hospitals, dams, etc. under various planned schemes.

Classification of soil

Soils of 110 villages of ex-Jamnagar State, 118 of ex-Gondal State and 20 of ex-Junagadh State merged in this district are classified. The system of soil classification in ex-Jamnagar State was the same as the Gujarat classification system, according to which the main classes of lands recognised were *dry crop*, garden and rice and each field was classified, subject to the standard valuation of 16 annas, with reference to the texture and depth of soils, their merits and deteriorating factors and extra advantages if any. In respect of sub-soil, however, the system followed is of *pani-kasar* (*kos*-rates) according to which in addition to soil assessment, water assessment is levied at a rate per *kos* for four acres.

In case of ex-Gondal and Junagadh State villages, an *ad hoc* system of soil classification was adopted, according to which soils were divided in two main classes *viz*., *baret* (dry crop) and *piet* (well irrigated). In ex-Junagadh State villages, each class was divided into *Sarvotkrishat*, *aval*,

doyam, *soyam* and *kanishta*, and ex-Gondal villages into *aval*, *doyam* and *soyam*. For each of these sub-classes of lands, separate rates of assessment were sanctioned.

781 villages still remained to be classified. Therefore in 1955-56, the Land Records Department of Saurashtra evolved a system of classification which though mostly analogous to the Gujarat classification system differed from it in respect of soil classes and their value slightly and details of sub-soil classification and average classification values. Instead of working out average classification value of each survey number or its sub-division, the areas with different classification values in the same Survey Numbers or sub-division were reduced into areas of 16 annas classification values. Each field was however, classified on the basis of inherent capability of soil, taking into account the texture and depth of soil, and its deteriorating factors. This system was followed in classification of villages done during Saurashtra State regime and continued after state reorganisation for villages where soils were not classified or where soils, though classified before, were required to be reclassified on account of the lands having been resurveyed. However, where soils of a part of a village were classified before being khalsa and those of the remaining part were to be classified,the system followed in the classified part of the village was adopted for the rest of the village to maintain uniformity.

Assessment and and Settlement

As stated above, the villages of ex-Jamnagar, Junagadh and Gondal States are settled, and the villages of the rest of the States and talukas are un-settled. The position regarding settlements of the ex-State village is as under :—

Taluka	Ex-State	No. of villages	Year of original settlement	Year of revision settlement
Rajkot ..	Jamnagar-	6	1895-1915	1935-46
	Gondal	1	1887-1890	1906-15
Jasdan ..	Jamnagar	34	1895-1915	1930-43
Paddhari ..	do.	22	1895-1905	1916-28
Lodhika ..	Gondal	1	1887	1907
Babra ..	Jamnagar	2	1895-1915	1930-43
Morvi ..	do.	1	1897	1907

CHAPTER 13

Revenue Administration

SURVEY

Taluka	Ex-State	No. of villages	Year of original settlement	Year of revision settlement
Gondal ..	Jamnagar-	2	1895-1898	1935-38
	Gondal	41	1887-1890	1906-15
Kunkavav ..	Junagadh-	8	Not available	1900-15
	Gondal	8	1887-1890	1906-15
Jetpur ..	Jamnagar	8	1895-1915	1935-46
	Junagadh-	11	Not available	1900-15
	Gondal	1	1887	1907
Dhoraji ..	Gondal	26	1887-1890	1906-15
	Junagadh	2	Not available	1935-46
Kandorna ..	Jamnagar	35	1895-1915	1935-46
	Gondal	1	1887-1890	1906-15
Upleta ..	Gondal	38	1887-1890	1902-10
Total	..	248		

Besides Khalsa villages, some ex-*girasdari* or ex-*barkhali* villages are also settled. As the pitch of assessment of land in Saurashtra was considered higher than that of similar settled areas in the old Bombay State, the Government of Bombay sanctioned with effect from 1958-59 remission of assessment in excess of the rates of assessment obtaining in the comparable union areas (formerly comprising region of Kutch) allowing assessment where it was lower to continue as it was.

The above orders were issued in respect of the villages which are deemed settled under section 117-R of the Bombay Land Revenue Code as adopted in Saurashtra (application of lands) Ordinance No. XXXIX of 1948. For other villages and the areas not so deemed settled, Government of Bombay framed L. R. R. 17 under section 52 of Land Revenue Code for achieving the same object. According to this rule the villages to be dealt with were to be formed into homogeneous groups as far as possible in respect of (i) physical configuration (ii) climate and rainfall (iii) prices and (iv) yield of principal crops and then for each of these groups some union area of the State of Bombay was to be determined, to which the group could be compared on the basis of homogeniety of soil and crop pattern. The respective rates of assessment of dry crop and rice lands in each group were to be fixed by the Collector having

Revenue Administration

SURVEY

regard to the respective rates of assessment of such classes of land prevailing in the comparable union area. For lands irrigated by well the rate of assessment per acre was not to exceed 20 times, the rate for lands classed as dry crop in the same group, and for lands irrigated from tanks or canals, the rate was not to exceed two times the rate fixed for land irrigated by wells in the same group.

The rates as fixed above, were for per acre of land of 16 annas classification value of that sub-class, where the lands were classified and the assessment for each individual Survey Number or sub-division was to be worked out by application of this rate to the area of holding equivalent to 16 annas classification value. Where the lands were not classified, the rule provided for classification of lands into dry crop, rice and irrigated and for further sub-classification of each of these classes into good, medium or inferior on a consideration of the yield of the principal crops produced and the classification that may have already been adopted for the purpose of fixation of *udhad* or *vighoti* after integration.

The rates of assessment fixed under this rule were to remain in force for ten years from the revenue year from which rates so fixed were applicable or till the lands were settled under chapter VIII-A of the Land Revenue Code which ever was earlier.

Record of Rights

The Record of Rights Law (contained in chapterX-A of the Bombay Land Revenue Code) was adopted and applied to the Saurashtra State also. The Record of Rights was introduced in all talukas and mahals where survey had to be done. The areas adopted were as per *vahivat* or customary use as recorded in the village records. The Record of Rights work is done by the Revenue Department staff. After survey, the Land Record Department, supplies the *mapni* register and map to the revenue officers who compile Record of Rights. According to Section 135 B (*1*) of the Land Revenue Code, the Record of Rights contains the following particulars:—(a) name of all persons who are holders, occupants, owners, or mortgagees of the land or assignees of the rent or revenue thereof; (b) the nature and extent of the respective interests of such persons and conditions or liabilities attached thereto, (c) rent or revenue (if any) payable by or to any such persons and (d) such other particulars as the State Government may prescribe under rules made in this behalf. The State Government has now applied the law to all tenancies also under Section 135 (B) (*2*). Any acquisition of right in land is to be reported to the village officer by the persons acquiring it, unless it is registered (Land Revenue Code Section 135-C).

FUNCTION OF THE DEPARTMENT

The Land Records Department in Saurashtra was created in the year 1949and integrated with Bombay State Land Records Department in 1956. It is now a separate department of Gujarat State and is an adjunct to the

CHAPTER 13

Revenue Administration

SURVEY

Revenue Department. Its functions are—(1) to maintain all survey, classification and settled records up-to-date by keeping very careful notes of all changes, and for this purpose to carry out field operations preliminary to incorporation of the changes in the survey records, (2) to collect and provide statistics necessary for the sound administration of all matters connected with land, (3) to help to reduce, simplify and cheapen litigation in revenue and civil courts by providing reliable survey and other records, (4) to supervise the preparation and maintenance of Record of Rights and of the periodical inspection of boundary marks, (5) to conduct periodical revision and settlement operations, (6) to organise and carry out village site and city surveys on an extensive scale and arrange for their proper maintenance, (7) to undertake special surveys for private individuals and or for public bodies (such as survey of *inam* villages), surveys in connection with railways, municipal and local projects, town planning schemes, and survey for the defence and other Government departments (8) to maintain up-to-date all village maps, reprint them and arrange for their distribution to various Government departments for administrative purpose and for sale to the public and (9) to train revenue officers in survey and settlement matters.

The District Inspector of Land Record, Rajkot, is the principal officer in charge of the Land Records Department in the district. He is a gazetted officer (of a Mamlatdar's rank) appointed by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and is directly subordinate to the Superintendent of Land Records, Rajkot Circle, Rajkot, in all technical matters. He is also subordinate to the Collector of Rajkot and has to carry out all administrative orders of the Collector in the matter of survey and land records. He is assisted by (a) one District Surveyor and fifteen Taluka Surveyors at taluka/mahals, (b) the staff of District Survey Office and Head quarter Assistant, (c) a staff of 33 Circle Inspectors (including Circle Officers).

The staff shown under (a) and (b) works directly under the District Inspector of Land Records and (c) works under the control of the Collector.

Duties and functions of District Inspector of Land Records

The duties of the District Inspector of Land Records are:—(a) to supervise and take a field test of measurement, classification and pot-hissa survey work done by the District and Taluka Surveyors, (b) to exercise for ensuing prompt and proper disposal, check over all measurement and other work done by the survey staff and the District Survey Office establishment, by scrutinizing their diaries and monthly statements (*mahewars*), (c) to take a small test of the work of as many Circle Inspectors and Village Officers as possible, with a view to seeing that they understand their duties in respect of the Record of Rights, tenancy and crop registers, boundary marks, repairs work, etc. (this test is meant to

Survey

be qualitative and not merely quantitative). During his village inspections, the District Inspector sees that Government waste lands are not being unauthorisedly used, (d) to be responsible for the maintenance of the theodolite stones in the villages surveyed on the minor triangulate and traversing method and to arrange for their inspection and replacement where necessary, (e) to compile the huzza statistics (agricultural forms Nos. I, II and III) with the clerical aid placed at his disposal by the Collector, (f) to maintain the accounts and watch the recovery of the city survey and *pot hissa* dues, (g) to inspect the city survey offices every year and send the inspection memoranda to the Superintendent of Land Records, who forwards one copy to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and one to the City Survey Office (through the Collector) with his own remarks thereon, (h) to arrange (in consultation with the Collectors concerned) for the training of junior Indian Administrative Service Officers, District Deputy Collectors, candidates for the posts of Mamlatdars, as well as Circle Inspectors clerks and talatis in survey and settlement matters, (i) to advise the revenue officer in the district in all technical matters concerned with maintenance of survey records and the records of rights and to refer all cases of doubt to Superintendent of Land Records; (j) to check the classification of old State records classified by the special staff of record offices at Rajkot, Wankaner and Morvi and to certify its correctness, to arrange for destruction of records due for destruction and to report progress to the Collector; this work is to be checked by the District Inspector of Land Records as per Saurashtra State Rules for classification and destruction of State records.

District and Taluka Surveyors

The staff of the district and taluka surveyors deals with the routine measurement and classification work, whether done for Government (*e. g.* in land acquisition cases etc.) or on private applications in civil court partition decrees etc.. In the case of private work, the prescribed measurement fees are recovered from the parties in advance. The District Surveyor deals with such measurement. The staff does the work of correcting the survey records by preparing *kamjasti patraks* during the monsoon.

District Survey Officer

The District Survey Office is in charge of the Headquarter Assistant who acts under the orders of the District Inspector of Land Records. The Headquarter Assistant and his staff are responsible for keeping survey records up-to-date and in proper order. He deals with all correspondences connected with records. In urgent circumstances the Headquarter Assistant disposes of the references in the absence of District Inspector of Land Records, informing the latter of the action taken by him. He also issues certified extracts from survey records and supplies printed maps to applicants on payment of prescribed charges.

CHAPTER 12 Revenue Administration SURVEY

The District Survey Officer scrutinises the surveyor's work in the office and takes action to get all changes effected in the survey records. In this connection, necessary *kamjasti patraks* (with their abstracts) signed by the District Inspector of Land Records and countersigned by the Superintendent of Land Records and *akarphod patrak* signed by the District Inspector of Land Records are sent to the revenue authorities for correction of village and taluka accounts, records and maps. Applications for measurement are received in taluka or mahal offices and they are issued to the taluka surveyors by the Taluka /Mahal Officers under whose administrative control the taluka surveyors work. Action to put these taluka surveyors under the direct control of the District Inspector of Land Records, as in erstwhile Bombay State districts, is in progress.

City and village site survey

In Rajkot district, city surveys were introduced in towns and cities shown below during the regime of former States under *Gharbhaeni Dharo* and Gondal *Shaher Sudharai Dharo* of 1st January 1904 and maintained by the State Lekh Department and municipalities in Gondal:-

Sr. No.	Name of City or Town	Year of introduction		Maintenance staff
		Original	Revision	
1	Morvi	1887	..	No staff is kept for maintenance.
2	Gondal	1875	..	
3	Dhoraji	1875	..	
4	Upleta	1877	..	
5	Bhayavader	1903	..	

In Rajkot, the municipality has undertaken city survey which is in progress. Moreover in the Third Five Year Plan, two towns *viz.*, Dhoraji and Gondal have been included for the introduction of city survey.

The following village sites were surveyed in the district in the years noted against them (by ex-Morvi State):—

(1) Lalpur—1947; (2) Lakhdhirpur—1946; (3) Sahdied—1936; (4) Makansar—1948; (5) Mahenderanagar—1947; (6) Unchi Mandal 1936; (7) Timbadi—1947; (8) Gidech—1936; (9) Kallikanagar—1946; (10) Talaviya Samada—1938; (11) Pancli—1947; (12) Dharampur—1946; (13) Nagadpur—1937; (14) Jodhpur Nadi—1948.

These surveys are also not under regular maintenance.

CHAPTER 12

Revenue Administration

SURVEY

Circle Inspectors

Circle Inspectors are primarily meant to assist the revenue officers in the up-to-date maintenance of village records and land records kept at the village and assist the revenue administration and are, therefore, under the control of the Collector. They supervise the work of village officers and their technical work of maintenance of land records at the village is supervised by the District Inspector of Land Records.

General

In addition to the normal duties of the department referred to in the foregoing paragraphs, there is a separate staff for original and revision survey and classification in the area which are unsurveyed or are due for revision survey and are not classified. After the integration of Saurashtra State with bigger Bombay State, the post of Superintendent of Land Records, Rajkot was created with jurisdiction over the five districts of Saurashtra and over Kutch, Amreli and Banaskantha districts for regular land records work and the special survey and classification staff, working under Survey Mamlatdars was also placed under him. Later on, the scheme of survey and classification in Saurashtra and Kutch was included in the Second Five Year Plan and three more posts o. Survey Mamlatdars for the districts of Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Junagadh and one for Kutch with ancillary staff were created. The functioning of this whole scheme in Saurashtra and Kutch was put under the Survey Mamlatdars working under the control of the Special Superintendent of Land Records, Rajkot, divesting District Inspector of Land Records of all work connected with this scheme. The scheme has been also included in the Third Five Year Plan and by the end of the Plan, this special work will be completed.

THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Under the Indian Registration Act (XVI of 1908) compulsory registrtion is required in the case of certain documents and optional registration is provided for certain other documents. As a rule fees are levied for such registration, but the State Government have exempted co-operative societies registered under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act (VII of 1925). Certain types of societies such as the Urban Credit Societies, Central Financies Agencies and Housing Societies (formed of persons belonging to classes other than agriculturists or backward communities) enjoy restricted exemption in respect of certain documents involving a certain prescribed consideration. For documents with higher than the prescribed consideration, fees have to be paid. All other co-operative societies enjoy unrestricted exemption.

Registry Offices

Copies of awards under the Saurashtra Agricultural Debtors Relief Act (Act No. XXIII of 1954) are compulsorily registerable and registration fees are being charged thereon. In 1960, there were 13 Sub-Registries in the Rajkot District :- (1) Dhoraji, (2) Gondal,

CHAPTER 10 — Revenue Administration

(3) Jetpur, (4) Jasdan, (5) Kandorna, (6) Kotda Sangani, (7) Lodhika, (8) Maliya-Miana, (9) Morvi, (10) Paddhari, (11) Rajkot, (12) Upleta and (13) Wankaner.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

The registration district and sub-district are co-extensive with the revenue district and talukas/mahals.

District Registry

Collector of the Rajkot District is the ex-officio District Registrar. The Registration unit is separate from the revenue staff; but the District Registrar has powers of supervision over the entire District Registration staff. The Sub-Registrars are appointed by the Inspector General of Registration; but the District Registrar has powers to make such appointments in temporary vacancies. The Sub-Registry and District Registry *karkuns* and peons are appointed by the District Registrar.

District Registrar

The District Registrar is required to carry out the instructions of the Inspector General in all departmental matters; and, if he has any suggestions to make for the improvement of the registration system, he submits them to the Inspector General. The District Registrar solves the difficulties encountered by the Sub-Registrars in the course of their day to day work. He visits the Sub-Registry Offices in his district generally once a year and sends his memoranda of inspection to the Inspector General. He hears appeals and applications preferred to him under Sections 72 and 73 of the Indian Registration Act (XVI of 1908) against refusals to register documents by the Sub-Registrars under him. Under sections 25 and 34 of the same Act, he is empowered to condone delays in presentation of documents and appearance of executants provided the delay does not exceed four months, and to direct the documents concerned to be registered on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the proper registration fee. He is also competent to order refunds in the case of surcharges. A will or codicil may be deposited with him under a sealed cover; and it may be got registered at the cost of the party desiring it after the depositor's death. He is also authorised to register births and deaths under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886).

There are full-time Sub-Registrars at Dhoraji, Gondal, Morvi, Rajkot and Upleta. The Treasury *Aval Karkuns* at Lodhika, Jam-Kandorna, Jasdan, Jetpur, Kotda-Sangani, Maliya (Miana), Paddhari and Wankaner are ex-officio Sub-Registrars.

The Sub-Registrars are immediately subordinates to the District Registrar. Their chief function is to register documents which fulfil the prescribed requirement and for which the required stamp duty and registration fee are paid. The Sub-Registrar keeps a record of such registered documents and sends to officers concerned extracts from

documents affecting immovable property in respect of which a record of rights is maintained (for making mutations therein). On application by parties, he issues certified copies from the preserved records of registered documents.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Every Sub-Registrar is an ex-officio Registrar to register births and deaths under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886).

The Sub-Registrar working as Headquarter Sub-Registrar at Rajkot is vested with powers of solemnising marriages for the Rajkot District under the Special Marriages Act, 1954.

Inspection

The work of the Sub-Registrars is inspected by the Inspector of Registration, Rajkot Division (comprising Rajkot, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Surendranagar and Amreli Districts) and the District Registrar and the inspection memoranda drawn by these officers are scrutinised by the Inspector General of Registration.

The Inspector of Registration is directly subordinate to the Inspector General of Registration and does not exercise administrative control over the registration offices. He is not a subordinate of the District Registrar. His duty is mainly confined to the inspection of the technical work of the registration offices, including the central record and to audit their accounts. He inspects the books in the central office of record and reports to the District Registrar about their condition so that any records which are in danger of being destroyed may be re-copied and authenticated according to law. The Inspector examines the books, indexes accounts and other records in the offices of the Sub-Registrars once a year and sends one copy of his memorandum of inspection to the District Registrar, one to the Sub-Registrar concerned and one to the Inspector General (for approval). The Inspector General passes orders in respect of such memoranda, adding his own remarks or suggestions, if any, for being complied with by the Sub-Registrar concerned.

Statistics

The average annual income of the Registration department in Rajkot district is Rs. 3,10,566 and the average annual expenditure Rs. 39,930 (based on the figures for the triennium 1958 to 1960). The copying of registered documents is done in all the offices by hand. In all, 12,778 documents were registered in the district during 1960. Of these, 12,510 documents falling under compulsory registration were of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,59,97,250; 15 documents falling under optional registration were of the aggregate value of Rs. 32,641 ; and 52 documents, affecting movable property, were of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,18,159 ; 201 were wills.

CHAPTER 13

Revenue Administration

THE STAMP DEPARTMENT

STAMP ORGANISATION

The Superintendent of Stamps, Ahmedabad, is the authority controlling the supply and sale of State Stamps in the State, while in Rajkot district the Collector of Rajkot as the administrative head of the district is in charge of stamp work, here being no independent officer in charge of the work. As there is no treasurer in the Treasury, the work of sale of stamps to vendors and to the public is done by a stamp Head Clerk under the direct supervision of the Treasury Officer, Rajkot, who is a gazetted Officer. Both are jointly in charge of the local depot at Rajkot and responsible for the maintenance of the stock of stamps, their distribution to the branch depots in the district and sale to the public. Refund of value of unused, spoiled and absolete stamps is not ordered by the Treasury Officer ; after the separation of treasury work from the Revenue Department, no such powers are delegated to the Treasury Officer. This work is being done by the Collector, Deputy Collectors, Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris of the district. A branch depot is located at every taluka or mahal headquarters and it is in charge of a Sub-Treasury Officer, *i. e.* the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari concerned.

To suit public convenience, stamps are sold not only at the local depot and branch depots, but also at various other centres by licensed stamp vendors appointed by competent authorities *viz.*, Collector or District Judge. There are 36 vendors in the district. The non-judicial stamps in case of instruments requiring stamp duty of the value of above Rs. 150 and the court fee stamps of the value of above Rs. 125 are sold directly by the Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries to the public. Stamps below this value are sold by authorised vendors. The Taluka Aval *Karkun* of the Sub-Treasury concerned acts as ex-officio stamps vendor by virtue of the post. Sub-Treasury Officers do not get non-postal stamps direct from the Controller of Stamps, but they are issued to them by the local depot under the Treasury Officer, Rajkot, on receipt of periodical indents.

The total income realised from sale of stamps in the Rajkot District during the year 1959-60 (ending 30th April 1960) was Rs. 15,68,096 for non-judicial stamps and Rs. 5,66,440 for judicial stamps while in 1960-61 (May 1960 to March 1961) it was Rs. 12,03,996 and Rs. 4,87,420 respectively. Vendors are allowed a small discount and this, in the year 1960-61 amounted to Rs. 15,648 under non-judicial stamps and Rs. 2,354 under judicial stamps.

Postal stamps and stationery are issued to the Post Master, Rajkot, from the local depot under the Treasury Officer, Rajkot and the Post Master distributes them to the various sub and branch post offices in Rajkot and other places in the Rajkot district.

SALES TAX DEPARTMENT

Introduction

Sales Tax in Saurashtra was first introduced in June 1950. It provided levy of a single point of tax at the last stage. With the formation

SALES TAX DEPARTMENT

of bigger bilingual Bombay State it was found that different tax systems obtained in different regions of the State. In order that a uniform tax system could be evolved so as to apply to all parts of the integrated State, a broad based enquiry committee was appointed by Government. The committee recommended a composite system of tax and on this recommendation the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, was enacted. It came into force with effect from 1st January 1960. All the districts of Saurashtra are now governed by Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, as adopted by the State of Gujarat.

System of Tax

The Act has introduced what is known as the composite system of tax. There are five Schedules–A to E — appended to the Act. Schedule 'A' consists of items which would not attract any tax at any stage. For the remaining Schedules, the position is as under :—

(*a*) goods falling under Schedules B-I, C and E would be liable to sale tax ; the tax would be at the first stage *i. e.* at the manufacturing or importing stage.

(*b*) goods falling under Schedules B-II, D and E would be liable to general sales tax ; the tax would be at the stage when the goods move from a licensed dealer to a retailer.

(*c*) goods falling under Schedule E would also be liable to retail turnover tax. A registered dealer not holding licence at the time of purchase or resale of such goods would be liable to retail turnover tax.

(*d*) purchases effected from unregistered dealers would be liable to purchase tax if the goods are not sold within a prescribed time limit.

For breach of recitals of the declarations issued for the purposes, purchase tax has to be paid.

Goods once liable to purchase tax would not subsequently be liable to sales tax/general sales tax.

Incidence of Tax

Section 3 of the Act, prescribes the limits of annual gross turnover of a dealer for the purposes of fixing the liability to pay tax and for obtaining registration.

Limits prescribed for different categories of the dealers are as under :—

	Turnover of purchases/sales	Conditions
(a) Importer ..	Rs. 10,000 a year	(1) Value of taxable goods sold or purchased Rs. 2,500 a year. (2) Value of goods imported Rs. 1,500 a year.

CHAPTER 18 — Revenue Administration SALES TAX DEPARTMENT

	Turnover of purchases/sales	Conditions
(b) Manufacturer ..	Rs. 10,000 a year	(1) Value of taxable goods sold or purchased Rs. 2,500 a year. (2) Value of goods manufactured Rs. 2,500 a year.
(c) Any other dealer.	Rs. 30,000 a year	(1) As above.

Rates of Taxes.

As stated earlier, there are five Schedules appended to the Act out of which four Schedules — B, C, D and E prescribe the different rates of tax on different entries, (a) Sales Tax is leviable on goods falling under the Schedules B-I, C and E ranging from ½ per cent. on bullion and species to a maximum of 45 naye paise in a rupee on products like country-liquor, (b) General sales tax is leviable on goods falling under the Schedules B-II, D and E ranging from ½ per cent. on bullion and specie to a maximum of 6 naye paise in a rupee on goods like jewellery jari thread and embroidery materials of gold etc., (c) the rate of retail turnover tax is ½ per cent. (d) the rate of purchase tax is equivalent to sales tax/general sales tax.

Tax free Goods

Goods specified in Schedule 'A' of the Act, are exempted from tax. Mostly they are items of bare necessity of life. They could broadly be classified as under :—

(1) cereals and pulses, flour, *atta, maida* ;

(2) agricultural implements which are sold at a price of not less than Rs. 5 each ; bullock carts and its parts, fertilizers, manures ;

(3) eggs, fish, fresh fruits, meat, milk, *gur* ;

(4) products of village industries (as defined in the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956) ;

(5) glass bangles, *kumkum, mangalsutra* (when sold at a price not exceeding Rs. 10 each) ;

(6) cloth, sugar and tobacco ;

(7) slates and slate pencils, chalk sticks, foot rules.

Salient Features

The following salient features of the Act may be noted :— (1) mostly the goods taxed under the Act are covered under Schedule C and hence the tax is levied at the first stage. Most of the semi wholesalers and retail dealers would therefore be relieved from the direct burden of tax ; (2) under the amended Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1953 the complicated system of set off is removed so far as most of the dealers are concerned ; (3) liability limits having been pitched fairly high, small dealers are exempted ; (4) dealers dealing in non taxable goods (upto Rs. 2,500 a year) have not to get themselves registered ; this will exempt dealers

SALES TAX DEPARTMENT

dealing in a majority tax free goods ; (5) for export, goods can be purchased on the strength of authorisation ; similarly, a manufacturer, barring certain entries, is allowed to purchase raw materials on the strength of recognition. For purchasing goods of general sales tax, a system of licence is there, while a purchasing commission agent can avail of the opportunity by obtaining a permit ; (6) relaxation is granted by providing in Rule 3 that certain manufacturing processes should not to be treated as such processes ; (7) a system of exemption certificate is introduced under section 41 of the Act, by which a Government notification can be issued and hotel dealers, printing press, shoe-makers can be allowed the benefit of exemption from payment of tax if the turnover of these dealers does not exceed Rs. 30,000 a year ; (8) powers have been granted to the authorities to compound mere technical offences for which prosecution would not lie.

Administration

The Head of the Department is the Commissioner of Sales Tax, who is assisted by two Deputy Commissioners of Sales Tax and Range Assistant Commissioner. At the district level one or more Sales Tax Officers executing the law and the working system are co-ordinated through the Range head, the Assistant Commissioner. In Saurashtra, there are two Ranges at present Range I and Range VI. The headquarters of both of these is at Rajkot.

Collection of Tax

The collection of tax in this district for the year 1960-61 was as under:

Year	Amount collected (sales tax)
1960-61 (1st May 1960 to 31st March 1961)	Rs. 82,27,295·82

CHAPTER 14 — LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

CHAPTER 14

Law, order and Justice

JUDICIAL District Judge

THE DISTRICT JUDGE, RAJKOT DISTRICT, Rajkot, is the highest judicial authority in the district and presides over the District Court. Under Article 233 of the Constitution of India, appointments, postings and promotions of District Judges are to be made by the Governor in consultation with the High Court ; and under Article 234, appointments of persons other than District Judge to the Judicial Service are made by the Governor in accordance with the rules made by him after consultation with the State Public Service Commission and with the High Court. Under Article 235, the control over the District Court and courts subordinate to it, including the posting and promotion of and the grant of leave to persons belonging to the judicial services and holding any post inferior to the post of the District Judge is vested in the High Court.

Civil Courts.

The District Court is the principal court of original jurisdiction in the district. According to Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (No. XIV of 1869) which is applied to this district from 1st April, 1959, the District Court is the Court of Appeal from all the decrees and orders up to the value of Rs. 10,000 passed by the subordinate courts from which an appeal can be preferred. The District Judge exercises general control over the Civil Courts and their establishment and inspects the proceeding of those courts.

In addition to the District Court, there are two courts of Assistant Judges in Rajkot district with headquarters at Gondal and Morvi. The Assistant Judge exercises appellate jurisdiction.

Subordinate to the District Judge, are two cadres of Civil Judges, Junior Division and Senior Division. The jurisdiction of a Civil Judge, Junior Division extends to all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature where the amount involved in the subject matter does not exceed Rs. 10,000 in value, while that of Civil Judge, Senior Division, extends to all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature irrespective of the value of the subject matter. Appeals in suits and proceedings where the subject matter does not exceed Rs. 10,000 in value lie direct to the District Court while those wherein the subject matter exceeds in value Rs. 10,000 lie direct to the High Court. Civil Judges, Senior Division, are also appointed as Authorities under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

CHAPTER 14

Law, Order and Justice

JUDICIAL

There are six courts of Civil Judges, one of Civil Judge (Senior Division), and five of Joint Civil Judges (Junior Division) at Rajkot. Outside Rajkot there is one court of Civil Judge, Senior Division, each at Gondal and Morvi. There is also one joint court of Civil Judge, Junior Division, each at Gondal and Morvi. There is one court of Civil Judge, Junior Division, each at Jetpur, Dhoraji, Upleta, Jasdan, and Wankaner. The Civil Judge, Senior Division, Gondal, holds the sitting of the court at Morvi for 7 days in a month (from 16th to 22nd). Maliya (Miyana) is the linked station of the court of Joint Civil Judge, Junior Division, Morvi and the Civil Judge, Junior Division, Wankaner, holds the sitting at Maliya as Joint Civil Judge, Junior Division, Morvi, for the last 10 days in every month. All Civil Judges, Junior Division, are also the Judicial Magistrates of First Class and in addition to civil work, they also attend to criminal work. All Civil Judges are Authorities under the Payment of Wages Act and Minimum Wages Act.

On the formation of the judicial district of Amreli with effect from 1st October, 1959, the courts of Civil Judges, Junior Division, at Bagasara-Vadia and Babra have been placed within the area of jurisdiction of Amreli district.

Criminal Courts.

The District Judge, Rajkot district, Rajkot, is also the Sessions Judge of the district. The Sessions Judge tries criminal cases which are committed to his court by the judicial magistrates after preliminary inquiry and hears appeals against the decisions of the subordinate magistrates. The Sessions Judge, Rajkot, is appointed as a Special Judge, for conducting cases arising in the district of offences falling in Section 6 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952. The Assistant Judge, Gondal and Morvi, exercises powers of an Additional Sessions Judge. The Sessions Judge and the Additional Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorised by law ; but any sentence of death passed by any such judge is subject to confirmation by the High Court.

The Bombay Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions (Extension) Act and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Provision for uniformity) Act, 1958 (Bom. Act No. XCVII of 1958) have come into force from 1st September, 1959. The magistracy has been classified into two categories ; *viz*. (1) Judicial Magistrates and (2) Executive Magistrates. Judicial Magistrates are of the following classes :— (1) Magistrates of First Class, (2) Magistrates of Second Class, (3) Magistrates of Third Class, (4) Special Judicial Magistrates.

Executive Magistrates fall under the following classes :—(1) District Magistrates, (2) Sub-Divisional Magistrates, (3) Taluka Magistrates, (4) Special Executive Magistrates.

The State Government may in consultation with the High Court direct any two or more Judicial Magistrates to sit together as a Bench and invest such Bench with power of a Magistrate of the First Class, Second Class or Third Class.

Judicial Magistrates are subordinate to the Sessions Judge who may from time to time make rules or give special orders as to the distribution of business among them. Executive Magistrates are subordinate to the District Magistrate. Their powers and functions are given in details in paras IIIA, IV and V of Schedule III of the Criminal Procedure Code. Appeals from orders of the Executive Magistrates requiring security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour, however, lie to the Court of Sessions (Section 406 of Criminal Procedure Code). The State Government has power to direct by notification that appeals from such orders made by a Magistrate other than the District Magistrate shall lie to the District Magistrate and not to the Court of Sessions. Again under section 406-A of the Code, any person aggrieved by an order refusing to accept or reject a surety under section 122 may appeal against such order, if made by a District Magistrate, to the Court of Sessions. Under section 435 (*4*), the High Court is empowered to call for and examine the record of any proceedings under section 143 (Prohibition of repetition of nuisance), section 144 (temporary order in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger) and 145 (procedure where dispute as to immovable property is likely to cause breach of the peace), even though such proceeding was before an Executive Magistrate.

The ordinary powers of Magistrates of Third, Second, and First Class are detailed in Schedule III Part I, II, and III respectively of the Criminal Procedure Code. They may be invested with additional powers by the State Government in consultation with the High Court and these additional powers are detailed in Schedule IV of the Code. They are competent to pass the following sentences :—

Magistrates of the First Class. ..	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years ; fine not exceeding Rs. 2,000 or both.
Magistrates of the Second Class. ..	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months ; fine not exceeding Rs. 500 or both.
Magistrates of the Third Class. ..	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month ; fine not exceeding Rs. 100 or both.

The Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Rajkot was abolished with effect from 1st September, 1959 and one Court of Judicial Magistrates, First Class has been established instead. In addition to the Judicial

CHAPTER 14

Law, order and Justice.

JUDICIAL

Magistrates, First Class, one Joint Civil Judge, Junior Division, solely works on criminal side. The Civil Judges, Gondal, Jetpur, Dhoraji, Upleta, Jasdan, Morvi, Wankaner, Maliya are the Magistrates of First Class and they exercise their magisterial powers within the area of jurisdiction of the respective courts.

Children Court.

In addition to this, the Saurashtra Children Act, 1956, is in force in Saurashtra area. In order to implement the provisions of the said Act, Government has established a Children Court at Rajkot for the whole of Rajkot district. The First Joint Civil Judge, Junior Division, and Judicial Magistrates, First Class, Rajkot, has been invested with the powers under the Saurashtra Children Act and he works as the President of that Court. There is one Honorary Magistrate for the Children Court. The President and the Honorary Magistrate of the Children Court sit together.

The following are the other law officers of Government functioning in Rajkot district :— (1) District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor ; (2) Three Assistant Government Pleaders and Additional Prosecutors, one at Rajkot one at Gondal, and one at Morvi.

Number of Legal Practitioners.

In December, 1960, there were practising at various Civil Courts in the district, 127 advocates, and 74 pleaders.

Statistics of Civil Courts.

In Rajkot district in the various Civil Courts, 2350 suits were pending at the beginning of the year, 1960. In the year 1960, 4251 suits were instituted, 4762 were disposed of and 1839 were pending at the end of the year. Of the 4251 suits instituted, 3014 were either for money or movable property, 1460 were of value not exceeding Rs. 100, 1784 were of the value above Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000, 258 were of the value above Rs. 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 and 87 of value above Rs. 5,000. The total value of the suits instituted was Rs. 23,35,931·40 np. Out of 4762 suits, 612 were disposed of without trial, 541 ex-parte, 99 on admission of claims, 2008 by compromise, 1470 after full trial, 26 by transfer and 6 by reference to arbitration.

There were 323 appeals (including miscellaneous and Debt Relief Boards Appeals) pending at the end of the year 1959. During the year 1960, 439 appeals were instituted, 404 were disposed of and 358 appeals were pending at the end of the year. Of the 404 appeals disposed of 44 were either dismissed or not prosecuted, 180 confirmed, 71 modified, 91 reversed and 15 remanded for trial and 3 were transferred.

Statistics of Criminal Courts.

In the year 1960, 27186 offences were reported in Criminal Courts of Rajkot district. Persons under trial numbered 52896. Persons whose cases were disposed of numbered 27456, persons discharged or acquitted 12532, persons convicted 14734, persons committed to sessions or

referred to higher tribunals 64, persons died, escaped or transferred to another State 126. No person was sentenced to death. 15 persons were sentenced to imprisonment for life, 896 to imprisonment, 12780 to fine ; and 570 were asked to give security.

CHAPTER 14

Law, order and Justice.

JUDICIAL

Statistics of Sessions Courts.

During the year 1960, in the Sessions Court, 69 offences were reported, 160 persons were under trial, cases of 131 persons were disposed of, 75 persons were acquitted or discharged, 54 persons were convicted and 2 died, escaped or transferred.

Revenue and Expenditure

The following are the figures showing the revenue and expenditure of the Judicial Department in Rajkot district for the year 1960-1961 :—

Revenue

	Rs. nP.
(1) Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	3,229·25
(2) Court fees realised in cash	1,723·75
(3) General fees, fines and forfeitures	74,371·62
(4) Miscellaneous fees and fines	13·00
(5) Miscellaneous	2,267·88
(6) Recovery of overpayments	1,667·42
(7) Collection of payments for services rendered..	26,389·67
Total ..	1,09,662·59

Expenditure

(1) Pay of Officers	85,915·00
(2) Pay of Establishment	1,34,400·00
(3) Pay of Process-serving Establishment ..	17,310·00
(4) Allowances and Honoraria	1,10,800·00
(5) Contingencies	33,712·00
Total ..	3,82,137·00

POLICE DEPARTMENT

POLICE

The primary functions of the Police are the prevention and detection of crime ; maintenance of order ; apprehension of offenders ; escorting and guarding prisoners, treasure, private or public property of which they may be placed in charge ; and the prosecution of criminals. They have, however, various other duties to perform, of which some such as control of traffic, censorship of plays and other performances, service of summonses in criminal cases and destruction of stray dogs are imposed upon them by law, and others, such as aid to refugees and pilgrims and passport and naturalisation enquiries, are entrusted to them for administrative reasons.

CHAPTER 14 — Law, order and Justice. POLICE — Organisation

Under section 17(1) of the Bombay Police Act (XXII of 1951), the District Superintendent of Police and the Police Force of the district are under the control of the District Magistrate. While all questions of policy and of the administration of law within the district are for the District Magistrate's decision, it is the province of the Inspector-General of Police of Gujarat State to watch over the recruitment, education, housing and equipment of the police and so to regulate their internal organisation and their methods of working as to render them the most efficient instrument possible for the use of the District Magistrate in the safeguarding of his charge.

Under the Inspector-General of Police are Deputy Inspector General of Police. Below these officers are the District Superintendents of Police in charge of districts. Under the law as it stands at present, the Superintendent of Police is an assistant of the District Magistrate for police purposes, although in matters falling within the jurisdiction of the Inspector-General of Police, he is subject to the general control and direction of the superior police officers. In short, while the district police forces are under the Inspector-General of Police for the sake of administrative control, the force in each district is under the working control of the District Magistrate.

The District Superintendent of Police, Rajkot, is the executive head of the police force of the district. In addition to the Police Headquarters at Rajkot, there are in the district 26 Police Stations, and 19 Out-posts under them. Out of 26 Police Stations, four are town Police Stations *viz*., those at Gondal, Jetpur, Morvi, Wankaner, and 4 in Rajkot city ; there are eight Taluka Police Stations and the Mahal Police Stations.

For the recruitment and training of the subordinate police and other branches of work, there is one headquarters at Rajkot for the whole district and it is in charge of a Home Inspector of Police. This headquarters also deals with all matters concerning arms and armaments and supply of clothing articles to the subordinate police in the district.

Strength.

The total sanctioned strength of the permanent police in 1961 was 1720 composed of 51 Officers (a Superintendent of Police, 3 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 4 Inspectors and 43 Police Sub-Inspectors), 328 Head Constables and 1341 Constables. The strength of the temporary Police was 55 comprising 4 Officers, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 23 Head-Constables and 24 Constables. The armed police in the permanent staff numbered 377 and in the temporary staff 160. In 1961, annual cost of the maintenance of the permanent police was Rs. 25,55,150. The proportion of total strength to the area and population is worked out at one policeman to 2·7 square miles and 724 persons.

Police

Regular Duties

The duties of the various members of the police forces are detailed below: —

The Superintendent of Police, who is the executive head of the police force, is invested with the direction and control of the police under the command and control of the District Magistrate. His primary duties are to keep the force under his control properly trained, efficient and contented, and to ensure, by constant supervision, that the prevention, investigation and detection of crime in his district are properly and efficiently dealt with by the forces.

The Assistant Superintendents of Police or Deputy Superintendents of Police, *i. e.*, officers incharge of Sub-Divisions, are responsible for all work in connection with crime in their charges. Under the general orders of the Superintendent, they are responsible for the efficiency and discipline of the officers and men in their divisions and hold detailed inspections of police stations and out-posts in their charges at regular intervals.

The Inspectors are practically entirely employed on work regarding crime and supervision of bad characters and gangs in their sub-divisions. They are also utilised for supervising and co-ordinating similar work of the different police stations in their sub-divisions.

There is a Home Inspector at the District Head quarters, Rajkot. He is the office Superintendent, with duties somewhat different from those of a Divisional Inspector. He supervises the work of the Head Police Office, and of the town and the Head quarters Police during the absence of the District Superintendent and does all routine work in the Head Office for the District Superintendent.

The Sub-Inspector of Police is the Officer in charge of the Police Station. He is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime in his area and for seeing that the orders of the superiors are carried out and the discipline of the police under him is properly maintained.

Head Constables are subject to the orders of the Sub-Inspectors placed over them and of the superior officers of the police force. They are to report to the Sub-Inspector, all crimes in their beats and also to assist him in the investigation and detection of crime. When in charge of a particular post of a circle of villages, the Head Constable acts in all police matters in concert with the heads of the village police. When attached to the police station, he holds charge in the absence of the Sub-Inspector and looks after all routine work including investigation of crime.

The constables perform such duties as they may be ordered to do by the Head Constables and superior police officers.

CHAPTER 14

Law, order and Justice

POLICE

Recruitment

Appointments of Assistant Superintendent of Police are made by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Union Public Service Commission. Before being posted to regular duty, they are trained in the Central Police Training College, Mount Abu. Deputy Superintendents of Police are appointed by Gujarat Government, 70 per cent. by promotion of officers of merit from the lower ranks of the district police force and 30 per cent by direct recruitment. Direct recruits are, on recruitment, attached to the Police Training School, Junagadh. After completion of their training, these officers are attached to districts for practical training for a period of one year prior to their confirmation.

Inspectors of Police are appointed by the Inspector-General of Police. Appointments are, as a rule, made by promotion of Sub-Inspectors, direct appointments being very rare.

Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors is made by the Inspector-General of Police both by the promotion of officers from the lower ranks of the district Police Force and by direct recuirtment. Candidates for direct recruitment may be either from outside the police or from the Police Department. These candidates are in the first instance selected for training in the Police Training School, Junagadh, as Sub-Inspectors The selection is made by the Inspector-General of Police assisted by a Committee of Deputy Inspectors General of Police and the Principal, Police Training School, Junagadh.

Police constables are recruited directly, and head constables generally from the ranks of constables. However, to attract better men, recruitment of head constables is also made directly from duly qualified candidates up to one-third of the vacancies.

The armament of the Rajkot District Police in 1961 consisted of 1121 rifles of ·303″ bore, 1066 muskets of ·455″ bore and 156 revolvers including 38 of ·455″ bore and 85 of ·38″ bore, 26 of ·410′ bore and 7 Thompson Machine Guns. In addition, Home Guards had 45 rifles of ·303″ bore, and 28 rifle stear ·490″ and 25 rifles ·476″ Handry Martin. There were 30 motor vehicles and two static wireless stations at Rajkot and Gondal. The Anti-Corruption Branch of the Police Department, stationed at Rajkot, has jurisdiction over the Rajkot District.

THE JAIL DEPARTMENT

AILS NISATION

Prisons in Gujarat State are constituted under the Prisons Act of 1894 The Inspector General of Prisons is the head of the Jail Department appointed under Section 5 of the Prisons Act IX of 1894 who exercises subject to the orders of the State Government, general control and superintendence over all prisons, jails and the headquarters sub-jails in the State.

CHAPTER 14

Law, Order and Justice

JAILS

Location of Jails

There is a district prison at Rajkot. Casual prisoners sentenced to above 3 months and up to 2 years are sent to the district prison. Under trials are admitted locally. There are two second class headquarters sub-jails located at Gondal and Morvi. There are also six judicial lock-ups located at (1) Jetpur, (2) Dhoraji, (3) Upleta, (4) Jasdan (5) Wankaner and (6) Maliya. In regard to taluka sub-jails, the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari of the taluka or mahal in which the sub-jail is situated is usually the Superintendent of the jail. A clerk from the establishment of the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari is the jailor who is paid remuneration of Rs. 5 per month as special pay. The Judicial Magistrate of the place in which the judicial lock-up is situated is usually the Superintendent of the judicial lock-up. A clerk from the establishment of the Judicial Magistrate's Court is the jailor who is paid similar remuneration.

There is accommodation for 276 in Rajkot District Prison, while in Morvi sub-jail, it is 79. Total number of convicts and undertrials in these jails as on 13th July 1962 was as below :—

	Convicts		Under-trials		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Rajkot ..	130	..	14	..	144	..
Morvi ..	3	..	5	..	8	..
Gondal ..	3	..	19	..	22	..

JUVENILES AND BEGGARS DEPARTMENT

JUVENILES AND BEGGARS DEPARTMENT

Legislation

In Rajkot district, social welfare activities are conducted under the three pieces of special legislation *viz.*, (1) The Saurashtra Children Act, 1956, (2) The Women's and Children's Institutions Licensing Act, 1956 and (3) The Bombay Probation of Offenders Act, 1938.

The Directorate of Child Rehabilitation and Social Welfare was the controlling authority under the Education and Rehabilitation Department in the former State of Saurashtra. But after November, 1956, the work was taken over by the Directorate of Social Welfare, Bombay State, Poona, under the control of the 'Social Welfare Department'. So far as the Rajkot district is concerned the whole of the Saurashtra Children Act was made applicable in the Rajkot municipal area in October 1955. The whole of the Act except Part II was brought into force in the remaining parts of Rajkot district. Part II of the Act which authorised taking charge of destitute and victimised children was brought into force in the whole of the district in 1956. One Children's Court with one presiding magistrate assisted by two honorary magistrates was also established at Rajkot. From October, 1955, the sittings of

CHAPTER 14

Law, Order and Justice

JUVENILES AND BEGGARS DEPARTMENT

Legislation

Children's Court were held at Observation Home. A first class magistrate presides over the court, while two honorary magistrates who have specialised knowledge and experience in the field of child welfare also sit in the court. The work of social investigation of all cases of children brought before the Children's Court is entrusted to the Probation Officer who is a Government servant. His duties are (i) to make initial social investigation regarding the home and environment including the conduct, character, and health of the children whose cases are considered by the court and submit reports, after diagnosis of each case, to the court, suggesting nature of treatment or care for the child, (ii) to attend regularly the court and submit repo t on the children placed under his supervision, by the court, (iii) to visit regularly children placed under probation or supervision and if necessary also places of employment or schools attended by such children and to submit regular monthly report, (iv) to keep a diary, maintain case files and relevant registers, (v) to arrange escort of children from courts to other institutions *viz.*, special school or fit person institutions, if necessary, (vi) to produce before the court immediately the children who have committed any breach of supervision order during their period of supervision, (vii) to advice and give guidance and assistance to the children placed under supervision or released on license and to endeavour to find them employment, (viii) to run recreation or youth clubs, (ix) to perform any other duty which may be prescribed by the court or any releasing authority in respect of children under his supervision (x) to do propaganda work for further implementation of the Act relating to the youthful offenders.

The institutions working under the provision of Saurashtra Children Act, 1956 are as under :—(1) Observation Home, Gondal Road, Rajkot (for boys) is run by Government ; it is housed in a Government building which has a spacious compound. Children who come under the Act are given training in crafts like carpentry and weaving and literacy education. Some of the boys are sent for schooling outside the institution. To encourage them to form good habits, selected children are sent to Saurashtra Sangit Natak Academy to learn music, dance and other cultural activities.

Girls who are remanded to the Special School for Girls, learn tailoring and embroidery. The younger girls are sent to continue education in the local schools. Girls are taught cooking and other necessary domestic work. In the year 1959, the Special School for Girls, situated on the Gondal Road, Bhaktinagar, Rajkot, was started. The institution has accommodation for 50 girls. These girls are given literary education and taught crafts like *papad* making, making flap board and file making. One Ambar Charkha class is also started for grown up girls. Training in tailoring, spinning, embroidery and cooking is also imparted.

For the management of the institution the following staff is appointed by Government :— (1) Lady Superintendent, Residential, 1, (2) Lady House mother, 1, (3) Language Teachers, 2, (4) Craft Teacher, 1. Fifty three girls were given shelter and protection in the institution in the year 1962. This institution is run by Government. It is housed in a private building. The institution has a spacious ground for out-door games and activities.

The Special School for Boys, Rajkot is a Government institution. Admission is given to boys of all communities above the age of 7 years. It has its own spacious buildings constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,70,000. Its maximum capacity is 100. There are facilities for training in carpentry, weaving, lathe work and tailoring. The school also provides training in agriculture and gardening. There is provision of primary school education. Attention is given to extra caricular activities. Inmates take interest in activities like, debating, hobbies, excursions, games and cultural programmes organised in the town.

The staff for the administration of the institution is a Superintendent, a Deputy Superintendent, a Language Teacher and Craft Instructors.

In addition to the above Government institutions, two institutions namely, Shri Kanta Stri Vikas Griha, Rajkot and Vallabh Kanya Vidyalaya, Rajkot, are recognised as Observation Homes and three other institutions namely Shri Kathiawar Nirashrit Balashram, Rajkot, Kanta Stree Vikas Griha, Rajkot and Vallabh Kanya Vidyalaya are recognised as fit person institutions. Children are classified according to age or sex problems, prior to their commitment to the respective

Saurashtra Women's and Children's Licensing Act, '56

This Act regulates and provides for licence to institutions for the care of women and children. As regards the official agency for enforcement of Saurashtra Women's and Children's Institutions Licensing Act formerly the District Magistrate in each district was the licensing authority. However, after the Government of Bombay had applied the Women's and Childrens' Institutions (Licensing Act), 1956 to the whole of Bombay State with effect from April, 1959, the Saurashtra Act was repealed as from that date and Director of Social Welfare has now become the licensing authority in Gujarat State. The following institutions in the Rajkot district are licensed under the Act : (1) Shri Kathiawar Nirashrit Balashram, Rajkot, (2) Lohana Sthapit Vikas Griha, Rajkot, (3) Shri Kanta Stri Vikas Griha, Rajkot, (4) Shri Bajirajha Anath Ashram, Morvi, (5) Andh Mahila Vikas Griha, Rajkot, (6) N. R. Ashkta Matru Ashram, Rajkot, (7) Bai Saheba Nirashrit Griha and Bhagwatsinghji Balashram, Gondal.

CHAPTER 14

Law, Order and Justice

Bombay Probation of Offenders Act

In the State of Saurashtra, there was a Probation of Offenders Act, but arrangements were not made to do work under the Act by appointing a Probation Officer. After bifurcation of the Bombay, Probation of Offenders Act, 1938, was made applicable to the Rajkot district in the year 1960-61 and one Chief Officer was appointed to do work under the Act.

Home for Mentally Deficient Children

It is now recognised that even a handicapped person can become useful to some extent to society and some can even compete with a normal man, provided they are given equal opportunities of education and training. One Home for mentally deficient children in Rajkot district was started at Rajkot in 1960. This Home was first started at Mangrol but due to lack of technical services personnel like a psychiatrist, it was shifted to Rajkot. This is the only institution of its kind in Gujarat State. The maximum capacity of the Home is 50. Inmates are classified according to their intelligence quotient and they are given literary education and training in crafts like tailoring and weaving. Each case is diagonised and educative programme is suggested for him.

For the administration of the institution, the following staff is working: a Superintendent who has special qualification in psychology. He is assisted by a visiting psychiatrist, an occupational therapist, a medical officer and a female nurse-*cum*-compounder.

School for Blind Girls

One private institution meant for blind girls is imparting education and giving residential facilities to blind girls. This is run by a private association named Rajkot Andh Mahila Mandal. Classical music and other vocational training is imparted to these inmates or students to help them to be self-supporting and to gather knowledge to widen their mental horison.

Recently one school for deaf and mute has been started by a private organisation. The school is in an infant stage. Twenty-five children took advantages of this institution in the year 1961-62.

CHAPTER 15 — OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Agricultural Department

CHAPTER 15

Other Departments

AGRICULTURE

The District Agricultural Officer, G. A. S. Class II is in charge of the agricultural activity in Rajkot district. He is directly under the control of the Superintending Agricultural Officer, Rajkot Division, Rajkot. The District Agricultural Officer, at his headquarters, is assisted by Assistant District Agricultural Officer, Agricultural Officer (Seed Farm), Fertilizer Inspector, Senior Plant Protection Assistant, Agricultural Supervisor (Seed Multiplication Scheme), Junior Plant Protection Assistant, Reserve Trained Kamgar and Leave Reserve Agricultural Assistant. The Assistant District Agricultural Officer helps the District Agricultural Officer in his office works and looks after the office in the absence of the latter. The Agricultural Officer, Seed Multiplication Farms, helps him in supervising the work of all Taluka Seed Multiplication Farms of the district.

There are ten development blocks in the district each covering an entire taluka or mahal and each one having an Extension Officer (Agricultural) who is administratively controlled by the Block Development Officer. He is technically responsible to the District Agricultural Officer. All the agricultural activities at the Block level are executed and supervised by the Extension Officer (Agriculture). They are carried through a Gram Sevak who is in charge of 10 to 12 villages. The District Agricultural Officer is responsible for the following agricultural activities :—(1) organising crop protection services in which distribution of insecticides and fungicides at subsidised rate is carried out by co-operative bodies and panchayats by issuing licenses ; plant protection appliances are also given on subsidy basis to cultivators at 50 per cent. of the cost price ; the officer organizes and takes suitable measures to control pests like locusts, (2) organising district trials of various crops on Taluka Seed Multiplication Farms as well as on cultivators' farms, (3) organising free fertilisers trials among cultivators, (4) guiding subordinate staff regarding agricultural activities in the district, (5) inspecting subordinate officers and their depots, (6) submission of periodical reports such as crop reports, fertilizer reports, (7) inspecting the execution of pilot blocks and kharif rabi compaign for the district, (8) issuing permits for fertilizers and checking fertilizer stocks with license holders and hold inquiries etc. under the Fertilizers Control Act, (9) to see that sufficient number of co-operative societies stock and sell to cultivators fertilizers in necessary quantities (with the

CHAPTER 15

Other Departments

AGRICULTURE

help of the fertilizers distribution committee), (10) the implementation of improved seed multiplication programme through Seed Multiplication Farms and registered seed growers. Under this activity there were in 1961, 11 Seeds Multiplication Farms established in the district. These farms were under the direct control of the District Agricultural Officer, (11) to serve on several committees concerning the agricultural programme, (12) organising distribution of plant protection appliances and insecticides on subsidy basis, (13) organising distribution of improved agricultural implements on subsidy basis, (14) organising crop competitions for Kharif and Rabi seasons at the village level, block level and district level, (15) organising simple manurial trials scheme as per instructions of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi, through the special staff of this scheme in this district.

Agricultural Experiments and Research

Staff work in this district is as under : Agricultural Supervisor-1, Agricultural Assistants,—4. There is one Dry Farming Research Station in this district. One gazetted officer *i. e.* Dry Farming Investigator, is in charge of the farm and he is under direct control of Superintending Agricultural Officer, Rajkot.

Other Activities

Cotton seed multiplication and distribution work is looked after by the Agricultural Supervisor (Cotton) and Agricultural Assistant (Cotton). Soil conservation programme is looked after by the Sub-Divisional Soil Conservation Officer. He is assisted by five Agricultural Supervisors (Soil Conservation) and 25 Agricultural Assistants of Sub-Division.

The groundnut seed multiplication and distribution programme is looked after by the Groundnut Superintendent, Junagadh. He is assisted by the Agricultural Supervisor (groundnut) and Agricultural Assistant (groundnut). Plant Protection work is done through the Senior Plant Protection Assistant at the district level under the guidance of District Agricultural Officer, who is further assisted by one Junior Plant Protection Assistant. Distribution of insecticides and plant protection appliances is carried out through the extension staff of the blocks of the district. The District Agricultural Officer has to organise the work for increasing the area under green manuring crops by giving agricultural advice and facilities for seeds and irrigation. He has also to carry out any special work directed by the following Officers of Gujarat State. (1) Statistician, (2) Plant Pathologist, (3) Agriculture Entomologist, (4) Agronomist, (5) Cotton Botanist, (6) Horticulturist, (7) Soil Specialist, (8) Rice and Wheat Specialist, (9) State Fertilizer Controller.

Moreover district trials of various improved strains of crops are carried out under the supervision of the District Agricultural Officer through the extension staff of Blocks and of Seeds Multiplication Farms.

Horticulture Development Scheme is also organised by him in which the rejuvenation work of old orchards and development of fruit trees in the district are carried out.

CHAPTER 16

Other Departments

AGRICULTURE

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

CIVIL VETERINARY Function

The department is known as the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science ; it forms a section under the Director of Agriculture, Gujarat State. The function of the department is to improve the breed of cattle for milk as well as draught, protection of cattle and other animals against contagious diseases by innoculation with sera and vaccine and treatment of common diseases in veterinary dispensaries as well as in private places ; a mobile veterinary dispensary in a jeep car is provided to the District Animal Husbandry Officer for the purpose. Poultry activities are carried on at the Government Poultry Farms. There is one poultry breeding station at Rajkot and one Poultry Demonstration-*cum*-Extension Centre at Morvi, for supply of pure bred birds and hatching eggs to poultry in villages round about the centre.

Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries

At district level, there is one District Animal Husbandry Officer in charge of all livestock activities of the department and under his guidance and control, taluka activities are carried out. In each taluka/mahal, there is a veterinary dispensary for free treatment of cattle. The veterinary Officers or stockmen in charge of the dispensaries also tour in fixed centres. They carry out vaccination etc. whenever there is outbreak of contagious disease. There is Artificial Insemination Centre at Morvi and one at Rajkot. In Rajkot district there are five Government Veterinary dispensaries at Wankaner, Dhoraji, Paddhari, Jam-kandorna and Maliya. Dispensaries run by District Panchayat Board are located at Rajkot, Morvi, Gondal, Jasdan, Navagadh and Tankara.

Statistics

Total number of animals treated during 1960-61 are as follows :—

Name of disease	No. of outbreaks reported	No. of innoculation and vaccination
Horse sickness	3	3,676
Rinderpest	10	3,391
Sahs	17	646
Ranikhet	2	2,088

Inspection of animals for slaughter is done only at Rajkot. 30 animals on an average are slaughtered in a month.

For eradication of ticks, gammexane treatment is given to the cattle in veterinary dispensaries. Nearly 20,000 animals are thus treated annually.

CHAPTER 15

Other Departments

FOREST Organisation

FOREST DEPARTMENT

The Chief Conservator of Forests, with headquarters at Baroda, is the head of the Forest Department of Gujarat State. He is assisted by two Assistants in Gujarat Forest Service Class I. There are three Territorial Circles as shown below in the State each in charge of the Conservator of Forests :—(1) Baroda Circle ; Baroda, (2) Junagadh Circle ; Junagadh, and (3) Surat Circle ; Surat.

In addition, there is a Kotar Afforestation and Reclamation Circle in charge of the Conservator of Forests, with headquarters at Baroda for afforestation and reclamation of Kotar (Ravine) Lands.

The Conservators have under them Divisional Forest Officers to look after the administration of Divisions. The latter belong to the G. F. S. Class I. They are assisted by Sub-Divisional Forest Officers who belong to the G. F. S. Class II. The Divisions are divided into small executive charges called " Ranges " under the control of the Divisional Forest Officer. The Range Forest Officer is a non-gazetted subordinate officer (Class III) who is usually trained at one of the Forest Colleges in India at Dehra Dun or at Coimbatore. Each " Range " is sub-divided into " Rounds " and each round is managed by a Round Officer or a Forester, who is usually trained at the Forest Class in the State at Chhota Udepur in Baroda district. Finally each " Round " is sub-divided into " Beats " and each " Beat " is managed by a Beat Guard who is also called a Forest Guard. A training class for Guards has been opened at Junagadh which trains Guards from Saurashtra and Kutch regions and also from Baroda and Surat Circles. There is a Silviculturist-*cum*-Forest Utilisation Officer with headquarters at Baroda. This post is held by an officer in G. F. S. Class I. He is under the direct control of the Chief Conservator of Forests. To write and to revise the existing working plans, two Officers in G. F. S. Class I with designation of Divisional Forest Officers, Working Plan have been appointed with headquarters at Baroda and Surat. They are under the control of the Territorial Conservator of Forests of those respective Circles.

Forest

The total forest area in Rajkot district is 11·78 sq. miles. It is distributed in three talukas *viz.* Morvi, Wankaner and Jasdan. The Divisional Forest Officer, Kutch Division, with headquarters at Bhuj, is in charge of these areas. To administer the areas properly two Foresters and four Beat Guards are posted. The type of vegetation is mainly governed by the rainfall which varies from 18″ to 30″. As such, the forest is mostly scrub type and consists mainly of accacia, zizaypuh

prosopis and other common dry deciduous species. The forests are of very poor quality, open and scattered. Usually they (except plantation areas) are open to grazing and as such no improvement can be effected from the silvicultural point of view. There is no regular working plan for these areas in view of their being very small scattered and poor in quality. The main work consists in protection and conservation of the existing forests and in raising plantations in the revenue waste lands transferred to the Forest Department.

The forest areas are scattered. The main problem is to safeguard them against illicit grazing. In order to check it and to protect the area from soil erosion, Foresters and Beat Guards regularly patrol these areas and take action to the booked offences. In the past these areas were not with the Forest Department and due to constant grazing, the vegetation has been very scanty and no extraction is being done from these areas.

The forest areas in this district are very poorly stocked and there are many blanks. In order to check soil erosion and further deterioration of the soil, they are being afforested under the scheme " Soil conservation and Afforestation in Junagadh Circle " and " Immobilisation of Kutch and Rajasthan Deserts in Baroda and Junagadh Circle." So far an area of 1913 acres have been afforested. The main species planted is prospopis, juliflora. There are no forest roads maintained by this department. Due to very scanty vegetation carnivore animals are not in plenty but we do come across a few panthers. There are also blue-bulls, deer, wild bear etc. These animals are protected under the Saurashtra Wild Animals and Wild Birds Protection Act, 1951. There is no forest rest house in this district. Due to scanty vegetation no exploitation is being done and hence there is no revenue from these forests. In 1961-62, an amount of Rs. 100·00 was received on account of permits for grass cutting.

THE CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

CO-OPERATIVE

Organisation

Rajkot district consists of 6 talukas and 7 mahals. The entire area is served by 10 development blocks. Maliya, Morvi, Wankaner, Paddhari, Lodhika, Jasdan, Gondal, Kotda, Jetpur and Dhoraji were National Extension Service Blocks while Rajkot and Upleta were Pre-National Extension Service Blocks at that time.

In the district, there is a total population of 9,29,932 souls of which 3,83,893 reside in towns and cities. The rural population of about 5,46,031 is scattered over 867 villages. All the villages are covered by co-operatives. Coverage percentage of cultivating population works out at 77·81. Thus progress in respect of area and population served by the movement may be considered as satisfactory.

CHAPTER 15

Other Departments

CO-OPERATIVE

The administration of Co-operative Department (inclusive of cottage industries, money lending and marketing sections) in Rajkot district is in charge of District Registrar whose headquarters is located at Rajkot. He is Class I Officer of Gujarat Co-operative Service. The District Registrar is responsible for organisation, supervision and inspection of co-operative societies. He is also responsible for development of agricultural marketing, cottage industries and for administration of Bombay Money-lending Act, 1946, as adopted and applied in Gujarat. Administratively, he is under the over-all control of the Divisional Deputy Registrar at the regional level whereas the ultimate control vests in the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Agricultural Marketing, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.

Other staff

To enable the District Registrar to perform his duties effectively and efficiently, he is assisted by 10 Extension Officers (Co-operation), 10 Extension Officers (Industries) and 9 supervisors at block level; at sub-divisional level, he is assisted by 3 Assistant District Registrars of Gondal, Jetpur and Morvi. Office of the each Assistant District Registrar consists of Co-operative Officers, Assistant Co-operative Officers and Supervisors.

Supervising Union

At all the Blocks, supervising unions are organised. Services of a Supervisor has been given to each union who is a Government servant and his duties are confined to a detailed supervision of agricultural multi-purpose societies.

District Co-operative Board : Education and training in co-operation and propaganda for the spread of the co-operative movement, are carried out by the District Co-operative Board.

Marketing

The Agricultural Produce Markets Act (XXII of 1939) aims at regulating the selling and buying of agricultural produce and provides for the establishment of regulated markets for agricultural commodities. In Rajkot district, two markets have been established at Wankaner and Gondal.

The Rajkot District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. functions as central financing agency for the district (except Morvi, Maliya and Wankaner talukas). Morvi-Maliya Khedut Sahkari Bank Ltd. and Wankaner Taluka Sahkari Bank Ltd. work as central financing agencies for Morvi-Maliya talukas and for Wankaner taluka respectively.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE AND VILLAGE INDSUTRIES Organisation

The Cottage Industries section as a separate section of the co-operative department came into existence in 1960. After the formation of new State of Gujarat, Cottage Industries came to be looked after by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies who is also the Director of

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE

Cottage Industries and Industrial Co-operatives. With effect from 1st April 1962, the four wings of Co-operative Department *viz*. (i) Co-operative section proper (ii) Industrial Co-operative section (iii) Marketing section and (iv) Money lending section, have been integrated, with a view to avoid overlaping of duties and functions, duplication of records etc. People will have now to approach one Officer for their all work relating to Co-operative Department. There are Assistant District Registrar at sub-divisional level in charge of 3-4 talukas each and District Registrars at district level in charge of the entire district; these are Deputy Registrars at divisional level. These Officers have Co-operative Officers and Assistant Co-operative Officers under them to assist in the organisation, supervision and inspection etc. of cottage industries movement. At head-office level, the Registrar and Director of Cottage Industries is assisted in this work by the following Officers : (1) Deputy Registrar, (2) Deputy Development Officer for Handicrafts, (3) Engineer for Cottage Industries, (4) Technical Officer for Leather Industries, (5) Assistant Directors for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries (Khadi and Village Industries), (6) Textile Officer.

In Rajkot district, there is one District Registrar and three Assistant District Registrars, one each at Jetpur, Gondal and Morvi. These Officers are now in charge of all the activities of the Co-operative Department including cottage industries and they are assisted by Co-operative Officers and Assistant Co-operative Officers; their functions are mainly as under :—(1) organisation of Industrial Co-operatives; (2) inspection and supervision of Industrial Co-operatives and Training-*cum*-Production Centres, (3) scrutiny of loan applications of societies and artisans, (4) inquiry into complaint applications, (5) guiding the Societies and individual artisans in their difficulties, (6) representing grievences and problems to the authorities concerned, (7) maintaining close contact with the working of societies etc. for the proper development of cottage industries movement.

Under the new Gujarat Co-operative Societies Act, 1961, Assistant District Registrars have been given power of registration of all types of Industrial Co-operative Societies except the following which are to be registered by the Officers shown against them.

(1) District Industrial Banks—Deputy Registrars, (2) District Industrial Associations—Deputy Registrars, (3) Industrial Estates—Deputy Registrars, (4) Federation at District level—Deputy Registrars, (5) Forest Labourers Societies—District Registrars, (6) Labour Contract Societies—District Registrars.

District Industrial Co-operative Association Ltd., Rajkot

The District Industrial Co-operative Association Ltd., for the district was registered on 12th February 1959 with its head office in Rajkot. In 1961 it had a membership of 31 industrial societies and 113 individuals. The main functions of such associations to supervise

CHAPTER 15 — Other Departments

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE

and guide the affiliated societies. The association should arrange to carry out a survey of cottage and village industries, existing and capable of development in the district and for this purpose, the association should take stock of raw materials available in the area, technical guidance and skilled labour that would be available for the development of industries, transport, marketing facilities and other favourable factors conductive to the development of cottage industries. The association after collecting necessary data, should suggest concrete schemes for the development of such industries either by organizing industrial co-operatives or by undertaking production activities by itself.

The Rajkot District Industrial Co-operative Association has undertaken following activities :— (1) distribution of yarn to primary weavers societies, (2) distribution of colours and chemicals, (3) distribution of raw ivory to artisans, (4) promotion of cottage industries by opening sales depots and emporia for the purpose. The Board of Directors of the association consist of 15 members, seven from industrial societies affiliated to association, two individual members, two sympathiser members, Chairman of central financing agency, a representative from State Industrial Co-operative Association, Assistant Director of Cottage Industries and District Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rajkot, and representative from Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rajkot.

There were in June 1962, 83 industrial societies of the following types *viz.*: 12 Handloom Societies; 1 Dyeing and Printing Society; 24 Khadi and Village Industries Societies; 2 Metal Societies; 19 Labour Contract Societies and 25 others.

In Rajkot district, there is one Cotton Weaving School at Wankaner. Every year 15 students are trained in cotton weaving work and are paid a stipend @ Rs. 35 per month. Under the scheme of conversion of handlooms into powerlooms, 453 powerlooms have been allotted to weaving members of 34 Handloom Weavers Societies of Gujarat State. In order to implement the Scheme satisfactorily, one Demonstration-*cum*-Training Centre for powerlooms has been established at Rajkot which is of a peripatetic nature. The duration of the course is 3 months. The Centre can train 12 students in each batch. Students are paid a stipend of Rs. 50 per month and travelling expenses up to Rs. 50. The Centre is in charge of Assistant Director (Textile) Rajkot, at present. One Model Research centre is also run at Rajkot to evolve new designs in handloom cloth. It is to be transferred to the local District Industrial Co-operative Association Ltd.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

CHAPTER 15

Other Departments

INDUSTRIES

The Directorate of Industries is the agency through which industrial policy of the State Government is implemented. The Directorate looks after large-scale as well as organised small-scale industries sectors. For Cottage Industries there is a separate organisation under the Regional Director of Industries. In conformity with Government policy, the Department assists industrialists in securing land, water, raw materials, power and other requirements. It gives them technical advice and also furnishes information in respect of raw materials, processes of manufacture and industrial potentialities. It conducts investigations and research in technical problems relating to industries. Grant of financial assistance, purchase of stores for Government Departments, enforcement of the Weights and Measures Act, administration of controls regarding distributions of raw materials for industries are some of its other activities.

Organization

The Deputy Director of Industries, Rajkot, a Class I Officer of the Gujarat Industrial Services (State) is in charge of the industrial development activities in Rajkot region comprising Saurashtra, Kutch and Banaskantha Districts. He works directly under the Director of Industries, Ahmedabad. He looks after the development of industries in his region and tackles day-to-day problems facing the industries in his region. He is assisted by the Industries Officer posted at Rajkot. This Officer is assisted by Industries Inspectors posted at Gondal, Morvi, Rajkot.

Among the important activities carried out by the Deputy Director of Industries, Rajkot, the issuing of the essentiality certificates for the import of raw materials, as well as capital good comes foremost. He is empowered to issue essentiality certificates worth Rs. 2 lakhs annually. The issuing of allotment certificates to steel processing industries and foundaries for their requirement of steel is also attended by him. Moreover, he looks after the allotment of cement to the industrial units in his region. He also functions as Assistant State Coal Controller for the distribution of coal and coke in the district.

As stated above, the Deputy Director is in charge of the growth and development of organised small-scale industries in his region. These units have to face many problems and finance is one of them. Financial aid is, therefore, rendered to such units by advancing them loans under the State Aid to Industries Rules for the construction of buildings godowns and other works necessary for industrial operation, for purchase and erection of plants, machinery and appliances and also for purchase of raw-materials. Loans upto Rs. 10,000 are granted by the Director of Industries and loans over Rs. 10,000 are granted by the Gujarat State Financial Corporation as an agent to the Sate Government. The Deputy Director of Industries, Rajkot, looks after such cases pertaining

CHAPTER 15

Other Departments

INDUSTRIES

to his region and sends his recommendations to the head affice after necessary investigations and scrutiny.

The National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi, has been implementing a scheme for providing machinery on hire-purchase basis to small scale Industries. Applications for this purpose are to be submitted to any divisional or sub-divisional office of the Department of Industries. The Deputy Director looks after this work in his region and is empowered to recommend applications worth Rs. 30,000. For applications above Rs. 30,000 he carries out investigation and forwards his remarks to the Head Office.

Industrial Estates provide ready made facilities to small scale entrepreneurs and they can also help in decentralisation of industries. In 1962 there were three such estates in Rajkot region located at Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Gandhidham. The Deputy Director looks after these estates and is assisted by an Estate Manager who is a Class II Officer of the Gujarat Industrial Services (State) for Rajkot Estate, the first Industrial Estate of the country of India, which started functioning in 1955.

The Deputy Director looks after the work pertaining to grant of subsidy on consumption of electric power by the small-scale units of his region. Entrepreneurs having a connected load not exceeding 20 H. P. and paying electric charges at rates exceeding 9 np. per K. W. are to be registered for getting this subsidy. The Deputy Director of Industries investigates applications of small-scale units for registration with National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi, and with the Director General, Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, and forwards them with necessary recommendations to the authorities concerned. He has to look after the administration of the Bombay Weights and Measures Enforcement Act, 1958 and the rules framed thereunder. Under this Act and rules, Industries Inspectors have to collect fees for verification and re-verification of weights and measures and stamping them if found correct. He sanctions prosecutions for breaches of the Act in his region. Metric weights under the Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 have been introduced on compulsory basis from 1st April 1962 in the whole of the Sate. Linear measures and measuring instruments have been made compulsory from 1st October 1962 and capacity measures from 1st April 1963.

The Deputy Director has to look after the work pertaining to the collection of quarterly production statistics under the Industrial Undertaking (Collection of Statistics and Information) Rules, 1959. The coverage of the Act is limited to factories registered under the Factory Act and not employing more than 50 workers using power and not more than 100 workers without power.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

CHAPTER 15

Other Departments

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department deals with (i) Roads and Buildings (2) Irrigation (3) Electricity (4) Housing accommodation and (5) Public Health. Branches dealing with these subjects are placed under different Superintending Engineers.

(1) Roads and Buildings :—For administrative purposes, this section is placed in charge of the Superintending Engineer Roads and Buildings Circle, Rajkot. Under him is the Rajkot Division comprising the Revenue district of Rajkot. This Division is in charge of an Executive Engineer and is divided into four Sub-Divisions *viz.*, (1) Rajkot Sub-Division, Rajkot, (2) Gondal Sub-Division, Gondal (3) Jetpur Sub-Division, Jetpur (4) Morvi Sub-Division, Morvi.

Duties of officers

While each Circle is in charge of a Superintending Engineer, the Divisions are in charge of the Executive Engineers and Sub-Divisions in charge of Assistant Engineers or Deputy Engineers. Assistant Engineers belong to the Gujarat Service of Engineers, G. S. E. Class I and Deputy Engineers to G. S. E. Class II. Being in charge of Sub-Divisions, they are called Sub-Divisional Officers. The Sub-Divisions are divided further into Sections, each in charge of an Overseer, or Supervisor or Junior Engineer. There are about 14 Overseers in the Division.

Superintending Engineer

The Superintending Engineer is responsible for the administration and general professional control of Public Works in charge of Officers of the Department within the Circle. It is his duty to inspect the state of the various works within his Circle and to satisfy himself that the system of management prevailing is efficient and economical. He is required to ascertain the efficiency of his subordinate offices and petty establishments and to see and to report whether the staff employed in each division is actually necessary or adequate for the management. He also examines the condition of the surveying and mathematical instruments at the headquarters of the division. In the case of office and petty establishment borne on divisional scales, he sees that these scales are not exceeded without proper authority. The Superintending Engineer is empowered to transfer and post Deputy Engineers and Overseers within the Circle. In the interest of administration, however, Executive Engineers of divisions are consulted before posting these officers to particular Sub-Divisional charges under their control. It is also the duty of the Superintending Engineer to recommend the removal and transfer of Executive Engineers from his circle.

Executive Engineer and other officers

The Executive Engineer is responsible to the Superintending Engineer of his Circle for the execution and management of all works within his

CHAPTER 15

Other Departments

PUBLIC WORKS

division. He has to see that proper measures are taken to preserve all buildings and works in his division and to prevent encroachment on Government lands in his charge. He is responsible to see that surveying and mathematical instruments in his division are properly cared for and to report on their conditions to the Superintending Engineer at the end of each working season. In addition to his other duties, he is ex-officio professional adviser to all departments of the State within the limits of his charge. He acts as Secretary, Accommodation Committee and Special Officer, House Requisition, Rajkot. He is also a member of Local Committees such as Employment Advisory Committee etc. Sub-Divisional Officers are responsible to the Executive Engineer in charge of the Division for the management and execution of the works within their sub-divisions. Overseers and Junior Engineer are incharge of Sections under the sub-divisional offices.

Roads

The activities of the Public Works Department in regard to roads relate to their construction, repair, maintenance and preparation of plans and estimates. On 31st March 1961, Rajkot district had 786 4 miles of metalled roads and 471.4 miles of unmetalled roads. The Department maintained 468.4 miles metalled length and 150 miles unmetalled length while District Local Board looked after 318 miles metalled length and 321.4 miles unmetalled length. Within municipal limits, 10 miles of metalled roads are maintained by Public Works Department. New trees are planted and existing trees are maintained on road side. Roads classified as National Highways are the responsibility of the Government of India and are constructed, improved and maintained by the State Government at the cost of the Central Government. In addition to funds from the general revenue of the State allocated for expenditure on roads, there are two other funds, *viz.* (1) the Central Road Fund, and (2) the State Road Fund. The Central Road Fund is in charge of the Government of India which allocates the funds. Expenditure is incurred in the district for State roads from these funds.

Buildings

About 785 buildings are maintained by the Building Division of the department. Capital cost of the buildings amounts to Rs. 2,55,00,000 approximately. Building works of various Government departments for which grant is allotted are also executed by Public Works Department.

Irrigation works

Activities of the Public Works Department in regard to irrigation relate to construction and management of irrigation works financed by the Government and placed in charge of Department. The Executive Engineer, Rajkot Irrigation Division, Rajkot, in Rajkot District is in

PUBLIC WORKS

arge of (a) survey and investigation of some 11 minor irrigation schemes (b) construction work of Ghelo Somnath Irrigation scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.50 lakhs, (c) maintenance and water distribution from 3 medium and 13 minor irrigation schemes with total irrigation potential of 32,900 acres. The total length of all the canals was 133 miles in 1960-61 and the total length of the distributories was 90 miles.

Electrical circle

For carrying out advisory, administrative and executive duties pertaining to the generation and use of electricity there is an Electrical Circle under the Electrical Engineer to Government. The jurisdiction of this office extends to whole of the Gujarat State; under him there are three divisions, each in charge of an Executive Engineer, having headquarters at Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Baroda. The Rajkot Electrical Division contains Rajkot district. The Executive Engineer has to perform duties relating to electrical installations in Government buildings. He is also Electrical Inspector under the Indian Electricity Act (IX of 1910) and carries out inspection of M. P. and H. T. electrical installations, of power houses, mills, cinema, etc. There are two private electric supply under-taking in Rajkot district (1) Jetpur Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Jetpur, (2) Wankaner Power House (P), Wankaner.

Public Health Circle

The Public Health Circle is a specialised branch of Public Works Department dealing with all problems of public health, *viz*., piped water supply, drainage, sewage and sanitation throughout the State. The Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, with headquarters at Ahmedabad directs the activities of this branch throughout the State. The main functions of the circle are planning and execution of Government and municipal public health schemes and scrutiny and supervision of public health schemes prepared and executed by local bodies through their own agencies. The Circle also gives advice so far as public health questions are concerned to other departments of Government in connection with schemes sponsored by them. It maintains a large number of water works in the State either owned by Government or owned by local bodies but entrusted to Government for running at the cost of local bodies . It also maintains Boring Works Sub-Division at Ahmedabad to take trial bores for foundations of dams and bridges and also for tube well water supply.

For the convenience of the administration, there are seven divisions under the Public Health Circle in the different parts of the State. The Public Health Works Division with headquartes at Rajkot has jurisdictions over Rajkot and Surendranagar districts. So far as Rajkot district is concerned the execution of public health Scheme is entrusted to the (1) Deputy Engineer, Public Health Sanitary, Sub-Division,

CHAPTER 15 — Other Departments

PUBLIC WORKS

Rajkot (2) Deputy Engineer, Public Health Project, Sub-division, Rajkot. The water supply and drainage schemes pertaining to Rajkot and Gondal talukas are entrusted to the Deputy Engineer, Public Health Sanitary, Sub-Division, Rajkot and those pertaining to Morvi, Wankaner, and Maliya are entrusted to the Deputy Engineer, Public Health Sanitary, Sub-Division, Morvi. All rural schemes partaining to Rajkot and Surendranagar districts are entrusted to the Deputy Engineer, Public Health Project, Sub-Division, Rajkot.

Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation

GUJARAT STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

The Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation was constituted on 1st May, 1960. There are 149 routes in Rajkot Division and average number of vehicles on the road as on March 1962 was 193.

With a view to having better administrative control, the entire area of operation of the Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation is divided into 7 units 5 in the Gujarat Region and 1 each in Saurashtra and Kutch. In the actual working of the organisation at the divisional level, the public is associated through Divisional Advisory Councils and these Councils advise the Division in matters relating to timing of buses, routes, amenities to passengers and such other operational matters.

The Corporation has three types of repair installations *viz.* depot workshops, the divisional workshops and the central workshop, to meet the maintenance and repair requirements of vehicles in operation. In the depot workshops, maintenance and minor running repairs to vehicles are attended to. The divisional workshops, located at the headquarter of each division attend to preventive and periodical maintenance programmes, heavy repairs and interchange of various assembles. The central workshop is for the entire organisation where major reconditioning of vehicles and assemblies, repairs are attended to.

Fisheries Department

FISHERIES Assistant Director Fisheries

After the bifurcation of the Gujarat State from the erstwhile Bombay State in April 1960, a new Directorate of Fisheries was established for Gujarat State, with its Headquarters at Ahmedabad. There is now an Assistant Director of Fisheries, at Rajkot, who is the controlling officer for Saurashtra and Kutch regions. Besides, being the Regional Head, he supervises the financial, cultural, social and developmental activities of fishermen at large under his administrative jurisdiction. The duties of the Assistant Director are : (1) encouragement to better exploitation of coastal water resources, (2) amelioration and socio-economic upliftment of poor and illiterate fisher folk, (3) encouraging formation of co-operative societies and cultivating among them unity and co-operation, thrift and self-ship; (4) demonstrating the benefits of switching over to mechanisation, improved type of boats and modern gear

materials, (5) general administration with regards to collection of royalty, licence fee and other revenues, (6) collection and compilation of statistical data, (7) supervising and investigation of the prawn fishery of Kutch. Although the prawn fishery in the gulf of Kutch is put under the Assistant Director of Fisheries, Rajkot, the Superintendent of Fisheries, Jamnagar and Kutch, under whose direct jurisdiction these areas come, supervise the same. During the prawn fishery season about 600 fishermen with about 150 boats are engaged.

CHAPTER 15

Other Departments

FISHERIES

Statistical Data

The following table shows the statistics of fish caught during the year 1961-62 from Maliya-Navlakhi area.

Type of Fish	Number	Value in Rs.
1 Prawn ..	11,944	65,445
2 Palla ..	1,838	21,560
3 Mullets ..	50	128
4 Cut fish ..	52	186
5 Trichurus ..	77	233
6 Miscellaneous (manure)	315	1,287

Revenue Item

As per provisions contained in the former Saurashtra Fishery Rules, 1950 and the subsequent amendments thereof, the department collects royalty at the rate of 1 per cent *ad valorum* on the total value of fish exported. The department also collects licence fee for fishing boats, the rate of which depends on the tonnage of the vessel, the minimum being Rs. 3 per annum for boats below 3 tons capacity. For boats above 3 tons, the rate is directly proportionate to the tonnage of the craft *i. e.* Rs. 4 for 4 tons vessel and Rs. 5 for 5 tons vessel and so on. A licence fee of Rs. 1 is collected from those who operate cast nets.

The table below shows the amount of royalty and licence fee collected from Maliya-Navalakhi zone during the year 1961-62

Year (1961-62)	Royalty in Rs.	Licence fee in Rs.
April ..	226·80	40·00
May ..	52·17	2·00
June ..	25·75	..
July ..	162·71	..
August ..	674·04	..
September ..	1,279·40	65·00
October ..	984·24	4·00
November ..	444·34	6·00
December ..	222·92	..
January 1962 ..	152·38	..
February ..	28·65	..
March ..	199·32	..
Total ..	4,452·72	118·00

CHAPTER 15

Other Departments

FISHERIES

Processing

95 per cent of the total catch of prawns is boiled in sea water, sun dried and shelled, since there exist no proper transporting and preserving facilities. Poor fishermen have often to depend on middle men and fish-merchants with whom they hypothecate their catch. However a prawn canning factory was started at New Kandla and fishermen are getting better returns for their task. The Gujarat Fisheries Central Co-operative Association which is also a Marketing Association, gives competitive prices for their commodities. The Association advances to fishermen short term loans which are recovered during the fishing season Properly processed fine quality prawn has a good market in foreign countries. The main consuming Centres are Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon and Burma.

THE MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT

MOTOR VEHICLES

Motor Vehicles Act

The motor vehicles department deals with the administration of the Motor Vehicles Act (Amendment Act, 1956—Act C of 1956) and the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act (LXV of 1958). Under the first Act all motor vehicles have to be registered; all drivers have to take out a licence, which is given only, on their passing a prescribed test of competence; the hours of work of drivers of public vehicles are restricted; and third party insurance of all vehicles plying in public places has to be effected. It gives power to the State Governments to subject vehicles to strict mechanical tests and to control the number of vehicles to be licensed for public hire, specifying their routes and also the freight rates. Fees are leviable for registration and issue of licences and permits.

State Transport Authority

There is a State Transport Authority for each State, and Regional Transport Authorities have been set up for convenient regions of a State. The State Transport Authority co-ordinates the activities of the Regional Transport Authorities. The Regional Transport Authority controls motor transport in the region and deals with the issue of permits to different categories of transport vehicles according to the policy laid down by the State Transport Authority and the State Government from time to time. It also performs such duties as grant of authorisation to drive public service vehicles and conductors' licences, taking departmental action against those permit-holders who contravene any condition of the permit, etc., and prescribing policy in certain important matters relating to motor transport in the region.

Regional Transport Authority

The regional Transport Authority for the Rajkot Region with its headquarters at Rajkot has jurisdiction over Rajkot district and also over the districts of Jamnagar, Junagadh, Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Kutch and Amreli. It consists of eleven members, including the Secretary, the other members, four official and seven non-official, all being nominated by the State Government under sub-section (1) of section 44 of the Motor Vehicles Act.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Regional Transport Officer

The Regional Transport Officer functions as the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Authority. He is the Licensing Authority for licensing drivers and the Registering Authority for registering vehicles. He is invested with powers for prosecuting offenders in cases of offences committed under the Motor Vehicles Act. Acting under the authority of the Regional Transport Authority he is responsible for all the duties connected with the issue and countersignature of authorisations to drive public service vehicles and conductors' licences, and with the grant, revocation, suspension and cancellation of permits for public carriers, private carriers, stage carriages and taxi cabs.

Other Staff

The immediate subordinate to the Regional Transport Officer is the Regional Supervisor. He assists the Regional Transport Officer in executing his duties and looks after office administration. Whenever the Regional Transport Officer is out of headquarters, the Regional Supervisor acts for him. He supervises the work of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors at headquarters.

There are also one Assistant Regional Transport Officer (at Kutch -Bhuj), four Motor Vehicles Inspectors and three Assistant Motor Vehicles Inspectors working under the Regional Transport Officer. The Inspectors carry out the work of registration, inspection of motor vehicles, testing of drivers and conductors, checking of motor vehicles and detecting of offences under the Motor Vehicles Act. Assistant Inspectors assist Inspectors in carrying out inspections of vehicles and also do the work of the Inspectors when the latter are on tour or on special duty.

Liaison with Police Department

One Motor Vehicles Prosecutor looks after prosecution work and conducts cases launched in courts of law. He also assists the Regional Transport Officer by giving legal opinion whenever need arises. This department has liaison with the Police Department. The latter carries out periodical checks of motor vehicles and detects offences under the Motor Vehicles Act. It attends to references from the Motor Vehicles Department regarding verification of character of applicants for public service vehicle authorisations, conductors' licences, taxi cab permits, etc. It helps in the verification of non-use of vehicles and recoveries of arrears of taxes and in specifying particular places for bus stops, etc. The District Magistrate comes into touch with this Department in connection with imposition of restrictions on road transport, fixation of speed limits, and location of motor stands at various places etc.

Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act

Under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, taxes are levied on all motor vehicles, except those designated and used solely for carrying out agricultural operation on farms and farm lands. The taxes are based on the type of vehicles (*e. g.* motor cycles and cycles, goods vehicles, passenger vehicles, etc.) and their laden or unladen weight. The Act has removed all municipal and State tolls on motor vehicles.

CHAPTER 15 — Other Departments

MOTOR VEHICLES

The Rules made under this Act lay down that when a vehicle is to be registered within the State, the registering authority (*i. e.* the Regional Transport Officer) shall verify the particulars furnished in the application for registration (*e. g.* the make of the vehicles, its capacity, etc.) and determine the rate of the tax for which the vehicle is liable. Every registered owner who wants to use or keep for use any vehicle in the State has to pay the tax determined, stating the limits within which he intends to use the vehicle, *i. e.* whether only within the limits of a particular municipality or cantonment or throughout the State. A token for the payment of the tax is issued by the registering authority and this has to be attached to and carried on the vehicle at all times when the vehicle is in use in a public place. A fresh declaration has to be made annually, or every time the tax has to be paid (*i. e.* quarterly, half-yearly or annually). The registering authority before issuing the token in respect of the payment of the tax has to satisfy itself that every declaration is complete in all respects and the proper amount of tax has been paid.

Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1958.

The Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1958 and the rules thereunder came into force with effect from 15th October 1958. This tax on passengers is leviable on the passengers carried by stage carriages at such rate as would yield an amount equal to ten per cent till 20th April 1961 and thereafter equal to 15 per cent of the inclusive amount of fares payable where such stage carriage plies exclusively within a municipal area or exclusive on such routes serving municipal and adjacent areas.

The Regional Transport Officer, Rajkot, functions as Tax Officer for Rajkot Region and with the assistance of some staff administers the Act so far as it relates to private operators who are operating stage carriage services in his region. So far as the fleet owners are concerned, the State Transport Officer (*i. e.* the Director of Transport for the State of Gujarat) is the Tax Officer and has an overall control for the administration of the Act and rules framed thereunder.

Directorate of Information

DIRECTORATE OF INFORMATION

Rajkot being the District Headquarters of Rajkot district as well as the Headquarters of the Rajkot Division, there are other offices of the Directorate of Information working at Rajkot, in addition to the District Information Officer at Rajkot, *viz.*, the Major Information Centre and Rural Broadcasting Section.

One major Information Centre of Gujarat State is located at Rajkot, which maintains a permanent exhibition unit on the Five Year Plans, a reading room, a small film theatre etc. through which information relating to the Five Year Plans and other Government activities is imparted to persons visiting the centre. This centre is run on cost

sharing bases of 50:50 by the State and Central Government. The Rural Broadcasting Section of the Directorate has also its headquarters at Rajkot in charge of the Supervisor, who looks after the installation and maintenance of the community receiving sets in the villages in the district.

DIRECTORATE OF INFORMATION
District Information Officer

The District Information Office at Rajkot is supervised by two District Information Officers, one of whom looks after news while the other is in charge of propaganda. A Mobile Publicity Units duly equipped with a 16 m. m. projector and other allied equipment is placed at the disposal of District Information Officer. He organises film shows in rural areas and delivers discourses to the people explaining various activities undertaken by the State. Films mostly produced by the Directorate of Information and some films supplied free by the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, are exhibited in rural areas. These films are both educative and entertaining covering subjects like agriculture, health, education, village industries, civic duties, development works, irrigation, Five Year Plans etc. Various publications published by the Directorate are sold through the Unit; it also distributes free publicity material published by the Directorate. The District Information Officer participates in various special drives and campaigns as, for instances, for small savings, arranges special publicity programmes for such occasions and helps recruiting officers in arranging *Loksena* Camps through field and press publicity before and during the camp period.

All India Radio, Rajkot, broadcasts daily special programme in Gujarati for rural listeners and to enable the rural folk to obtain the benefits of those programmes, the Government has installed community receiving sets in villages through village panchayats of this district. A workshop has been opened up at Rajkot in order to carry out repairs of cine-projectors and allied other equipment of the Mobile Publicity Vans functioning in Rajkot region. This workshop was opened under the Second Five Year Plan.

All these officers are under the administrative control of the Director of Information, Ahmedabad. The Collector of the District and the Publicity Sub-Committee of the District Development Board also render advice to these officers in execution of their tour programme.

Broadcasting

At present 254 villages in Rajkot district have been provided with radio receiving sets under the contributory schemes of Community Listening. Under the schemes, a village desirous of having a radio set is required to pay Rs. 175 as installation contribution and Rs. 60 per year as maintenance contribution. The maintenance and installation of radio sets is carried out by the Rural Broadcasting District Headquarters at Rajkot. A Supervisor is in charge of the Rural Broadcasting

CHAPTER 15 — Other Departments

DIRECTORATE OF INFORMATION

Headquarters, Rajkot, which is fully equipped with radio servicing meters and testing equipments etc. to carry out necessary repairs to the radio sets. The Supervisor is assisted by a Mechanic and two Battery Peons. A departmental motor vehicle is stationed at Rajkot Rural Broadcasting District Headquarters for the transport of radio sets, allied accessories and staff to and from the villages in connection with the installation and maintenance of radio sets in the district. The community receivers installed in villages are specially designed; the majority of them are battery operated. They are regularly maintained and discharged batteries are replaced by new ones. The radio sets are installed in public places such as the Gram Panchayat Office, village library, etc.

ADMINISTRATION OF MANAGED ESTATES

ADMINISTRATION OF MANAGED ESTATES

On many occasions Government takes over the administration of estates of minors,lunatics and persons incapable of managing their own property. There are two pieces of legislation in operation in Rajkot district which govern such administration. One is a Bombay Act, the Bombay Court of Wards Act (I of 1905) and the other a Union Act, the Guardians and Wards Act (VIII of 1890). The idea in Government administering the estates of minors and lunatics is to secure proper care and management of the estates concerned. In the case of persons incapable of managing their own property, assumption of superintendence of the estate is undertaken only when the estate is encumbered with debt or mismanaged or has no one capable of taking proper care of it and Government is of opinion that it is expedient in the public interest to preserve the property of the person for the benefit of his family and the property is of such value that economical management by the Government agency is practicable.

Court of Wards Act

Under the Bombay Court of Wards Act, the Collector of Rajkot is the Court of Wards for the limits of his district. The State Government has, however, powers to appoint, in lieu of the Collector either a special officer or a board consisting of two or more officers to be the Court of Wards. Delegation of the powers of the Court of Wards to the Collector, Assistant or Deputy Collector is provided for. The Court of Wards is empowered, with the previous sanction of the State Government, to assume the superintendence of the property of any landholder or of any pension-holder who is "disqualified to manage his own property". Those who are deemed to be disqualified are : (a) minors; (b) females declared by the District Court to be unfitted to manage their own property; (c) persons declared by the District Court to be incapable of managing or unfit to manage their own property; and (d) persons adjudged by a competent civil court to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing their affairs. The Court of Wards cannot, however, assume superintendence of the property of any minor for the management of whose

property a guardian has been appointed by will or other instrument or under section 7 (1) of the Guardians and Wards Act.

ADMINISTRATION OF MANAGED ESTATES

Guardians and Wards Act, 1890

Upto 31st July, 1954, minors' estates under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 (Union Act) were managed by the Deputy Nazir, District Court, Rajkot, as guardian of the properties of the minors' estates. On account of separation of the Executive and Judiciary, the District Court of Rajkot cancelled the appointment of the Deputy Nazir and appointed the Collector of Rajkot as guardian.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Origin

In the First Five Year Plan (1951-56), the Planning Commission of the Government of India proposed organisation of 'Community Development Projects' and 'National Extension Service' to initiate a process of improvement of social and economic life in the villages. These are being co-operatively implemented by the Union and the State Governments. The principal aim is to mobilise the local dormant man power for a co-ordinated effort at raising the level of rural life as a whole. Both the National Extension Service and the Community Development programme envisaged development in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, public health, social education, co-operation, communications etc. in selected areas. In the areas of Community Development Project Blocks, constructional programme was more intensive than in the National Extension Service. In the latter, the main object was to bring about administrative re-organisation. Later on, the categories have been changed to Pre-Extension, Stage I and Stage II, Stage I roughly corresponding to Community Development Projects and Stage II to the National Extension Service.

Plan

Each 'block', whether a Pre-Extension Service or Stage covers a population of approximately 66,000. The budget provided for a Pre-Extension Service Block is Rs. 55,000 for one year, that for a Stage I is Rs. 12,00,000 for five years and for Stage II it is Rs. 5,00,000 for five years. The Development Blocks are intended to spread over the whole country by the end of 1963. State Governments are to receive substantial financial help from the Central Government for the initial period. Later on, the financial liability for maintaining the development achieved in the selected area will devolve mainly upon the State Government.

Administrative Machinery

Special administrative machinery has been set up at the headquarters of State Governments and at lower levels to avoid delay and departmental routine. In Gujarat State, the Development Commissioner has been made responsible for the control and supervision of the programme. A committee known as the State Development Committee, consisting of the Chief Minister (as Chairman) and Ministers in charge

CHAPTER 16

Other Departments

COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

of Finance, Public Works, Revenue and Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation, has also been set up. The Chief Secretary and Secretaries, of Finance, Revenue, Agriculture and Public Works Departments are members of this Committee. The functions of the State Committee are to lay down broad policies and provide general supervision in respect of the implementation of the programme.

In the case of Development Blocks, the Prant Officer (Assistant or Deputy Collector) in whose charge the blocks area falls, has been appointed *ex-officio* Project Officer for the Development Block. There is the Block Development Officer at the block level to look after the entire work. This arrangement not only avoids duplication of agencies but also ensures rapid development and economy in expenditure. The Project Officer, by virtue of his position as a Revenue Officer, is in a position to exert considerable healthy influence upon villagers in their endeavour for social and economic development.

Committees

At the district and taluka levels, Committees known as Community Development/National Extension Service Advisory Sub-Committee of District Development Board and Block Development Committees have been set up to look after and tender advice in connection with the working of the programme. The Committees consist of both official connected with the programme as also non-officials. To aid and advise the Prant-*cum*-Project Officers in the task of all-round development, subject-matter specialists like Agricultural Officers, Assistant District Co-operative Officers, Social Education Organisers, Deputy Engineers, Overseers, etc. have been appointed. Considerable delegation of powers have been made to the Collector, Prant-*cum*-Project Officers etc. by way of decentralisation of powers, which necessarily avoids departmental routine and delay in the execution of the programme.

Gram Sevaks

The lowest but the most important link in the chain of the administrative machinery devised for this development programme is the Gram Sevak (village level worker) who works in close contact with villagers. A new cadre of Gram Sevaks has been formed by pooling the existing personnel of the Revenue, Co-operative and Agriculture Departments, working at the level of a group of villages in the block area. Persons recruited are also included in them. On appointment, these Gram Sevaks perform extension duties. The functions which the village level worker has to perform are of very great importance. He has to understand rural problems and the psychology of the farmer and offer solutions to his various difficulties. He has to try and find out the felt needs of the people and the solution that he offers have to be demonstrated by working in close co-operation with the farmers. His success depends on the extent to which he gains their confidence. The various Administrative Departments and Heads of Departments

have been directed to assign a very high priority to matters relating to project works. In the district, the Collector, as the Chairman of the Advisory Committee is expected to bring about proper co-ordination in the work of the various development departments functioning in the project area.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Association of People

The aim of the programme is community development and it can only take place when people themselves evince a keen interest in the programme. To this end people are sought to be associated as much as is possible with the planning of development schemes and their execution. While schemes involving large expenditure and requiring a high degree of technical skill are to be executed departmentally, other schemes are to be executed with as much co-operation as is possible from local agencies such as District Local Boards, Village Panchaysts, etc- or, in the last resort, by *ad hoc* committees formed of representatives of the villages. To ensure people's participation in the development programme, it has been laid down that various schemes or works are to be taken up on the basis of public contribution. Collectors and Projects Officers and Block Development Officers approve schemes only when minimum popular contributions are forthcoming. There is no limit to the maximum popular contribution which can even be cent per cent. The scales of minimum popular contributions vary according to the nature of the schemes. Contributions may be in cash or labour or materials. For schemes of irrigation, the minimum contribution fixed was 33 per cent; for drinking water wells 25 per cent; for roads 33 per cent; for schools buildings 33 per cent; for dispensaries or hospitals 25 per cent of capital cost, and for community recreation centres and library buildings 50 per cent of capital cost.

For certain reasons, mainly administrative, it was not considered desirable to have in this State separate and scattered units covering a population of 66,000 persons each and to style such units as National Extension Service Blocks. It was considered that National Extension Blocks should be made co-extensive with the limits of talukas and that such talukas depending on their population, be considered as comprising one or more blocks for purposes of financial allotment.

Work in Rajkot District

There are 10 Development Blocks containing seven talukas and six mahals of this district. Jasdan is a Stage II Community Development Block with a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for five years. Gondal, Wankaner, Morvi, Paddhari-Lodhika Jetpur, Dhoraji and Maliy are Stage I Blocks with Rs. 12 lakhs for five years. Rajkot and Dhoraji were Pre-Extension Blocks working on pattern in vogue at the time of ex-Saurashtra Government. Upleta Block has been converted as Pre-Extension Service Block on the pattern laid down by the Government of India from 2nd October 1961.

CHAPTER 15

Other Departments

A chart showing the number of villages, population, area, date of coming as Taluka Development Pre-Extension Service, National Extension Service and Community Development Block, number of *Panchayats* and Co-operative Societies, and schools as on 31st March 1962 would give a graphic picture of the various blocks.

COMMUNITY BLOCKS IN RAJKOT DISTRICT

Name of Block	Area in square miles	Villages	Date of starting as Taluka Development	Pre-Extension Service	National Extension Service	Community Development	Population	Panchayats	Schools	Co-operative societies (30-6-1960)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jasdan ..	465·3	102	..	..	2-10-1954	1-10-1957	99,905	99	108	47
Rajkot ..	349·8	94	..	1- 4-1956	..	..	2,61,465	89	162	126
Paddhari-Lodhika.	329·7	97	..	1- 4-1954	..	..	58,835	97	84	36
Gondal ..	440·8	121	..	1-10-1954	1- 4-1956	..	1,71,073	120	151	57
Jetpur ..	235·3	47	..	1-10-1954	..	..	92,100	47	63	42
Dhoraji ..	421·0	77	..	1-10 1955	..	..	1,32,658	75	104	43
Upleta ..	278·8	48	..	1- 4-1956	..	..	1,04,236	48	60	38
Wankaner ..	426·9	100	..	..	1- 4-1952	..	78,859	89	102	66
Morvi ..	609·0	121	1955	..	1-10 1956	..	1,62,053	120	219	85
Maliya ..	267·4	46	1-10-1953	1- 4-1957	1- 4-1958	..	47,904	40	53	23

CHAPTER 16 — LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

CHAPTER 16

Local Self Government

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN THIS DISTRICT IS conducted by various statutory local bodies enjoying local autonomy. The progress of these institutions has gone on in three spheres. First they have now become entirely elective. Secondly their franchise has been widened and every person who is a citizen of India, has attained the age of 21 years and has requisite residence, business etc. qualifications has got right to vote. Reservation of seats for harijans and women has been provided in municipalities, District Panchayats (local boards) and in Village Panchayats, but Mohammedans are not provided with separate electorates. Thirdly, wider powers have been gradually conferred on local bodies for administration of the areas under their charge.

Controlling powers over the local bodies of this district are divided between Government, Commissioner of the Division and the Collector of the district. At present most of the powers are being exercised by the Commissioner of the Division. After the re-organisation of the districts during days of old Bombay State in 1959, Babra and Vadia talukas and Babra, Vadia and Bagasara municipalities were put under the control of the Collector of Amreli district.

MUNICIPALITIES

The total area in the district under the administration of municipalities in 1960 was 68·7 sq. miles with population of 3,74,550 (1951 Census). The following table shows the list of the municipalities with their population (according to the 1951 Census), area, numbers of seats reserved for women and Scheduled Castes and number of nominated seats :—

MUNICIPALITIES IN RAJKOT DISTRICT

Sr. No.	Name of the Municipality	Area in square miles	Population 1951 Census	No. of Wards	Total	Number of Councillors: Reserved for women	Number of Councillors: Reserved for Scheduled Castes and Tribes	Nominated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Rajkot	41·00	1,31,535	10	35	2	2	Nil
2	Morvi	4·00	,40,709	8	23	1	1	Nil
3	Gondal	2·50	41,000	5	21	1	1	Nil
4	Dhoraji	4 00	43,773	5	23	1	1	Nil
5	Jetpur	4·00	28,321	5	19	Superseded upto 31st May 1961		
6	Bhayavadar	0·21	10,325	4	11	1	1	Nil
7	Upleta	1·02	29,881	7	19	1	1	Nil
8	Tankara	2·00	4,020	2	7	1	1	Nil
9	Wankaner	1·50	21,426	4	15	1	1	Nil
10	Vinchhiya	1·50	4,120	2	7	1	1	Nil
11	Jasdan	3·00	8,693	2	9	1	1	Nil
12	Kandorna	2·00	5,137	2	9	1	1	Nil
13	Maliya	2·00	5,610	2	9	1	1	Nil

Rajkot City has got borough municipality which is governed under Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925 as adapted and applied to the Saurashtra region and remaining 12 municipalities are governed under the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 as adapted and applied to Saurashtra.

Under the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 as adapted and applied to the Saurashtra region, State Government has powers to declare by notification any local area to be a Municipal District and also to alter the limits of any existing municipal district or to decide that a particular area will cease to be a municipal district. In every municipal district, a municipality has to be constituted consisting of elected councillors. The Commissioner of the Division has got power to nominate councillors to represent constituencies which fail to elect the full number alloted to them. The State Government has got powers to prescribe the number and the extent of the wards to be constituted in each municipal district and the number of councillors to be elected by each ward. It has also got power to declare reservation of seats for women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Previously the term of the office of the municipality was three years, extendable upto four years but according to Act amended in May 1956, the term has been fixed for four years which can be extended to an aggregate of five years. Under the Act excepting when a municipality is superseded by Government, every municipality has to be presided over by a President elected by the councillors from among themselves. There is a Vice-President similarly elected. When a municipality is superseded, its affairs are generally entrusted for administration to an Administrator appointed by Government. The Government of a municipal district vests in the municipality. The head of the muncipality is the President whose duties are :— (a) to preside over all the meetings of the municipality ; (b) to watch over the financial and executive administration of the municipality ; (c) to exercise supervision and control over the acts and proceeding over all officers and servants of the municipality ; (d) to furnish to the Collector or to such officer as the Collector may nominate in this behalf, a copy of every resolution passed in any meeting of the municipality and any extracts from the minutes of the proceedings of the municipality or of any committee or other document or things which Collector may from time to time call..

The Act provides for compulsory constitution of a managing committee in all municipalities. If there is Chamber of Commerce in municipal district it shall be entitled to elect one councillor to be a member of Managing Committee.

The Act divides municipal functions into obligatory and optional. The obligatory functions include all matters essential to the health, safety, convenience and well-being of the population, while the latter are matters which come under the purview of the municipal functions but are not considered absolutely essential. The following are among the obligatory duties laid down in the Act :— (a) lighting public streets, places and buildings ; (b) watering public streets and places ; (c) clearing public streets, places and sewers ; removing noxious vegetations ; and abating all public nuisances ; (d) extinguishing fires, and protecting life and properties when fire occurs ; (e) regulating or abating offensive or dangerous trades or practices ; (f) removing obstructions and projections in public streets or places ; (g) securing or removing dangerous building or places, and reclaiming unhealthy localities ; (h) acquiring and maintaining, changing and regulating places for the disposal of the dead ; (i) constructing, altering and maintaining public streets, culverts, boundary marks, markets, slaughter-houses, latrines, privies, urinals, drains, sewers, drainage, sewage works, baths, washing places, drinking fountains, tanks, wells, dams and the like ; (j) obtaining a supply or an additional supply of water, proper and sufficient for preventing danger to health of the inhabitants ; (k) naming streets and numbering houses ; (l) registering births and deaths ; (m) suitable accommodation for any calves, cows, or buffaloes required with the municipal district for the supply of animal lymph ; (n) printing annual administration reports ; (o) paying salaries and contingent expenditure on account of such police or guards as may be required by the municipality for the purposes of the Act for protection of any municipal property ; (p) disposing of night soil and rubbish and preparation of compost ; (q) constructing and maintaining residential quarters for the conservancy staff of the municipality.

In special matters namely :— (a) providing special medical aid and accommodation for the sick in time of dangerous disease and taking such measures as may be required to prevent the outbreak of the disease or to suppress and prevent its recurrence ; (b) giving relief and establishing and maintaining relief works in time of famine or scarcity to or for destitute persons within the limit of muncipal district ; (c) making arrangement for payment for lunatics and lepers ; (d) making arrangement or anti-rabic treatment and analysis and inspection of water supplied through pipes, were permitted to take action and incur expenditure.

Municipalities may, at their discretion, provide out of their funds for the following among others, either wholly or partly :—(a) laying out of new public streets, and acquiring land for that purposes ; (b) constructing, establishing or maintaining public parks, garden, libraries, museums, lunatic asylums, halls, offices, *dharmashalas*, rest-houses,

homes for disabled and destitute persons and other public buildings; (c) furthering educational objects; (d) planting and maintaining roadside and other trees; (e) taking a census and granting rewards for information which may tend to secure correct registration of vital statistics; (f) making survey; (g) salaries and allowances, rent and other charges incidental to the maintenance of the court of any stipendiary or honorary Magistrate or any portion of any such charges; (h) arrangement for the destruction or the detention and preservation of such dogs within the municipal district as may be dealt with under section 40 of Saurashtra District Police Act, 1954; (i) securing or assisting to secure suitable places for the carrying out of offensive trades; (j) supplying, constructing and maintaining in accordance with a general system approved by the sanitary board, receptades, fittings, pipes and other appliances for the use of private premises for receiving and conducting the sewage into sewers, under the control of the municipality; (k) establishing and maintaining a farm or factory for the disposal of sewage (l) the construction, .purchase, organisation. maintenance, extension and management of mechanically propelled transport facilities for the conveyance of the public; (m) establishing and maintaining public hospitals and dispensaries and providing medical relief; (n) promoting the well-being of municipal employees or any class of muncipal employees and of their dependents; (o) providing accommodation for any class of employees of the municipality other than the conservancy staff; (p) construction of sanitary dwelling for the poorer classes; (q) any other measures not specified in section 154 of Bombay District Municipal Act, likely to promote the public safety, health, convenience or education and; (r) with the previous concurrence of the Collector, any public reception, ceremony, entertainment or exhibition in the muncipal district.

Municipal taxation may embrace the following items: (i) a rate on buildings and lands; (ii) a tax on all or any vehicles, boats or animals used for riding, draught for burden; (iii) a toll on vehicles and animals; (iv) an octroi on animals and goods; (v) a tax on dogs; (vi) a special sanitary cess upon private latrines, premises or compounds cleaned by municipal agency; (vii) a general sanitary cess for the construction and maintenance of public latrines and for the removal and disposal of refuse; (viii) a general water rate or special water rate, or both; (ix) a lighting tax; (x) a tax on pilgrims and (xi) any other tax.

Instead of items (i), (viii) and (ix) above, a consolidated tax assessed as rate on buildings and land may be imposed. The rules relating to the levy of taxes have to be sanctioned by the Government in case of Borough and City Municipality and by the Commissioner of the Division in case of other municipalities *i. e.* in case of district municipalities. The State Government may by general or special order require a municipality

CHAPTER 16

Local Self Government

MUNICIPALITIES

to impose any tax mentioned above not already imposed, at such rate and within such period as may be laid down by them and the municipality shall act accordingly. Government can also modify the rate of any such tax already imposed. Apart from income from the taxation, municipalities also receive grants and loans from Government for specific purposes like construction of buildings or bridges, water works, drainage works or high roads, maintenance of zoos and museums, payment of dearness allowance to staff etc. Grants may be recurring or non-recurring.

Control over municipalities is exercised by the Collector, Commissioner and Government. The Commissioner and the Collector have got powers of entry and inspection in regard to any immovable property occupied by the municipality or on any work in progress under it. They may also call for extracts from the proceedings of a municipality or for any books or documents in its possession or under its control. They may also require a muncipality to take into consideration any objection they may have raised to any of its acts. Collector has got power to suspend the execution of any order or resolution passed by municipalities if the same is causing or likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public. Government has got powers to supersede a municipality if in its opinion it is not competent to perform the duties imposed on it by or under Act. On supersession of the municipality the President and Vice-President shall vacate their office.

The audit of municipalities is carried out by the Examiner, Local Funds Accounts, under the provisions of Saurashtra Local Funds Audit Act, 1952. According to section 11 of the said Act, Government in case of Borough Municipalities and Collector of the district in case of district and city municipalities, can disallow any item of the expenditure which appears to him to be contrary to law and surcharge the same on the person making or authorising the making of illegal payment.

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

The present District Local Board, Rajkot, was constituted under the Saurashtra District Panchayat Act in the year 1956 and was continued as such up till 10th April 1960. Thereafter the Bombay Local Board Act was extended to this area and the District Panchayat was transformed into the District Local Board, Rajkot. The area administered by the Board is 4660 square miles and according to the Census of 1951, it covers the population of 6,32,022 excluding municipal area. The Board prior to 11th April 1960 was wholly elected and was composed of 33 members, three of whom occupied seats reserved for Scheduled Caste and three for women, but due to the extension of the District Local Board Act and the reorganisation of Districts from 11th April 1960, the Board was formed by Government nominees and the number of members of this Board remained 30. The term of office of these members was upto 31st December 1962.

The President of the Board is elected by the Board from amongst its members. His term of office is co-extensive with the life of the Board. His chief functions are (a) to preside at meetings of the board, (b) to watch over the financial and executive administration of the board, (c) to exercise supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and servants of the Board in matters of executive administration and in matters concerning the accounts and record of the Board, (d) subject to certain limitation prescribed by rules framed under the Act, to dispose of all questions relating to the service of the officers and servants, and their pay privileges and allowances. Without contravening any order to of the Board, he may in case of emergency direct the execution or stoppage of any work or doing of any act which requires the sanction of the Board. In short, the functions of the President are governed under Article 23 of the District Local Board Act, 1923.

A Vice-President is elected in the same manner as the President and he presides over the meetings of the board in his absence. He exercises such powers and performs such duties as may be delegated to him. Pending the election of a President or during his absence on leave, the Vice-President exercises the powers and performs the duties of President. Under the Act, it is compulsory for the Board to appoint a standing committee whereas the appointment of other committees is optional. They are : (1) store purchase, (2) staff-selection, (3) public works department, (4) planning, (5) Health Committees. The standing committee should ordinarily consist of not more than 9 members and not less than 5. The President of the Board is ex-officio Chairman of the committee. Tenders of work costing not more than 10,000 shall be sanctioned by it. It also considers subjects that generally do not come within the purview of other committees. The other committees advise the Board on subjects coming within their purview.

The obligatory and optional functions of the board are set out in section 50 of the Bombay Local Board Act. The main obligatory duties enumerated are : (1) construction of roads and other means of communication and maintenance and repair of all roads and other means of communications vested in it ; (2) construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, markets, *dharmashalas* and other public buildings and the visiting, management and maintenance of these institutions ; (3) construction and repair of public tanks, wells and water works ; supply of water from them and from other sources ; construction and maintenance of works for the preservation of water for drinking and cooking purposes from pollution ; (4) public vaccination and sanitary works and measures necessary for the public health ; (5) planting and preservation of trees by the side or in the vicinity of the roads vesting in the Board ; (6) the provision for primary education in the district and its execution.

CHAPTER 18

Local Self Government

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

The activities of Rajkot Board are in practice confined to the maintenance of dispensaries and the roads transferred by the Government to the District Local Board. The Board has no longer any administrative or financial control over primary education. It pays to the School Board the share of the local fund at the rate of 5 pies in an anna realized from the Government. The main financial sources of the Board are : (1) a cess on land revenue at the rate of three annas a rupee ; (2) all rents and profits accruing from property vested in the Board, and (3) grants from the Government. The Local Board gets 100 per cent grant-in-aid from the Government for maintenance of ayurvedic, allopathic and veterinary dispensaries transferred from Government to the Board. Over and above this, it gets 50 per cent dearness allowance grant from the Government. Lump sum grants on an *ad hoc* basis are received from Government for the maintenance of roads transferred by Government to this Board. Under section 118-A of the Act, the State Government has to give every year a grant to the District Local Board equivalent to about 5 per cent of the land revenue including non-agricultural assessment realized during the previous years from lands within the limits of the District Local Board, excluding lands within municipal boroughs, municipal district or village panchayats.

The controlling authorities in relation to District Local Board are the Collector, the Divisional Commissioner, Rajkot Division and the State Government. They exercise in case of the District Local Board more or less the same powers that they have in case of the municipalities.

The following were the receipts and the expenditure of this District Local Board under the various heads for the year 1960-61. Receipts : (1) Land Revenue—1,70,000·00 ; (2) Local Rates—6,56,344·34 ; (3) Interests—70,323·00 ; (4) Police— — ; (5) Medical—2,53,807·04 ; (6) Scientific and other minor departments—39,188·96 ; (7) Miscellaneous and grants including general and dearness allowance grant — 19,993·28 ;(8) Civil Works — 6,48,924·62 ; Total—18,58,581·24.

Expenditure : (1) General Administration—96,484.96 ; (2) Medical 3,24,885·67 ; (3) Scientific and other minor departments—57,656·29 (4) Superannuation and pension—2,760·32 ; (5)Refunds miscellaneous 1,67,389·78 ; (6) Civil Works—14,49,345·97 ; Total—20,98,522·99.

Under Deposits, Advances and the closing balance of Provident Fund, the receipts were Rs. 26,06,870.19 and expenditure 6,78,391.37.

The Board has unrestricted powers of appointment of the officers and of payment to them. The total mileage of roads transferred by Government in the year 1956 was about 727 miles and their maintenance is a responsibility of this board. Out of the 727 miles, about 508 miles are metalled. There is no Village Water Supply Scheme under operation

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

at present under this District Local Board, nor has it appointed any Health Officer or any other staff for health sanitation. The Board however, carries out preventive and curative measures by taking precautionary steps at times when any epidemic breaks out. At present 45 ayurvedic dispensaries, 11 allopathic dispensaries and 6 veterinary dispensaries are run by the Board out of which, except 13 ayurvedic dispensaries, all were transferred by Government to the Board. The Board has reserved twenty beds for T. B. patients at the K. J. Mehta T. B. Hospital at Amargadh near Bhavnagar for which it pays Rs. 24,000 per year. The Board also extends help to certain social and educational organisations by way of grant-in-aid.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

Under the Saurashtra Village Panchayat Ordinance of 1949 as amended upto 1955, in every local area which has a population upto 2,000, a panchayat has to be established. It was also permissible for the State Government to direct the establishment of panchayat in a local area having a population of more than 2000 and less than 18,000. In accordance with this provision, Government had decided that a panchayat should be established in each and every village of the State. The maximum number of members for a panchayat is 15 and minimum is 5. The members are to be elected on adult franchise. The term of the office of a panchayat is three years but it can be extended to an aggregate of five years by an order of the Collector. Every panchayat has to elect a *sarpanch* and a *up-sarpanch* from among its members. The *sarpanch* presides over the panchayat.

The panchayats have been classified into A, B and C classes. The C class panchayats discharge ordinary functions of economic and social development. B class panchayats attend to all functions of C class and are empowered to collect revenue and administer justice to a limited extent. A class panchayats are entrusted with all the functions of B class and have a wider field in the administration of justice.

Section 18 of the Act lays down that so far as the village funds at its disposal will allow and subject to the general control of Government. it shall be the duty of a panchayat to make reasonable provision within the village in regard to the following main matters :—

(a) supply of water for domestic use ; (b) cleaning of the public roads, drains, bunds, tanks and wells etc.; (c) construction, maintenance and repair of public roads, drains, bunds and bridges ; (d) preservation and improvement of public health ; (e) lightings of the village ; (f) provision, maintenance and regulation of burning and burial grounds ; (g) manage and maintain cattle ponds ; (h) construction and maintenance of public latrines ; (i) village libraries and reading rooms ; (j) promotion, improvement and encouragement of cottage industries ; (k) improvement of cattle and their breeding and general care of livestock.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

Under section 41 of the Act, every panchayat is competent to levy all or any of the following taxes or fees at such rates and in such a manner and subject to such exemptions as may be prescribed and entertained : (1) octroi ; (2) general sanitary cess ; (3) special sanitary cess ; (4) tax on vehicles and animals ; (5) tax on hotel and shop keeping.

Nyaya Panchayats

Every panchayat is empowered to constitute a body called *nyaya* panchayat. They can hear civil cases upto the value of Rs. 100 and can impose a fine upto Rs. 20 for every breach of rules of the gram panchayat. The *nyaya* panchayat is composed of five members elected by the panchayat at its meetings. *Sarpanch* is himself the president of the *nyaya* panchayat and its term of office is co-extensive with that of the panchayat. There were in all 820 panchayats in Rajkot district in 1962. The Gram Panchayats have the following resources for their finances : (1) Government grant-in-aid, (2) local taxes and fees, (3) popular participation through cash and labour contribution. Government gives annually grant-in-aid equal to 17½ per cent., 25 per cent. and 30 per cent. of the total land revenue collected from the village during previous year, to the village panchayats of C, B and A classes respectively.

District Gram Panchayat Mandal

With a view that official as well as non-official agencies may work with the fullest co-operation and co-ordination in the direction of rural construction, Government formed a statutory board named " Saurashtra Gram Panchayat Madhyastha Mandal " under powers given to it by section 45 of the Gram Panchayat Act. The Mandal has under it, five district Gram Panchayat Mandals, one for each district of old Saurashtra State. The Collector and the District Gram Panchayat Officer are respectively the Chairman and Secretary of each District Gram Panchayat Mandal. The Mandal has all controlling and supervising powers over the Gram Panchayats established under the Act. Accordingly, Mandal has jurisdiction over Rajkot district from 1949 to 31st May 1959, but with re-organisation of States, the Act was repealed and Mandal ceased to function and Bombay Village Panchayat Act, is implemented from 1st June 1959.

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT

After the formation of the separate State of Gujarat, the Town Planning and Valuation Department has been created in Ahmedabad with Consulting Surveyor to Government as its technical head. Its Rajkot office with the Deputy Assistant Consulting Surveyor to Government as the officer-in-charge was created in 1959. It looks after the work pertaining to Town Planning and Valuation for the Saurashtra and Kutch region.

CHAPTER 14

Local Self Government

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT

Town Planning

The duties and functions of this Department are (1) educating municipalities regarding the advantages of town planning and of the preparation of development plans and town planning schemes under the Town Planning Act,(2) advising the municipalities in the selection of suitable areas for preparation of town planning schemes, (3) giving the required assistance to municipalities in the preparation of development plans and town planning schemes in the shape of advise as well as loan of the services of technical assistants for the preparation of draft town planning schemes, (4) to perform the duties of the Town Planning Officer when so appointed by Government, to scrutinise building permission cases, to tender advise to the Board of Appeal and to draw up the final schemes, (5) to issue Certificate of Tenure and Title to owners of lands included in town planning schemes, (6). to advise Government on all matters regarding town and country planning including legislation, (7) to advise and prepare town development, extension and slum clearance schemes under the Municipal Acts, (8) to prepare development schemes or lay-outs of lands (i) belonging to Government and (ii) belonging to co-operative housing societies and private bodies, with the sanction of Government, (9) to advise officer concerned in respect of village planning and preparation of layouts for model villages, etc. (10) to advise Government on housing, slum clearance, regional planning and prevention of ribbon development including legislation, (11) to prepare type designs for the housing of the middle and poorer classes including harijans, (12) to scrutinise miscellaneous building permission cases and layouts received from Collectors and recommend suitable building regulations for adoption in the areas concerned.

Valuation and miscellaneous duties

The Consulting Surveyor to Government is the chief expert adviser of Government on this subject and his duties under this heading include; (1) valuation of agricultural and non-agricultural lands and properties in towns and villages belonging to Government and intended for purposes of sale or lease, (2) valuation of Government properties for purposes of rating under the Municipal Acts,(3) valuation for miscellaneous purposes such as cantonment leases, probate or stamp duty, etc., (4) valuation for purposes of fixing standard rates of non-agricultural assessment and prescribing zones of values in all villages and rising localities in the vicinity of important and growing towns, (5) valuation for purposes of fixing a standard table of ground rents and land values in respect of lands in cantonments, (6) scrutiny of awards of compensation (as received from Government), (7) supplying trained technical assistants to do duty as Special Land Acquisition Officers in important towns where land acquisition work is of a very important and responsible nature, (8) giving expert evidence when called upon to do so in District Courts and High Courts when appeals are lodged against awards of compensation under the Land Acquisition Act, (9) undertaking valuation work on behalf of railways and other departments of the Central Government

CHAPTER 16 — Local Self Government

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT

and of private parties with the sanction of Government on payment of fees, etc., (10) to advise the various heads of departments of Government in the selection of sites required for public purpose,(11) to see that all town planning schemes or layout schemes sanctioned by Government have been properly executed within a reasonable period or periods fixed in schemes, (12) to advise Government as regards interpretation,amendments or addition to the Town Planning Act, or rules thereunder.

Saurashtra Town Planning Act,1955, as passed by the former Saurashtra State is in force in Saurashtra Region. Rules and Regulations under the Act have been recently promulgated under Government Notification, Health and Industries Department No. TPA-1160/28135 (a)-A-II, dated 14th March 1961. In Kutch region no Town Planning Act is yet applicable. According to the provisions of the Act, it is obligatory on every local authority as defined in the Act to prepare and submit to Government development plans for their towns within a stipulated period. Since most of the local authorities have no technical staff of their own to prepare development plans it has been decided that this department should prepare development plans on behalf of local authorities under the provision of the said Act.

The development plan, in short, will envisage the improvement of the built-over portions of the town which are invariably congested and will make proposals in respect of the outlying open areas so that the development in this area takes place on preconceived orderly lines. Improvement of the existing built-over area will be effected by widening narrow and winding streets, by providing open spaces at suitable places and by clearance and improvement of slum areas wherever they exist etc. In the outlying areas the proposals for new roads, public sites as park, playgrounds, schools, markets etc. which are necessary for proper development of the area will be made. Thus the development plan would aim at creating better living conditions for the people. The proposals of the development plan can be implemented by the preparation of statutory town planning schemes. In preparing such schemes, the planner can ignore to a great extent existing plot boundaries. In designing his layout, existing holdings can be reconstituted and made subservient to the plan, and building plots of good shape and frontage can be allotted to owners of lands. The cost of a scheme can be recovered rom the owner benefited to the extent of 50 per cent. of the increase in the value of the land estimated to accrue by the carrying out of the works contemplated in the scheme. When a draft town planning scheme prepared by a local authority in consultation with the owners is sanctioned, an arbitrator is appointed. His duties are to hear each owner individually, consider his objections or proposals and make suitable adjustments or amendments in the draft scheme proposals, if found necessary.

LAND REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Since 1960, the district is comprised of four sub-divisions, seven talukas and six mahals. The number of villages, area and population of each mahal/taluka and the respective sub-divisions are as under :—

Name of Sub-Division 1	Name of Taluka/ Mahal 2	Area in sq. miles 3	Population 4
1. Rajkot ..	Rajkot	395·48	61,465
	Jasdan	505·8	99,905
	Paddhari	245 36	36,740
2. Gondal ..	Gondal	460·62	1,40,288
	Kotda-Sangani	172·60	30,785
	Lodhika	136·11	22,095
3. Jetpur ..	Jetpur	247·40	9,216
	Dhoraji	186·89	91,785
	Kandorna	228 64	40,873
	Upleta	298·49	1,04,236
4. Morvi ..	Morvi	630 50	1,62,053
	Wankaner	432·55	78,859
	Maliya	269·32	47,904

Collector

The Collector is the principal officer of the district. He works as Collector on the revenue side, as district magistrate for law and order position and as district registrar for registration work. He is also the co-ordinating officer of the heads of other departments in the district.

(i) *Revenue*.—Land revenue was levied in kind in many of the former Kathiawad States. The Saurashtra Government in 1949 fixed assessment in cash, taking into consideration average income of fifteen years preceding year 1948. Thereafter, land revenue was reduced twice in this district in revenue years 1958-59 and 1959-60. Survey work in Girasdari and Barkhali villages was undertaken in 1957-58 and was finished in 1959-60.

The Collector is the custodian of Government property, especially land, and looks after the interests of cultivators of the lands. Land revenue is collected from all lands whether used for agriculture or for non-agricultural purposes except those specially exempted under the provisions of the Land Revenue Code. He is authorised to sell minor products of the land such as trees, stones, moram, *kanker*, etc. The Collector looks after the collection of revenue and sees that the same is credited to and accounted for properly in Government account.

The Collector is further responsible for collection of fees and taxes under various Acts *viz*. Bombay Irrigation Act, the Indian Stamp Act,

the Indian Courts Fees Act, the Bombay Entertainment tax Act, the Bombay Electricity Duty Act etc. As regards the Land Reforms Act and Barkhali Abolition Act, Collector is an appellate authority. He has the power to transfer payment from one district treasury or sub-treasury to another on compensation and cash annuity cards under the Land Reforms Act and the Barkhali Abolition Act. The Collector is also authorised to enter the names of heirs in cases where annual, six monthly or quarterly compensation is paid for land resumed during the administration of the old States.

(ii) *Tagai* (loans).—Under Land Improvement Act and Agriculturist Loans Act, loans were advanced till 1956 by various officers upto the limits prescribed by Government. Thereafter the same is advanced by the Land Mortgage Bank, Gujarat State. However subsidy is granted by the Deputy Collector and Collector.

The Collector has power under the Courts of Wards Act to manage the estates of minors.

(iii) *Accounts*.—Collector is responsible to Government for the money received and disbursed by the district and sub-treasuries and for the correctness of the accounts maintained by them. The Collector has to carry out the instructions issued from time to time by the Accountant General, Gujarat State. However a responsible officer of the rank of Deputy Collector is posted to help the Collector in day to day working and supervision of the district treasury and sub-treasuries.

(iv) *Quasi-Judicial functions in revenue matters*.—The Collector has powers of disposal of appeals from the prant officers under the Land Revenue Code. He also exercises revisional power under section 211 of the Land Revenue Code. Collector has to see the execution of decrees, and to finalise the proceedings under Land Acquisition Act including award under section 11 of the said Act. However, a Land Acquisition Officer of Mamlatdar's grade has been appointed for this important work, as the same has increased due to increase of industries and other developmental activities.

(v) *Local Self Government*.— The Collector as the representative of Government supervises the activities of local bodies and gives advice in important matters. He forwards papers and proposals either to the Commissioner or to Government as the case may be with his remarks.

(vi) *Offices of the other departments*.—(1) After the enactment of Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions Act, the Taluka Magistrate and Judicial Magistrates are separate. Judicial Magistrates are under the District and Sessions Judges of the district; (2) District Superintendent of Police :—So far as maintenance of law and order is concerned, the District Superintendent of Police is under the control of District

Magistrate. For other administrative work he is under the control of Inspector General of Police; (3) Divisional Forest Officer is under the control of the Conservator of Forests, Junagadh Circle ; (4) Executive Engineer:— He is an independent Officer and has a separate sphere of work during normal time, but when scarcity condition prevails in the district he arranges scarcity works with the consutlation of the Collector. The programme of famine relief works is prepared quinquenially by the Executive Engineer in consultation with the Collector ; (5) Civil Surgeon :—he is an independent Officer with a special sphere but when required he should give assistance to the Collector for general district administration ; (6) Prohibition Officer:— He is subordinate to the Collector. Development work is also supervised and carried out by the Collector with the help of District Project Officer under whom there are Block Development Officers in talukas/mahals.

(vii) There are following committees in the district :—

Sr. No. 1	Name of the Sub-Committee 2	No. of members 3	Secretary 4	Nature of work entrusted 5
1	Social Education	9	Educational Inspector, Rajkot.	Problems of education.
2	Small Scale Industries.	9	District Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rajkot.	Problems of small scale industries.
3	Public Health ..	9	District Health Officer, Rajkot.	Public Health Problems.
4	Agriculture and Rural Development.	9	District Agriculture Officer, Rajkot.	Progress in Agriculture.
5	Public Works ..	9	Executive Engineer, Rajkot.	Work supervision etc.
6	Small Irrigation ..	9	Executive Engineer,	Distribution of water.
7	Information ..	9	District Information Officer, Rajkot.	..
8	Labour contract..	11	District Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rajkot.	..
9	Supply ..	10	Joint Secretary, Jilla Vikas Mandal, Rajkot.	Distribution of Food.
10	Prohibition ..	10	Prohibition Officer, Rajkot.	Problems regarding prohibition.
11	Social Welfare ..	9	District Social Welfare Officer, Rajkot.	Social Welfare.
12	Block Advisory ..	19	Joint Secretary, Jilla Vikas Mandal.	Supervision of block works.
13	Co-operative ..	9	The District Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rajkot.	..

(viii) *District Magistrate.*—The Collector is the head of all executive magistrates. In addition to all powers of a sub-divisional magistrates he has following powers:-(1) power to hear appeals on orders of a taluka magistrate or sub-divisional magistrate ; (2) power to call for records from any subordinate executive magistrate (section 435); (3) power to issue commission examination of witnesses (section 503) ; (4) power to hear appeal from or revise orders passed by subordinate executive magistrates under section 514 — procedure on forfeiture of bond (section 575).

The District Magistrate may invest the following powers in any magistrate subordinate to him if the State Government has so authorised him : (1) power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (section 143); (2) power to make orders calculated to prevent apprehended danger to public peace (section 144) and (3) power to hold inquests (section 174).

The District Magistrate issues licences under Arms Act, Poison Act, Explosives Act and such other Acts.

(ix) *District Registrar.*—As a District Registrar the Collector controls the administration of the Registration Department within his district.

(x) *Sanitation and Public Health.*—During the outbreak of epidemic diseases, the Collector has to watch the working of local bodies to control the diseases. He can take assistance of District Health Officer and other officers of that department during the outbreak of epidemic diseases.

The Collector Office : The Collector's office at Rajkot is divided into following branches :—(1) general,(2) local self government, (3) establishment, (4) judicial, (5) accounts, (6) records, (7) revenue. In administration the Collector is assisted by a Resident Deputy Collector and two Chitnises of Mamlatdar's grade and each branch is supervised by the Aval Karkun.

District Registrar branch is in charge of Head Quarters Sub-Registrar under the supervision of the Resident Deputy Collector. Treasury work is under the control of District Treasury Officer. There are also the District Development Branch, District Supply Branch and Land Acquisition Branch. The first two are in charge of District Project Officer and District Supply Officer, Officers of Deputy Collectors' grade ; the third is in charge of the Land Acquisition Officer, an officer of Mamlatdar's grade.

There are four Sub-Divisions of the District *viz.*, Rajkot, Gondal, Jetpur and Morvi. An Assistant Collector or a Deputy Collector is in charge of a Division. They are called Prant Officers and are vested

with the powers of a Collector, though a few powers may be reserved by the Collector. The principal functions of a Prant Officer are as under :—

LAND REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

(1) *Revenue.*—(i) inspection *Jamabandi* and supervision of work of Taluka/Mahal *Kacheris* and of the work of Circle Inspectors and Talati-*cum*-Mantris, (ii) appointments, transfer etc. of Talati-*cum*-Mantris of the Panchayats, (iii) grant of waste lands, (iv) hearing of appeals under Land Revenue Code and passing of orders under section 211 of Land Revenue Code (Revisional Powers), (v) crop and boundary marks inspections, checking of work of *annewari* and record of rights, (vi) supervision over the realisation of Government revenue, (vii) finalisation of minor land acquisition proceedings.

(2) *Magisterial.*—The Prant Officer is a Sub-Divisional Magistrate for the area in his charge and as such he exercises powers specified in Part IV Schedule III of the Criminal Procedure Code including the powers of Taluka Magistrate *i. e.* under section 107, 108, 109, 144, 164 and 174. Prant Officers are required to inform the Collector about their sub-divisions affairs. Each Prant Officer is assisted by a *Shirestedur*, a person of *Aval Karkun's* cadre. and five clerks.

Mamlatdar and Mahalkaris.

The Mamlatdar is the officer in executive charge of a taluka and the Mahalkari has the executive charge of a Mahal. There is no difference in the work at Taluka and Mahal. Generally a taluka is comprised of more villages then a mahal. A Taluka/Mahal consists of 32 to 125 villages. There are two or three Circle Inspectors in a taluka and one or two or three Circle Inspectors in a taluka and one or two in a Mahal for supervision of the work of Talati-*cum*-Mantris of villages and for other revenue work. The Mamlatdar is considered to be a local officer in revenue matters. In almost all matters pertaining to the revenue of his taluka, reports are called for from the Mamlatdar and orders are passed by the Deputy Collector or the Collector according to the power delegated and kept reserved by the Collector as the case may be.

To Mamlatdars are delegated some powers of Collector by the Collector as, for instance, for disposal of minor products of land *i. e.* trees, stones, moram etc. and water. He has to recover the sale proceeds of such minor products. The Mamlatdar is primarily responsible for collection of assessment from cultivators and of non-agricultural assessment also. For this collection of revenue, he has to prepare *annewari* through the Circle Inspector with the assistance of the local committee, and he publishes it as final when the Collector confirms such *annewari* villagewise. After final publication, the Mamlatdar proceeds for making recovery.

The Mamlatdar can issue notices under section 148 and 152 of Land Revenue Code, imposing *chothai* fine and other fines as authorised under

the Code. Mamlatdar has to recover the amount of instalments in repayment of advances made to cultivators under the Land Improvement Act and the Agriculturists Loans' Act, subject to *annewari*. Besides these recoveries, Mamlatdar has to make various other recoveries *viz.*, dues of Land Mortgage Bank, Irrigation Act etc. He has to execute decrees passed by Courts of Law. Mamlatdars are invested powers under section 140 to 144 of Land Revenue Code *i. e.* precautionary measures for effecting recovery efficiently.

Quasi-Judicial .—The Mamlatdar performs certain quasi-judicial duties which include (1) inquiries and orders under Mamlatdar Court Act ; (2) assistance suit under section 86-87 of Land Revenue Code ; (3) inquiry in respect of disputed cases of record of right ; (4) inquiry under section 37 (2) of Land Revenue Code.

Magisterial.—Mamlatdar is ex-officio taluka Magistrate of his taluka and has (1) power to command unlawful assembly to disperse (section 127, Criminal Procedure Code) ; (2) power to use civil force to disperse unlawful assembly (section 128); (3) power to require military force to be used to disperse unlawful assembly (section 130) ; (4) power to apply to District Magistrate to issue commission for examination of witnesses (section 506) ; (5) power to recover penalty on for feited bond (section 517) ; (6) power to make order to disposal of property regarding which offence is committed (section 517) ; (7) power to sell property of a suspected character (section 525).

If authorised by the State Government or the District Magistrate, the Taluka Magistrate may exercise the following powers (1) power to make orders prohibiting repetition of nuisance (section 143) ; (2) power to make orders calculated to prevent apprehended danger to public peace (section 144) ; (3) power to hold inquests (section 174) ; (4) power to ask for sureties for keeping peace.

Treasury and Accounts.—The Mamlatdar is a Sub-Treasury Officer of the Taluka Treasury. Government dues are paid into Sub-Treasury which also disburses departmental payments passed by the District Treasury. The Mamlatdar is responsible for the amounts received by and disbursements made from the Sub-Treasury and for maintenance of accounts properly. In the absence of the Mamlatdar, Treasury *Aval Karkun* (now Sub-Treasury Officer) is responsible for Sub-Treasury working. The Taluka-Treasury *i. e.* Sub-Treasury is a local depot for judicial and non-judicial stamps and opium and the same are issued from it for sale to permit holders.

In the following Taluka Treasuries currency chests are maintained :— (1) Gondal, (2) Morvi, (3) Wankaner, (4) Jetpur. They are treated as branches of the Reserve Bank of India. The Mamlatdar has to verify

Sub-Treasury balances including, stamps, twice in every month, verification report being sent to the District Treasury. The Mamlatdar helps and guides officers of all departments in execution of their duties. He is a co-ordinating head at Taluka level.

Circle Inspector.— Circle Inspectors in the grade of Junior Clerk are appointed, two or three according to the size of a taluka, to help the Mamlatdar and for proper supervision of village offices. About 30 to 50 villages are in charge of a Circle Inspector. His main duties are— (1) inspection of boundary marks, crops, and tagai works and detection of unauthorised occupation of land, (2) preparation of agricultural statements *viz.* crop statistics, cattle census and water supply, (3) supervision of village officers, preparation and maintenance of record of rights, (4) examination of revenue and collection of land revenue, (5) any other work entrusted by Mamlatdar.

Talati

Village Officer (*Village Accountant*).— Talati-*cum*-Mantris are recruited by Prant Officers from those who are selected by the select committee at a district level. They are in charge of one to five villages. Their duties are (1) to maintain village account including collection of revenue; (2) to inspect boundaries and crops; (3) to maintain record of rights.

Police Patel

Revenue-cum-*Police Patels*.— In every village Revenue-*cum*-Police Patel are appointed. They assist the Village Accountant in his day-to-day working. They are paid yearly remuneration at a rate of 3 per cent. of the assessment of a village. No other village servants are employed by Government.

CHAPTER 17 — EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Department of Education

Education Organisation

Secondary education in Rajkot District is under the direct control of the Educational Inspector who is Gujarat Education Service Class II Officer.

A separate School Board was established in 1956 to look after and control primary education. One Administrative Officer (G. E. S. Class II) was appointed to administer and supervise teaching. The Educational Inspector has no direct control over the working of the Administrative Officer, but he is expected to inspect primary schools. He is also one of the members of the staff selection committee.

The Educational Inspector is responsible in his district for —

(1) inspection of secondary schools ;

(2) administrative control of all the Government and secondary schools and training institutions in the district and

(3) control and inspection of all secondary schools ; vocational high schools (with agricultural, commercial and technical bias), training institutions for primary teachers and special schools which are under the control of the Education Department.

As regards girls' schools and institutions for women, the Assistant Inspectress for girls' school (G. E. S. Class II Officer) performs the functions and duties of the Educational Inspector in respect of only inspection of girls' secondary schools and special schools in the district.

In carrying out the duties of inspection and control the Educational Inspector is assisted by Head Masters of secondary schools. Under the Administrative Officer, District School Board, there are Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors. They are Class III servants. In 1960-61 their number was 19. There is also a Physical Education Inspector for Rajkot District, who is Gujarat Education Service Class III servant. There is one Organiser for crafts who is responsible for craft education throughout the Rajkot region. He is Gujarat Education Service Class III servant.

CHAPTER 17

Education and Culture

EDUCATION

Primary Education

It is the declared policy of Government that universal, free and compulsory primary education should be reached by a definite programme of progressive expansion. The object is to have a minimum course of seven years' education for every child. The agencies employed for discharging this duty are the District School Boards. Municipalities have not undertaken this work until now. The School Board, Rajkot district was composed of 14 nominated members in 1956. In nominating the members there was no distinction on rural or urban basis. There were no authorised municipalities running primary schools. The Staff Selection Committee is a committee composed of the Administrative Officer of District School Board, the Chairman of the School Board and the Educational Inspector of the district.

Medium of Instruction

Under the Primary Education Act and rules thereunder, all District School Boards have to maintain an adequate number of primary schools in which instruction is given through the medium of local regional language of the area. For children whose mother tongue is other than the regional language of the area, School Boards have been instructed to open schools in their languages, if the number of such students is not less than 40 in the first four standards and 20 in the upper standards. The teaching of regional language of the area is compulsory in such schools from standard III onwards.

District School Boards have to maintain a schedule of staff.

Working of Primary Education

The Administrative Officer has power, subject to the general instructions issued by the Director of Education, to promote, transfer and take all disciplinary action, including removal or dismissal, against the staff. His orders are however, subject to an appeal to a tribunal consisting of the Chairman of the School Board and Education Inspector of the district. A primary school teacher who was a guaranteed teacher on the date the Primary Education Act came into force has a right of further appeal to the State Government against any order of his removal or dismissal.

The Administrative Officer is the Government Inspecting Officer of the district so far as primary schools are concerned. He decides the question of recognition of private primary schools and has to keep close touch with the working of primary schools maintained or approved by School Boards, adult educational classes, literacy centres and rural libraries. He has to report regarding the housing arrangements, equipment, staff, efficiency of instruction etc., of primary schools so that the department may be in a position to determine whether the School Board is conducting its schools satisfactorily. The Administrative Officer is the chief executive Government Officer of the district so far as primary schools of the district are concerned. He is appointed and paid by the

EDUCATION

State Government. Under this Administrative Officer are Deputy Educational Inspectors, primary school teachers, clerks and inferior servants and other staff in the employ of the District School Board.

The Administrative Officer is responsible for general administration of all primary schools maintained by the School Board. He is responsible for carrying out suggestions made from time to time by the Government Officer. It is his duty to advise the School Board on all matters connected with primary education. He is also a member and secretary of the Staff Selection Committee. The Committee selects the teachers to be deputed for training. The Administrative Officer has to make appointments of candidates and transfer of teachers in accordance with the directions given by the Committee. The selection of candidates and teachers is made in accordance with the instruction issued by Government.

The annual budget of the School Board has to be submitted to the Director of Education for sanction. The District School Board derives its income mainly from Government grants which practically covers the whole of its expenditure.

The Board came into existence in 1956.

Statistics

There were 974 primary schools teaching standards from I to IV and upper primary schools teaching from standards V to VIII. Of these grant-in-aid schools were 16, unaided schools were 54 and schools run by District School Board were 904, the total being 974.

There were 84,366 boys and 42,388 girls in primary schools on 31st March, 1961. The number of teachers in primary schools was 3,811 of whom 2,530 were men and 1,281 were women. This works out roughly at 33 pupils per teacher. Only 1,120 of the men teachers and 702 of the women teachers were trained. There were four training institutions, two for men and two for women. Every year 80 men and 80 women come out as trained teachers from these institutions.

Practising schools are under the control of Rajkot District School Board.

Expenditure

In 1960-61 the total direct expenditure on primary schools was Rs. 51,51,429 and was met from the following sources :—

	Rs.	Per cent.
(1) Government	48,80,512	94·7
(2) District School Board ..	..	..
(3) Fees	1,43,732	2·8
(4) Other Sources	1,27,875	2·5

CHAPTER 17 — Education and Culture — EDUCATION

The average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 40·6 per annum of which Government contribution was Rs. 38·5 per annum.

No authorised municipalities conduct any primary schools in this district. The District School Board looks after the entire rural and urban primary schools.

In 1960-61, 110 schools in villages were housed in temples, *dharmashalas* and similar other places. All District School Board school buildings are owned by the Board.

Basic and Craft Schools

In 1960-61 there were 314 basic schools.

Secondary Education

Most of the secondary schools in Rajkot district are Government schools. In the case of other schools Government control is exercised through conditions laid down in the grant-in-aid code for the receipt of Government aid. At the end of the high school course, an examination is conducted by the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board with headquarters at Baroda and students who pass are awarded Secondary School Certificates. The examination provides optional courses for pupils of varied interests and aptitudes.

Fee rates have now been introduced in Government secondary schools.

Government have decided to transfer the control of Government secondary schools to private agencies and a grant-in-aid at liberal rates is given to such private agencies taking over the control of Government secondary schools.

Many schools have been started in towns and villages in Rajkot district as a result of the operation of liberal grant-in-aid scheme.

Statistics (1960-61)

The annual budgets of all Government secondary schools in the district have to be submitted to the Director of Education, Ahmedabad for sanction. In 1960-61 there were 20 Government secondary schools in the district with a total of 12,771 pupils (9,663 boys and 3,108 girls). There are 54 non-Government high schools for boys and girls. Grants paid to non-Government secondary schools amounted to Rs. 1,74,323.

The following statement shows the number of schools under different management and the number of pupils in them in 1960-61.

	No. of schools	No. of pupils
Government schools	20	12,771
Local authorities	16	1,671
Aided schools	38	5,935
Un-aided schools .. .	10	1,092

In 1960-61 there were 877 teachers in secondary schools of whom there were 698 men and 179 women.

EDUCATION.
Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on secondary education was Rs. 20,06,977 of which the State Government bore Rs. 8,62,917 and municipalities bore Rs. 49,020 ; income from fees was Rs. 9,02,362, from endowments Rs. 1,47,520 ; subscriptions and other sources brought Rs. 45,158. The total annual cost per pupil in secondary schools was Rs. 77 in Government schools and Rs. 91 in aided private schools.

Drawing Examination

After bifurcation of the bilingual Bombay State, Government of Gujarat have organised the Elementary and Intermediate Drawing Grade Examination separately. 15,338 candidates appeared for the Elementary Grade of whom 10,453 passed; for the Intermediate Grade 8,252 candidates appeared and 5,208 passed.

Special Schools

There are 99 special schools having 8,099 pupils as per details given below :—

Kind of Institutions	No. of Institutions	No. of pupils
Arts and Crafts	2	401
Music and Dancing	2	273
Oriental Studies ..	1	74
Others (Certified schools, Reformatery etc).	94	7,351

Research Institutions

There are two research institutions in Rajkot district namely (1) Saurashtra Sanshodhan Mandal and (2) Kaivalyadham, Rajkot, which are aided by Government.

Physical Education

One trained Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector looks after physical education activities in the district. He visits secondary, full primary and training institutions and gives suggestions and guidance to further the cause of physical education in the district. A short term course in physical education for primary teachers was conducted during the year 1960-61. Activities such as Scouting and Girls Guiding A. C. C. and N. D. S. have been introduced in secondary schools of the district.

Boy scouts, Girl Guide and Junior National Cadet Corps

In 1960-61 there were 425 Boy Scouts troops with a total of 7,000 boys and 300 Girl Guides and Auxilary Cadet Corps troops with a total of 900 in this district.

Medical Inspection

There is no arrangement for medical inspection of high schools. There is facility for medical inspection in Colleges.

There is one mobile Audio Visual Unit at Rajkot. The members of the unit tour the district for 20 days in a month and show films on Education, Health and subjects of general interest.

CHAPTER 17

Education and culture

EDUCATION

Under Second Five Year Plan, Government secondary schools of Rajkot were supplied with radio sets. Four Government secondary schools were given 16 mm. sound projectors and the District School Board is supplied with eighteen 35 mm. films-trip projector with film-strips. There is one A. V. Unit run by Bedipura Harijan Yuvak Mandal.

A Bal Bhavan is organised under the auspices of Saurashtra Bal Vikas Samiti. It has different types of equipment *viz*. planatorium, acquarium, acquetic facilities, auditorium and films. The samiti is being paid grant by the State Government.

This kind of activity is looked after by the Chief Social Educational Organiser. In 1960-61 there were 289 social education classes in the district. The number of adults under training was 4,548.

Technical and Industrial Training

There are two technical institutions in Rajkot district under the control of Director of Technical Education, Ahmedabad ; (A) L. E. College, Morvi and (B) A. V. Parekh Technical Institute, Rajkot.

(*A*) *L. E. College, Morvi*.—This college is a Government institution under the Department of Technical Education and is a constituent college of Gujarat University, Ahmedabad. It provides instruction in the following courses :—

Course	Duration	No. of seats	Qualification required for Admission
Degree in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.	3 years each	120	Pass Inter Science (or First Year B. Sc.) in the group of Maths., Physics & Chemistry or its equivalent examination.
Diploma in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.	Do.	100	Pass S. S. C. Examination or its equivalent with Maths., Physics and Chemistry, English, Algebra and Geometry.
Certificate:—			
(1) Radio Servicing ..	1 year	15	Do.
(2) Electrician	1 year	10	Std. VII passed in addition to passing Wireman Apprentice Examination of Department of Technical Education.
(3) Wireman ..	6 months	25	Std. IV passed.

Course	Duration	No. of seats	Qualification required for Admission
(*B*) *A. V. Parekh Technical Institute, Rajkot.*			
1. *Diploma in*			
Radio Engineering ..	2 years	20	Pass Inter Science Examination of a recognised University with Maths., Physics and Chemistry.
Sound Engineering	2 years	10	
2. *Certificate courses*			
Wireless Telegraphy ..	2 years	40	Pass S. S. C. Examination or its equivalent with Algebra, Geometry, Physics and Chemistry.
Radio Servicing ..	1 year	40	
Cineprojection ..	1 term	10	
3. *Trade Certificate Courses*			
Turner ..	2 years	20	Pass in VII Std. in High School.
Fitter ..	2 years	20	
Lineman ..	1 year	20	
4. *Part time Courses*			
Radio Servicing ..	1 year	36	Same as full time Radio Servicing.
Electrician ..	1 year	40	Std. VII pass in addition to pass certificate course in wireman apprentice.
Wireman Apprentice.	1 term	40	Pass Std. VI of High School.

For admissions to Degree Courses at Government Colleges in the Gujarat State, all the seats are pooled and admissions to First Year Degree Courses are made by the Office of the Director of Technical Education, Ahmedabad. The introduction of five year integrated degree course after preparatory science examination is under consideration. The old three year course after Inter Science, or first year B. Sc. is continued.

Degrees are awarded to successful candidates in respect of Degree Courses by Gujarat University and for Diploma and Certificate Courses by the council of Technical Education, Gujarat State, after completion of the courses.

There is a provision of Rs. 105 lacs for the development of polytechnics in the State. It is proposed to establish one new polytechnic at Rajkot from June 1964.

CHAPTER 17

Education and Culture

CULTURE

Cultural, Literary and Scientific Societies

There are number of organisations and institutions in Rajkot district complementing and supplementing Government's activities in various social fields. They are started mainly with humanitarian motives. To mention a few, there are (a) Saurashtra Research Society, Rajkot, established in 1949, to facilitate research in life, history and manners of living of various backward class communities in Saurashtra and to publish important research works ; (b) H. and H. Institute of Science, Rajkot, started in 1947, associated with Shri Dharmendrasinhji College, providing facilities for higher education in science,(c) Saurashtra Council for Child Welfare, started in 1954 with a view to extend assistance and co-operation in the existing child welfare institutions in Saurashtra (d) Shri Adarsh Mandal, Rajkot, started in 1943, with the object of promoting physical and intellectual welfare of children and youth of the city, (e) Ramkrishna Ashram, Rajkot Branch, established in 1957, with head-quarters at Belur, Calcutta to impart and promote knowledge of vedantic principles as propounded by late Shri Ramkrishna and to undertake various other humanatarian activities, (f) Indian Red-Cross-Society, Rajkot Branch, maintains a group of trained volunteer workers of both sexes for carrying activities designed to fulfil the following objects (i) promotion of health (ii) prevention of diseases and (iii) mitigation of sufferings of human beings (g) Saurashtra Rachnatmak Samiti, Rajkot, undertakes various activities like promotion of education, khadi and village industries, *Bhoodan* movement, propaganda of Hindi, betterment of *Harijans* or untouchables. Separate samities or committees are established to deal with each individual activity.

Libraries and Museums

There are following libraries in Rajkot district : (i) Shri Lakhajiraj Pustakalaya, Rajkot, known as Town Library (ii) The Lang Library, Rajkot (iii) Wankaner Victoria Jubilee Library, Wankaner and (iv) Vinchhia Library, Vinchhiya. There is one museum named Watson Museum in Rajkot.[1]

1. For a detailed account refer to Chapter 19.

CHAPTER 18 PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

CHAPTER 18

Public Health Department

Organisation

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT is mainly looked after by the Public Health Department. In municipal areas, municipalities look after the sanitation side, but the control of epidemics like small-pox, cholera, etc. in municipal areas is also looked after by the Public Health Department. The head of the Department is the Director of Health and Medical Services (Health Section) who has his headquarters at Ahmedabad. The District Health Officer, Rajkot, is the officer of the district for all public health activities except Malaria. He is directly under the Deputy Director of Public Health Services, Rajkot Division, who has his headquarters at Rajkot and whose jurisdiction extends over the districts of Kutch, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Surendranagar and Rajkot.

The District Health Officer organises measures of public sanitation and hygiene in fairs and festivals, investigates the causes, origin and spread of infectious diseases and adopts preventive measures to control epidemic diseases like small-pox, cholera, plague, guineaworm, etc. He inspects and advises municipalities and village panchayats about health, sanitation, drainage and water supply, inspects health centres, family planning centres, maternity and child welfare centres, allopathic dispensaries and Block Development offices, etc. He inspects sites for school buildings, burial grounds, village extensions etc. and gives opinion regarding their suitability from the public health point of view. He inspects factories and mines in his capacity as an ex-officio Factory and Mines Inspector.

The District Health Officer has under him a staff consisting of sanitary inspectors, district vaccination inspector, senior clerk-*cum*-accountant, clerks, vaccinators, paid candidate vaccinators, driver, epedemic vaccinators, etc.

He looks after the health of the district and organises activities relating to public health. Thus he is incharge of the following eight Primary Health Centres and sub-centres :—

Sr. No.	Name of P. H. C.	Name of sub-centres
1	Wankaner ..	(1) Lunsar (2) Mahika (3) Tithava.
2	Kotda-Sangani ..	(1) Dadva (2) Ramod (3) Ribda.
3	Bhayavadar ..	(1) Kolki (2) Dhank (3) Khirasara.

CHAPTER 16

Public Health Department

Sr. No.	Name of P.H.C.	Name of sub-centres
4	Vinchhiya ..	(1) Atkot (2) Bhadla (3) Piperdi.
5	Gomta ..	(1) Shrinathgadh (2) Charkhdi (3) Kolithad.
6	Khakhrechi ..	(1) Maliya (2) Mota-Dahisara(3) Sarvad.
7	Bagathala ..	(1) Jetpur (2) Chachapar (3) Savdi (4) Khareda
8	Kandorna ..	(1) Khajurda (2) Chitravad (3) Satudad.

Vaccination

Sanitary Inspectors at headquarters are jointly responsible for the control of epidemics in the district. The District Sanitary Inspector is the Assistant Inspector of Vaccination for the district. He inspects sites when the occasion arises and looks after technical work, field statistics and store work of skimmed milk distribution of the entire district and carries out health education programmes in the district.

The Vaccination Inspector is responsible for the inspection of vaccination in the 16 vaccination circles of the whole district and also organises anti-epidemic measures against small-pox. The entire primary vaccination is to be carried out by this department in the municipal as well as rural areas. Municipalities do not have any vaccination staff and hence anti-epidemic measures are to be carried out and organised by this department. The main duties of vaccinators are to carry out vaccination work in their respective charges which on an average comprises about 60,000 population. They are also required to find out un-registered births to ensure that no child escapes vaccination, because while registration of births and deaths is not compulsory in this district, vaccination is compulsory for all children before they attain the age of six months. They are responsible for taking legal action under B. D. V, Act.

Famine Relief

When famine and scarcity conditions are declared to exist in the district, the District Health Officer is under the general orders of the Collector in so far as medical and sanitary arrangements on scarcity and famine relief works are concerned.

Health Propaganda

Health propaganda is done by Sanitary Inspectors. Lectures with magic lanterns slides are delivered on subjects, such as nutritious food, prevention of blindness school hygiene, guineaworm, malaria, small-pox, plague, cholera, etc.

School Hygiene

Examination of the health of school going children is done by the Primary Health Centres. Their parents are informed about their defects and vitamin tablets are given to children suffering from deficiency.

CHAPTER 16

Public Health Department

Family Planning

Rural family planning centres are working at Wankaner, Vinchhiya, Bhayavadar, Kotda-Sangani and Gomta. There are also four family planning centres in the district run by voluntary organisations. Eight vasectomy camps were arranged at the following eight places in this district in the year 1961-62; Dhoraji, Gomta, Kolki, Jetpur, Maliya, Vinchhiya, Morvi, Upleta. In all, 469 operations were performed at these centres during the year, out of which 126 were done in the camp at Upleta, which is the highest number in Rajkot Division. There is a vasectomy unit in Government Hospital, Rajkot.

Maternity and Child Welfare

There are 18 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in different parts of the district run on grant-in-aid basis by voluntary organisations. They render services in respect of antenatal care, delivery, post-natal care, infant welfare and care of toddlers. Delivery is conducted free at the patient's place and calcium, vitamin tablets, etc. are given by UNICEF authorities free to these mothers and children. At all sub-centres of Primary Health Centres there is a qualified Midwife who renders services in the sub-centres headquarters and surrounding villages.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Medical Organisation

The medical organisation in the district is essentially a hospital organisation designed to render medical relief to the general population.

The Government Hospital, Rajkot (formerly the West Hospital, Rajkot) is the main Class I Hospital at the headquarters. It is owned, staffed, financed and controlled by Government. There are also a number of Government hospitals and dispensaries which are scattered throughout the district. Some of the dispensaries were transferred in 1956 to the District Local Board and their staff is on deputation to the Board.

The Civil Surgeon, Rajkot is the administrative head of the medical department of the district and exercises control over subordinate medical officers. He is also the Superintendent of the Class I hospital at district headquarters. In addition to this he is inspecting officer for the whole district. In 1960-61 he had under him, inclusive of the institutions in the district, a medical staff of 22 salaried graduates and 44 salaried licentiates, 10 honorary graduates *i. e.* one honorary surgeon, 5 honorary dental surgeons, and 2 honorary gynaecologists and obstericians, 2 honorary physicians. He has also with him personal assistant of G. M. S. Class II cadre.

Government Hospital, Rajkot

The Government hospital, Rajkot, is situated in the old secretariat building near Jam tower. It is a modern type of building accomodating about 300 beds. A new 68 bedded ward was nearing completion

CHAPTER 18

Public Health Department

MEDICAL

in 1960-61. There is an out-patient department with separate arrangements for male and female patients with the dispensary housed in the centre. There is an isolation ward of 10 beds. There is a special T. B. ward which is always full.

In 1961, the total number of in-patients treated in the hospital was 1,21,307 and out-patients 6,97,887. The daily average outdoor attendance was 1917 and indoor 332. Expenditure in 1961 was Rs. 6,52,599.

There is an Advisory Committee attached to the hospital consisting of the Civil Sergeon and six other members. This Committee helps the management of the hospital by keeping the authorities informed as to the needs of the hospital as viewed by the public. There are special depatrmental rules for the purpose of election and management of the Committee.

In addition to the Government hospital, Rajkot, there are three other Class II hospitals and one Class II dispensary in Rajkot *viz.* (1) Shri Padmakunverba hospital, Rajkot, (2) Shri Rasulkhanji *zanana*, hospital, Rajkot, (3) Shri K. T. children hospital, Rajkot and (4) Shri Suchak dispensary, Rajkot.

In 1960-61 there were 11 hospitals and 10 allopathic dispensaries in the district as given below :—

Hospitals	Dispensaries
(1) Government hospital, Rajkot	(1) Suchak dispensary, Rajkot
(2) Padmakunverba hospital, Rajkot.	(2) City dispensary, Morvi.
(3) Rasulkhanji Zanana hospital, Rajkot.	(3) Tankara dispensary.
(4) K. T. Children hospital, Rajkot.	(4) Upleta dispensary.
(5) Nandkunverba Zanana hospital, Rajkot.	(5) Amarnagar dispensary.
(6) Mahendrasinghji hospital, Rajkot.	(6) Vasavad dispensary.
(7) Gondal hospital. ..	(7) Derdi dispensary.
(8) Wankaner hospital,	(8) Maliya dispensary.
(9) Dhoraji hospital. ..	(9) Paddhari dispensary.
(10) Jetpur hospital. ..	(10) Jamkandorna dispensary
(11) Jasdan hospital.	

Training School for Nurses

There is an Auxiliary Nursing School at Government hospital, Rajkot which accommodates 60 students. The school was started in 1956. The number of students who passed upto 1961 was 86.

CHAPTER 19 (A) — OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Labour Department

CHAPTER 19 (A)

Other Social Services

LABOUR

Commissioner of Labour

All offices dealing with labour matter in the whole State fall within the administrative control of the Employment and Labour Department of the Government of Gujarat. The Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment is the head of the department. He has under him, 1 Deputy Commissioner of Labour, 4 *Assistant Commissioners of Labour (3 at Ahmedabad and one at Rajkot)*, one Assistant Commissioner of Labour Welfare at Rajkot, a Chief Inspector of Factories, a Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances and Government Labour Officers. He, as Commissioner of Labour under the Labour Wing, performs the statutory functions entrusted to him under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, the Industrial Disputes Act, the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, and supervises and co-ordinates the working of above mentioned offices under his control. In addition to above, the office performs the following functions : (1) compilation and publication of the Cost of Living Index for the working class in Ahmedabad, (2) conducting of socio economic enquiries in conditions of Labour, (3) compiling and disseminating information relating to Labour matters generally and statistics regarding industrial disputes, agriculture wages, absenteeism, trade unions, etc., (4) publication of 2 monthlies, *viz.* Labour Gazette in English and *Shramdeep* in Gujarati. The Commissioner of Labour is Secretary to the Labour Advisory Board constituted by Government. He also acts as Chairman of the following Committees constituted by Government : (1) Tripartite Advisory Committee under the Factories Act, and (2) State Tripartite (Technical) Committee for Cement Industry. He is also a member of various Committee constituted by Government.

Deputy and Assistant Commissioners

The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Ahmedabad is responsible for the administration of the Indian Trade Union Act, 1926. He performs the following functions :—(1) he has been notified as the Registrar of Trade Unions for the State of Gujarat under the Indian Trade Union Act, 1926 and he is assisted in his work by the Government Labour Officer, stationed at Ahmedabad. The work in connection with the administration of this Act includes registration of Trade Union under

the Act, registration of amendments in the consitutions of the Unions, and preparation of the annual report on the wotking of the Act in the State, (2) he assists the Commissioner of Labour in the work relating to the Minimum Wages Act, in supervision over the administration of the Shops Act and other matters of administration.

One Assistant Commissioner of Labour at Ahmedabad has been appointed as State Evaluation and Implementation Officer under the Code of Discipline for the whole of the State and he discharges those duties for Rajkot district also. One Assistant Commissioner at Ahmedabad has been appointed as Registrar of Unions for the whole State and he acts as Registrar of Unions for the districts of Saurashtra. One of the Government Labour Officers at Ahmedabad is appointed as Assistant Registrar for the whole State and powers of the Registrar of Unions are vested in him. The work of Registrar/Assistant Registrar consists of (1) recognition of undertakings and occupation, (2) maintenance of registers of representative and approved unions, (3) registration of representative and approved unions, (4) registration of agreements, settlements, awards, Wage Board orders, modification of notices of terminations, (5) recognition of Employer's Association, (6) recording of Standing Orders, (7) maintenance of the list of Joint Committees.

In Rajkot district two undertakings dealing in cotton were covered under Bombay Industrial Relations Act up to 1962 and two unions were registered as representative and approved.

The Assistant Commissioner of Labour at Rajkot has been appointed statutorily as Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act and Conciliator under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act for Saurashtra and Kutch areas. His main function under these Acts is to deal with industrial disputes and to endeavour to bring about settlemets. He also investigates into cases regarding breaches of agreements of settlements and of awards under the disputes legislation. The Assistant Commissioner has also been appointed as Inspector under the Minimum Wages Act. He has to give necessary assistance to all Government Labour Officers in Saurashtra.

Labour Officer

The duties of a Labour Officer specified in section 34 (5) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act are to (1) (a) watch the interests of employees and promote good relations between employers and employees (b) investigate grievances of employees and represent to employers such grievances and make recommendation to them in consultation with the employees concerned for their redress, (c) report to the State Government the existance of any industrial disputes of which no notice has been given, together with the number of parties thereto, (d) represent employees provided that the Labour Officer shall not (a) appear in proceedings in

which employees who are parties thereto are represented by the representative union (b) where there is an approved union for an industry in a local area, except at the request of the union. The Labour Officer has to hold meetings of employees for elections under Section 28 of the Act. He acts as the represenative of employees in cases where there is no registered union under the Act. He is entitled to initiate proceedings in a labour Court under the provision of the Act. He is requried to give views on standing Orders and make other investigations as required by the Registrar under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

(2) Labour Officers are appointed as Inspectors under the Minimum Wages Act for enforcement of the provisions of the Act for the areas in their repective jurisdiction, (3) they are appointed as Inspectors under the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1962 for enforcement of the provisions of the said Act for the area in their respective jurisdiction, (4) they are appointed as Inspectors under the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1958 for enforcement of the said Act and Rules, (5) they have to look into individual grievances of workers and use their good offices to redress them, (6) they are appointed as additional Inspectors of Factories for certain provisions of the Factories Act, (7) they have to act as Supervisory Officers for supervision over the administration of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act.

Welfare Officer

Labour Welfare activities are conducted by Government and the Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Welfare), Rajkot, has been appointed to look after them in the whole State under the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, Ahmedabad. A number of Labour Welfare centres have been opened in the State which provide a nursery school, adult education facilities, reading room and library, indoor games, outdoor games, sewing, knitting and embroidery class etc. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour is also responsible for all the plan schemes relating to Labour welfare in Saurashtra and Kutch area.

Inspector of Factories

The office of the Inspector of Factories, Rajkot, is under the administrative control of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad. The Factory Inspectorate is responsible for the administration of the Factories Act, (LXXII of 1948) and administration of following Acts, have also been assigned to it : (1) The Payment of Wages Act (IV of 1936) so far as it relates to Factories Act, 1948, (2) The Employment of Children Act (XXVI of 1938), (3) The Bombay Maternity Benefit Act as adopted (VII of 1929), (4) Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925, (Section 9).

Inspection of Factories

Details of the sub-offices of the Department are as follows:—

There is a Sub-office in charge of a full time Inspector of Factories, Rajkot, an Officer belonging to Class II Factory Inspectorate Service, whose jurisdiction extends over whole of Rajkot district (exclusive

CHAPTER 19 (A)

Other Social Services

LABOUR

Gondal, Jetpur and Dhoraji Talukas and Kotda Sangani, Kandorna and Upleta Mahals which are in charge of a Inspector of Factories, Rajkot, stationed at Junagadh. The District Magistrate, Rajkot, is an Inspector for the District of Rajkot. The Assistant Labour Commissioner and the District Labour Officer are appointed as Additional Inspectors of Factories, within their area. In addition, Sub-Divisional Magistrates, Mamlatdars, Mahalkaries, the Director of Public Health, Deputy Directors of Public Health, the Assistant Director of Public Health (Technical Headquarters), Divisional Medical Officer of Health, District Medical Officers and Medical Officers of Health in charge of Health Units, are appointed as Additional Inspectors of Factories for certain provisions of the Act within their respective jurisdiction with effect from 26th April 1958.

Similarly, Medical Officers in charge of Padmakunverba Hospital, Rajkot, of Morvi Hospital, Morvi; of Gondal Hospital, Gondal; of Wankaner Hospital, Wankaner; of Dhoraji Dispensary, Dhoraji; of Jetpur Hospital, Jetpur; of Jasdan Taluka Dispensary, Jasdan and of Kotda Sangani Dispensary, Kotda Sangani, are appointed as Certifying Surgeons under the Factories Act, 1948, within their respective jurisdiction. Under rules framed in accordance with Section 9 of the Factories Act, a full time Inspector (but not the District Magistrate or the Additional Inspector) is empowered to prosecute, conduct or defend under, the Factories Act or in discharge of his duties as Inspector. The full time Inspector is responsible for the enforcement of other enactments mentioned above in addition to Factories Act. He also enforces the provisions of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 so far as they relate to factories covered under Factories Act, he being also an Inspector under Minimum Wages Act.

Inspector of Boilers

The following rules are applicable in the regions shown against them and the Chief Inspector of Steam Boiler and Smoke Nuisances has to administer these rules in respective area so far as registration and inspection of Boilers and conducting examinations for proficiency as engineers and competency as Boiler Attendants are concerned :—

	Name of the Rule or Act	Regions
1.	Indian Boiler Act, 1923 ..	Whole of Gujarat State.
2.	Saurashtra Boiler Rules, 1956	Area comprising former Saurashtra State.
3.	Kutch Boiler Rules, 1952 ..	Area of former Kutch State.

Other Social Services

LABOUR

The inspection of boilers in the districts of Rajkot, Junagadh, Jamnagar, Kutch and part of Amreli are carried out by Inspectors posted at Rajkot and inspection in the rest of the area is carried out by Inspectors having their headquartes at Ahmedabad. The total number of boilers in the Saurashtra region was 501 in 1961. All boilers are inspected every year. They must be attended by certifi d competent boiler attendants. The Chief Inspector has to control the work of inspection carried out by Inspectors. He is a member of the Central Boilers Board which is the competent authority for framing and keeping up-to-date the regulations regarding design, construction and inspection of boilers, economisers, etc. and laying down specifications for materials made in different countries according to the Indian Boilers Regulation 1950 for their use in this country. This office conducts examinations of competency as Boiler Attendants and proficiency as Engineers as provided under the Bombay Boiler Attendant Rules 1953 and Saurashtra Boiler Rules 1956, thrice in a year, generally in the month of February, June and October.

Industrial Courts

The Industrial Tribunal with headquartes at Ahmedabad and jurisdiction over the whole State has been consituted after the formation of the new State of Gujarat. A Labour Court is constituted at Rajkot for the district and functions in respect of the powers vested in it under Bombay Industrial Relations Act and Industrial Disputes Act as well as under the other statutory Labour Acts.

The Judge, Labour Court, Ahmedabad is the Commissioner, for workmen's compensation for the State of Gujarat. He has been given exclusive jurisdiction. He is also appointed the Authority under the Payment of Wages Act for Ahmedabad City taluka of the Ahmedabad District, For areas other than the city taluka, Civil Judge-Junior and Senior Divisions are appointed Authorities for their respective jurisdiction. Some officeres are appointed as Authorities under the Minimum Wages Act to hear and decide claims arising out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages to employees employed in their respective jurisdiction.

State Insurance Act, 1948

A separate Regional Office of the State Insurance Corporation was started at Ahmedabad with effect from 1st June 1959. It has jurisdiction over the entire State of Gujarat. The Inspectorate Offices in Gujarat region, at Surat, Baroda and Rajkot with an Inspector in charge of each, fall within the administrative control of the Regional Office, Ahmedabad; the Regional Director is the head of all these offices. In addition three Inspectors are posted at Ahmedabad and it is proposed to open another Inspection Office for the Saurashtra Area. But its actual location has not yet been decided.

CHAPTER 19 (A)
Other Social Services
LABOUR
Miscellaneous

In 1961-62, the district had 91 factories and their employees numbered 6557. Employee's State Insurance Scheme has not been extended to any centre in any of the districts of Saurashtra. The Saurashtra Shops and Establishments Act, 1955 has so far been made applicable to the following areas in the district : Rajkot, Morvi, Gondal, Jetpur, Dhoraji Upleta and Bhayavadar.

DEPARTMENT OF PROHIBITION AND EXCISE

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE
Organisation

After the introduction of complete prohibition in the former Bombay State from 1st April 1950, the former Department of Excise came to be designated as the Department of Prohibition and Excise. The Officer charged with the administration of the Department in Rajkot district is the Collector of Rajkot. In relation to this Department he is responsible to the Director of Prohibition and Excise, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad. He is invested with various powers under the Bombay Prohibition Act (XXV of 1949), and also exercises powers under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Bombay Opium Smoking Act, 1936 (XX of 1933), the Bombay Drugs (Control) Act, 1959, the Spirituous Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955. Under the Bombay Prohibition Act, prohibitions or restrictions have been placed on the manufacture, import, export, transport, sale, possession, use and consumption of liquor, intoxicating drugs, hemp, mhowara flowers and molasses. The Collector has powers to grant, cancel or suspend licences, permits and passes under the Act.

The District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise, Rajkot, assists the Collector and is in actual charge of the work of the Department in the district subject to the general supervision of the Regional Officer, namely the Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise, Rajkot. The District Inspector has, under him two Prohibition and Excise Sub-Inspectors, one stationed at Rajkot and the other at Jetpur. Besides them the District Inspector has under him three Sub-Inspectors incharge of Laboratories and Foreign Liquor Shop viz. (1) M/s. Morris Chemical Work Rajkot (2) M/s. Foreign Liquor Wine Merchants Association, Rajkot, (3) M/s. Alco. Chemical Industries, Gondal, The District Inspector and the Sub-Inspectors have been invested with certain powers under the Bombay Prohibition Act, Dangerous Drugs Act, the Bombay Opium Smoking Act, the Bombay Drugs (Control) Act, 1959, the Spirituous Preparation (Inter State Trade and Commerce) Control Act and the Medicinal and Toilet Preparation (Excise Duties) Act, 1955. The District Inspector is the Secretary of the Prohibition Sub-Committee of the District Development Board.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE

Medical Boards

The Government Medical Officers in charge of Government hospitals or dispensaries at taluka places in the district examine medically any person who applies for a permit to possess opium, *ganja* or *bhang* for personal consumption and who is directed by the Collector or an officer authorised to grant such permits for medical examination and on examination, to issue a medical certificate specifying the disease the applicant is suffering from, the drug recommended for personal consumption as a medical necessity and the quantity which may be permitted per month for personal consumption. Medical examination of the applicants for permits of foreign liquor on the grounds of health is similarly done by the Chief Medical Officer in the district who performs the functions of the area Medical Board.

Enforcement Work

The Police Department is entrusted with the work of prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of offences under the Prohibition Act and other allied Acts. Officers of the Prohibition and Excise Department of and above the rank of Inspector have been invested with power to investigate offences. These officers pass on any information received by them in connection with prohibition offences to the Police Department and if any prohibition cases are detected by them, they are handed over to the Police for investigation. The Home Guard Organisation also assists the Police in this work. All Government Officers and servants of local authorities are legally bound to assist the Police Officers and other persons authorised in this behalf in carrying out the provisions of the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949. Under section 134 of the Act, all the Village Officers or servants useful to Government and all officers and servants of local authorities are bound not only to give information to the Police of breaches of the provisions of the prohibition Act which may come to their knowledge, but also to prevent the commission of breaches of the said Act about which they might have knowledge. Under section 135 owners of vessels or vehicles are, in the absence of reasonable excuse, bound to give notice of any illicit tapping of trees or unlawful manufacture of liquor or intoxicating drugs taking place on or in such land building, etc., to a magistrate, prohibition officers or police officers as soon as it comes to their knowledge.

All Magistrates and all revenue officers of and above the rank of Mamlatdar or Mahalkari and all officers of the Department of Prohibition and Excise of and above the rank of a Sub-Inspector have been authorised under Section 123 of the Prohibition Act, within the limits of their respective jurisdiction to arrest without warrant any person whom they have reason to believe to be guilty of an offence under the said Act, and to seize and detain any article which they have reason to believe to be liable to confiscation or forefeiture under the said Act. The officers when they so arrest any person or seize and detain any such

CHAPTER 19 (A)

Other Social Services

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE

Effects of Prohibition

article have to forward such person or article without unnecessary delay to the officers in charge of the nearest police station. Prohibition was introduced in the district without any gradual stages in the year 1950 by the erstwhile Government of Saurashtra.

Comparative figures of the sale of liquor and consumption of intoxicating drugs in the year 1952-53 and onwards are given below :—

	Country liquor (in P. G.)	Liquors (in Imp. gls.)	Wines (in Imp. gls.)	Ganja Seers	Bhang Seers	Opium Seers	Spirits (Superior imported units)
1952-53		507	9	163	185	761	208
1953-54	..	458	5¼	43	34	532	212
1954-55	..	341·3	3·8	24	37	492	137
1955-56	..	363	2·9	15	26	422	245
1956-57	..	511	14	4	10	314	283
1957-58	..	380	5	2	4	169	45
1958-59	..	60	1·87	17 (Tolas)	..	42	47
1959-60	..	400	4·50	..	2	12	101
1960-61	..	650·8	3·50	..	6	9	90

CHAPTER 19(A)

Other Social Services

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE

The total revenue realised in the district of Rajkot was Rs. 79,352.69 in 1959-60 and Rs. 1,03,829.39 in 1960-61. The increase in the revenue is mainly due to the revenue realised under the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

Kinds of Permits.

Various permits are granted for the possession, use, etc. of foreign liquor. They are :—(1) Emergency Permit, (2) Health Permit, (3) Temporary Resident's Permit, (4) Visitors' Permit, (5) Interim Permit, (6) Permit for Tourists, (7) Special Permit for privileged personages.

Permit is granted for any quantity of foreign liquor if the permit holder is a sovereign or head of Foreign State or his consort. If he is any other person, the permit is granted for a quantity of foreign liquor not exceeding that which may be fixed by the State Government.

Toddy

The possession, use, etc. of toddy is totally prohibited.

Denatured Spirit

The possession and use of denatured spirit is prohibited except under a permit. A permit for the possession and use of denatured spirit up to 1 quart bottle per month is ordinarily granted by Mamlatdars for domestic purposes. He is empowered to grant such permit for a maximum quantity of three bottles per month for any special reasons recorded on the application. Licences for medical purposes of registered medical practitioners are granted by the district Inspectors of Prohibition and Excise upto two quart bottles per month. Licences for possession and use of denatured spirit for medical purposes in dispensaries, clinics, hospitals and also for scientific purposes in colleges, schools, or any educational institutions for quantity exceeding two quart bottles per month, are granted by the Collector. The possession and use of denatured spirit for *bonafide* purposes of art, industry or profession is also regulated by the system of licence which is granted by the Collector.

Country liquor and Wine

Authorisation for the use of wine or country liquor for sacremental purposes are granted to heads of English Churches, and also to persons of certain communities *viz*. Parsees, Jews and Christians, if they require use of wine for such purpose.

Ganja, Bhang and Opium

A permit for personal consumption of opium, *ganja* and *bhang* is granted only on the production of a medical certificate from the Medical Board, or from the Government Medical Officer. Such permit is granted only to a person who is recommended by a Medical Officer for use of the drug to relieve pain in particular diseases. Persons requiring use of drugs on the ground of addiction are directed to undergo medical treatment at the nearest hospital having facilities for the curative treatment of addicts to get rid of addiction. In cases (i) where

Other Social Services

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE

the permit holder is over 60 years of age and cannot undergo medical treatment to get rid of the addiction (ii) where the person is receiving curative medical treatment from any registered practitioner and certificate is produced that the consumption of drug is a medical necessity, (iii) where the addiction of a person is certified by the Medical Officer to be incurable even after undergoing the curative treatment, (iv) where the person is the only earning member in his family and his hospitalization will be considered in the opinion of the Collector to be causing hardship to other members of his family for the maintenance, permits are granted. The maximum quantity which may be allowed per month under such permit is 8 tolas in case of *ganja* and *bhang* and 5 tolas in the case of opium. A permit can be granted for one of these drugs. The quantity allowed on permit is subject to reduction, at every quarter, the maximum being 12½ per cent and the minimum being ⅛ in case of opium permit as the Collector may fix. In case of permit for *ganja* and *bhang*, the quota should, except for special and adequate reazsons be subject to such quarterly reduction as the Collector may fix, the maximum being 1 tola and the minimum being ½ tola.

Dangerous Drugs Molasses, Mhowra flowers, etc.

The possession, use, transport, sale etc. of dangerous drugs are permitted under the Bombay Dangerous Drug Rules, 1936. Similarly possession, use, sale etc. of mhowra flowers, molasses, ractified spirit and absolute alcohol are also permitted for industrial, medical, scientific and similar purposes under the Rules made under the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949.

Neera and Palm products.

Licences for running Neera Centres and Palm-Gur Industry are issued by the Collector under Bombay Neera Rules, 1951 to suitable institutions recommended by the Khadi Udyog Board.

Prohibition Sub-Committee.

With a view to amalgamating the activities of Government at district level, Government has set up a District Development Board for helping Government in respect of prohibition, rural development, labour welfare, irrigation, publicity, etc. A Prohibition Sub-Committee has been formed of the said Board to advise the district administration in matters relating to prohibition. The Chairman of the Sub-Committee is a non-official and the District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise is its Secretary.

Hon. Divisional Prohibition Organiser, Rajkot Division

The Divisional Honorary Prohibition Organiser, Rajkot Division looks to the educative side of prohibition and carries on prohibition activities in the whole of Rajkot Division including Rajkot district. During a tour in notorious areas he contacts persons or families involved in illicit distillation, heads of Gram Panchayats, social workers, institutions and other bodies connected with social welfare work and carries out

CHAPTER 19 (A)

Other Social Services

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE

the functions for implementation of prohibition policy of Government successfully, through lectures, meetings and other modes of the educative side of prohibition.

Taluka Prohibition Drive Committees

With a view to making the enforcement of prohibition more effective and bringing the Police in close contact with the public, Taluka Prohibition Drive Committees have been formed in areas other than Project and National Extension Services areas and Community Development Blocks. The Committee consists of Mamlatdar / Mahalkari of the taluka or mahal (Chairman), the Police Officer at taluka or mahal headquarters (Secretary) and non-official members. A representative of the taluka / mahal Home Guards Organisation is included. The main functions of the Taluka Prohibition Drive Committees are (1) to collect information relating to prohibition offences and to pass it on to the Police Sub-Inspector in charge of the prohibition squad ; (2) to assist the Police to muster good Panchas whenever necessary (3) to organise the programme for prohibition drive, (4) to study the social and economic conditions of persons engaged in antiprohibition activities and to suggest ameliorative employment, and (5) to prepare and maintain the following lists : (a) of the villages involved in illicit distillation, transport, possession and sale of liquor, (b) of persons or families involved in illicit distillation, transport, possession and sale of liquor, (c) of persons habituated to drink, (d) of persons or licencees doing tincture business or selling spirit, french polish etc. in the areas for misuse as intoxicants.

Sub-Committee of Village Panchayats

With a view to securing assistance from Village Panchayats in prohibition propaganda work, they have been directed to form Sub-Committees for the purpose. The Committees are to be guided in this regard by the Social Education Officers if the villages are in Project or National Extension Services areas and by the District Information Officers and the Prohibition and Excise staff in other areas. Local Officers such as Patels and Talatis have to assist and advise these Sub-Committees in this regard.

Sanskar Kendras

With the aims of providing ameliorative and recreational facilities to the masses, the Prohibition and Excise Department has started sanskar kendras mostly in the working class and backward class areas. They help to wean the addicts from drink and drugs habit. They are also run on subsidy basis by municipalities, co-operative societies, village panchayats, social welfare organization etc. The activities of these sanskar kendras are (1) indoor and outdoor games (2) physical culture exercise and (3) adult education classes and organisation of libraries and reading rooms. In addition, they try to encourage local talents by organizing dramas, *bhajans*, *kirtans* and similar cultural activities at frequent intervals.

Backward Class Department

BACKWARD CLASS

There are four different categories of backward people : (1) the Scheduled Castes (formerly untouchables), (2) Scheduled Tribes, these are the hill tribes who are generally not settled in one place (3) Vimukta Jatis or ex-Criminal tribes. They were criminal-minded and formerly classified as such ; however, special attention is given to their improvement, (4) other Backward Classes ; these are socially and economically backward people who are not included in the above mentioned categories.

Government Policy

It is the policy of Government to push on vigorously with the work of amelioration of the Backward Classes so that the communities at present classified as 'Backward' will be assimilated into society on a common footing with others and they make rapid progress in economic, social, cultural and other spheres and conditions may be created by which they will cease to be backward.

For carrying on welfare activities for Backward Class people, the Backward Class Department was started in 1948 in Saurashtra Region. At that time it was a joint department with the Finance Department. The Joint Secretary of the Finance Department was the Secretary of the Backward Class Department. Two Backward Class Assistants were appointed in each district. They worked directly under the Secretary of the Department.

In the year 1951-52, a Backward Class Officer was appointed who controlled the Backward Class activities. Two Backward Class Assistants were appointed at district level. In order to give impetus to these activities Saurashtra Backward Class Board was constituted by legislations. The Board was a statutory body. It started functioning from December, 1953. At the helm there was the Secretary who was the Backward Class Officer who was a Government servant. Under him there were five district heads who were designated as District Backward Class Officers. The Saurashtra Backward Class Board was in existence from December, 1953 to March, 1959. In the beginning of the year, 1959-60, the Board was wound up and its activities were taken over by the Social Welfare Department, Bombay State. A similar Department has been created in the Gujarat State.

Organisation

At the head of the department is the Director of Social Welfare with head quarters at Ahmedabad. Under him are social welfare officers at district level. He is expected to work as a kind of liasion officer between the Backward Classes and the various departments of the

CHAPTER 19 (A)

Other Social Services

BACKWARD CLASS

Welfare Activities

Government. It is part of his duties to see that the fullest benefit of all legislation enacted by Government is received by the Backward Classes. He is also expected to see that they derive the maximum of the concessions sanctioned by the Government in any field for their amelioration.

The Backward Class Welfare activities are classified under three sub-heads as under : (a) Educational Schemes, scholarships, tution fees and examination fees : special facilities are given to Backward Classes for receiving education. Schedule Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Vimochit Jati students studying in S. S. C. or matriculation standard are awarded examination fee also, (b) Hostels.— Backward Class hostels and the cosmopolitan hostels which admit Backward Class students are given the aid for the latter. There are 5 Backward Class hostels and 3 cosmopolitan hostels in the district, (c) Residential Schools.— Under the scheme of Vimochit Jatis, a residential school at Barwala is run under the direct control of this office. There, the Vimochit Jati students get the free education with residential facility. The entire expenditure for their residence, study and other amenities is borne by Government. The total strength of the school is 30 students, and (d) Sanskar Kendras.— In order to create a cultural atmosphere around the Backward Class children, some 'Sanskar Kendras' are run in this district. These kendras conduct activities such as balvadi, adult education, library, etc. There are 11 Sanskar Kendras in this district.

II. Economic Uplift.—Economic backwardness is one of the reasons of the social backwardness of Backward Class persons. So some schemes for their economic uplift are introduced. Trained Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons and artisan are given loans and subsidies for purchase of implements of cottage industries and small rural professions. Scheduled Caste agriculturists are given loans and subsidies for purchase of ploughs, bullocks and other agriculture, implements.

III. Health, housing and other schemes.—Special attention is devoted to provision of housing accommodation to Scheduled Caste persons. The department helps in providing housing sites for the members of Backward Classes by acquiring lands and disposing of the plots to individual members at a nominal price, fixed in consultation with the Collector of the district. Waste lands, where available, are granted to Scheduled Castes persons for housing purposes on payment of reasonable price. Loans for subsidies are also given to hire to co-operative societies of Backward Class persons. Landlords are given a grant equal to rent if they give their premises on Harijans.

Wells:—Grants are made for repairs of old wells or for the construction of new wells where there is hardship of water. New wells are constructed in or near Harijan localities.

BACKWARD CLASS

IV. Social Uplift.—Measures have been taken to ensure the social uplift of Harijans. The Removal of Untouchability Act has been enacted with a view to bringing about complete removal of untouchability as far as civic and public rights are concerned. In order to make more effective the removal of untouchability campaign, there is a district *Asprushyata Nivaran Samiti* at district level. The Collector is the Chairman and the Social Welfare Officer is the Secretary of the Samiti. Several problems regarding untouchability are discussed at the meeting and measures are taken to remove obstacles in the progress of the scheme. Similar Samities are formed at taluka level. Model villages in the field of removal of untouchability are given prizes. Every year *Pad Yatras* are arranged in consultation and co-operation with voluntary agencies and thus the campaign for removal of untouchability is accelerated.

A Sub-Committee of the District Development Board deals with the amelioration of the Backward Classes. This Sub-Committee consists of officials as well as non-official members. The Vice-Chairman of the District Development Board is the Chairman of the Sub-Committee. The Social Welfare Officer, Rajkot who is in charge of Rajkot district is the ex-officio Secretary of the Sub-Committee. This Sub-Committee is of a consultative and advisory nature. Its functions are :—(a) to advise on questions referred to it by the Social Welfare Officer. (b) to provide information regarding the grievances and needs of Backward Classes. (c) to take suitable measures for the removal of untouchability and other social disabilities and also for the removal of harmful social customs among the various Backward Classes ; in particular to explain the provisions of the laws regarding the removal of social disabilities of Harijans and authorisation of temple entry and to maintain a watch over the working of these laws and to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned, activities and incidents contrary to the principles or provisions of these laws occuring within the district, and (d) to carry on propaganda work for the amelioration of the conditions of the Backward Classes.

In regard to Class I and II posts in the State service and other State Gazetted Services, 12½ per cent of vacancies are reserved for Backward classes as a whole. Vacancies in Class III and IV services are reserved for various sections, which are as under :—

Category	Class III	Class IV
1. Scheduled Castes	10 per cent	6¼ per cent
2. Scheduled Tribes	10 per cent	6¼ per cent

APPENDIX 19(A) — Other Social Services — BACKWARD CLASS

The maximum age limits prescribed for appointment to Class III and IV services and posts under the relevant recruitment rules are relaxable by 5 years in favour of Backward Class candidates.

CHARITY COMMISSIONER

CHARITY COMMISSIONER — Bombay Public Trust Act

Prior to 1950, religious and charitable trusts in the former Bombay State were governed by various enactments, central as well as provincial, based on religion. In 1950, a composite legislation called the Bombay Public Trusts Act (XXIX) of 1950, was passed, which could be made applicable to all public trusts without distinction of religion. This Act defines "public trust" as "an express or constructive trust for either a public religious or charitable purpose or both, and includes a temple a math, a wakf, a dharmada or any religious or charitable endowment and a society formed whether for a religious or charitable purpose or for both and registered under the Societies Registration Act (XXI) of 1860".

Public Trusts Affected

The State Government is empowered to apply this Act to any public trust or class of public trusts, and on such application the provisions of previous Act cease to apply to such trusts or class of trusts. The Act was made applicable in Gujarat with effect from 1st August 1961 and applies to all classes of public trusts except charitable endowment vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890) in Saurashtra area of the State.

From 1st May 1960 the date on which the new State of Gujarat is formed, a Charity Commissioner, with headquarters at Ahmedabad, was appointed to administer the Act. A Deputy Charity Commissioner has been appointed from 1st August 1961, for the Rajkot region, which consists of the two sub-regions :—(1) Rajkot sub-region comprising the districts of Rajkot, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Surendranagar, and (2) Kutch sub-region comprising the district of Kutch. The Deputy Charity Commissioner, is directly responsible to the Charity Commissioner.

Duties of Trustees

The Act imposes a duty on the trustee of a public trust to which the Act has been applied to make an application for the registration of the trust within three months of the application of the Act or the creation of the Trust, giving particulars specified in the Act, which include (a) approximate value of movable and immovable property owned by the trust, (b) gross average annual income of the trust property, and (c) amount of the average annual expenditure of the trust. No registration is however, necessary in the case of dharmadas which are governed by special provisions of the Act in certain respects. Trusts registered under any of the previous Acts are deemed to be registered under this Act. According to the available information the number of public trusts

in respect of which the trustees submitted application for registration upto 31st December 1961 in respect of Rajkot was 2074. The work of inquiry regarding registration of trusts was taken on hand only after December, 1961, and trusts will be registered as and when an inquiry in respect of each application is completed.

A registration fee ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 25 is levied depending on the value of the property of the public trust. An annual contribution at the rate of 2 per cent. of the gross annual income is also recovered which is credited to the Public Trusts Administration Fund created under Act. The contribution does not form the part of the general revenue of the State. Public Trusts exclusively for the purpose of advancement and propagation of secular education or medical relief and public trusts having a gross annual income of Rs. 1,000 or less are exempted from the payment of contribution. Deduction from the gross annual income for computing contribution are allowed in respect of amounts spent on the advancement and propagation of secular education, medical relief, donations, grants received from Government or local authorities, interest on depreciation or sinking fund, taxes to be paid to Government or local authority, etc. The contribution is levied on the net annual profits in the case of public trusts conducting a business or trade.

Every trustee has to keep regular accounts of the trust which have to be audited annually by Chartered Accountants or persons authorised under the Act. The accounts of public trust having gross annual income of Rs. 300 or less are not required to be audited or submitted to the Deputy or Assistant Charity Commissioner. A Chartered Accountant can audit accounts of any public trust but other persons authorised under the Act are permitted to audit accounts only of public trusts having a gross annual income of Rs. 1,000 or less. The auditor has to submit a report to the Deputy or Assistant Charity Commissioner of his region on a number of points, such as whether accounts are maintained according to law and regularly, whether an inventory has been maintained of the movables of the public trust, whether any property or funds of the trust have been applied to an object or purpose not authorised by the trust, whether the funds of the trust have been invested or immovable property alienated contrary to the provisions of the Act, etc.

If on a consideration of the report of the auditor and the accounts and explanation, if any, furnished by the trust or any other person concerned, the Deputy or Assistant Charity Commissioner is satisfied that the trustee or any other person has been guilty of gross negligence, breach of trust or misapplication or misconduct resulting in a loss to the trust, he has to report to the Charity Commissioner who after inquiry determines the loss, if any, caused to the trust and surcharges the amount on the person found responsible for it. No sale,

CHAPTER 19(A) — Other Social Services — CHARITY COMMISSIONER

mortgage, exchange or gift of any immovable property and no lease for a period exceeding ten years in the case of agricultural land and three years in the case of non-agricultural land or building belonging to a public trust is valid without the previous sanction of the Charity Commissioner. The trustee of a public trust is bound to invest the surplus funds of the trust in public securities or first mortgage of immovable property on certain conditions. For making an investment in any other form, permission of the Charity Commissioner must be obtained.

Application of Fund by cypres

If the original object of a public trust fails wholly or partially, if there is surplus income or balance not likely to be utilised, if it is not in the public interest expedient, practicable, desirable, necessary or proper to carry out, wholly or partially, the original intention of the author of the public charitable trust or the object for which the public charitable trust was created, an application can be made to the District Court or City Civil Court, Ahmedabad, as the case may be, for application cypres of the property or income of the public trust or any of its portion.

Suits for Reliefs

If there is a breach of trust or direction is required to recover the possession of such property, or a direction is required for the administration of any public trust, two or more persons having an interest in the trust, having obtained the consent in writing of the Charity Commissioner, can file a suit in the District Court or City Civil Court, Ahmedabad, as the case may be, to obtain reliefs mentioned in the Act, including removal of trustees framing a scheme etc. If the Charity Commissioner refuses consent, an appeal lies to the Gujarat Revenue Tribunal constituted (May 1960) under the Bombay Revenue Tribunal Act (XII of 1939). The Charity Commissioner can also file such a suit on his own motion.

Scheme and Amalgamation

If the Charity Commissioner has reason to believe or if two or more persons interested in the trust make an application for framing or settling a scheme, if it is in the interest of the trust, the Charity Commissioner, may, after hearing the trustees, settle a scheme for the management or administration of the trust. Thus power is given to the Charity Commissioner to frame a scheme without a suit being filed. The Charity Commissioner is also given the power to amalgamate two or more public trusts if it is in the interest of the trusts, by framing a common scheme.

The Charity Commissioner may, with his consent, be appointed as a trustee of a public trust by a Court or by the author of a trust, provided his appointment is made as a sole trustee. In such cases, the Charity Commissioner may levy administration charges on these trusts as prescribed in the rules framed under the Act.

CHAPTER 19(A)

Other Social Services

CHARITY COMMISSIONER Assessors

Inquiries regarding the registration of a public trust or regarding the loss caused to a public trust or public trusts registered under the previous Acts in consequence of the Act or conduct of a trustee or any other person, have to be entrusted to a person selected, as far as possible, from the religious denomination of the public trust to which the inquiry relates. The presence of assessors can, however, be dispensed with in inquiries where there is no contest. A list of assessors has to be prepared and published in the Official Gazette every three years. Districtwise lists of assessors have already been prepared and published.

Charities under Charitable Endowments Act 1890

The Charity Commissioner is the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the State of Gujarat, appointed under the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, from 1st March 1962.

Punishment

Contraventions of provisions of the Act and rules thereunder amount to offences and are punishable with maximum fines ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 depending on the contravention. The Charity Commissioner is the sole authority for launching prosecutions in the case of such contraventions.

CHAPTER 19(B)

19 (B) — VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATION

Voluntary Social Service Organisation.

Origin, growth and direction.

The humanitarian urge to organize voluntary associations to serve a social purpose is found in the people of almost all the districts and Rajkot is no exception to it. In Rajkot district there are a number of voluntary institutions serving the social needs of the people in a variety of ways. They not only complement and supplement governmental efforts in many a field, but also cover fields of ameliorative service which even today Government may not have been able to cover. These institutions have played an important part in the educational, social and cultural development of the district. Many of them were pioneers in particular spheres of social activity and on account of their constant and commendable service have won Government recognition, assistance and guidance.

Moreover, the existence of a large number of voluntary social service organisations in a city gives a richness to its institutional life which mere governmental action can hardly impart. Government too have increasingly recognised this aspect and have encouraged and utilised the agency of these institutions for the greater effectiveness of their own efforts. Thus State and voluntary organizations have been playing a mutually helpful part in the development of the district. Education, medical aid, uplift of women, child welfare, etc., have been among the subjects to which attention is paid by zealous honorary workers.

CHAPTER 19(B) Voluntary Social Service Organisation.

Many of these institutions have chosen to work in the field of child welfare. As far back as in 1903 the Maharaja Shri Bhagwatsinghji Balashram was established at Gondal with a view to give help and facilities to those unfortunate and helpless children who had lost their parents and had nobody to look after them. This was followed by Kathiawar Nirashrit Balashram established at Rajkot in 1907 and by three more institutions over a generation later, during 1943 to 1951.

There were other fields of social service to which the attention of people was also directed. Giving protection to fallen and forlorn women was one of them. The Bai Saheb Ba Nirashrit Griha, Gondal, established in the year 1886 is the oldest institution which was established to render assistance to those old and infirm women who cannot maintain themselves and whom nobody is ready to help and protect and to those unfortunate fallen women whom nobody is willing to give shelter. The Nirmalaben Ramjibhai Virani Ashakt Matru Ashram, Rajkot, was established in 1943 with a view to helping and maintaining old and infirm women who are helpless and have no one to look after them.

Besides such institutions working for the uplift of a specific class of women, there are organizations whose main objective is to bring about educational and cultural development of women in general.

There are other institutions also working in various fields like education, research, libraries, etc. In the pages that follow the significant features of some of the important institutions working in the district are briefly indicated.

Child welfare

Shri Adarsh Mandal was established in June 1943 with the object of promoting physical and intellectual welfare of the children and the youth of the city. It had a total strength of 60 members in 1958. The Mandal started in November 1943, a gymnasium known as, Shri Adarsh Vyayam Mandir which is now considered to be one of the biggest gymnasiums in Rajkot. The Vyayam Mandir provides facilities for all types of games and exercises. The Mandal has its own building wherein separate sections for Vyayam Mandir, library and free reading room, coaching classes, etc., are maintained. It supplies ice-bags, thermometers, stretchers, etc., free of charge to needy patients without any distinction of caste or creed. Occasionally it arranges film shows, *anand-bazars*, debates, exhibitions, etc., etc. The Mandal is recognized by Government.

The Bal Kishor Mitra Mandal, Rajkot was started in October 1951. Its aims and objectives are to train and educate children so as to make them good citizens of to-morrow. The Mandal conducts various

activities such as *shram yagna*, scouting, debates, library, night classes, art-exhibition etc. It also conducts a Bal-Sahakari Bank (Children's Co-operative Bank) which imparts practical training in banking to its members.

The activities of the Mandal are conducted under the guidance of an executive committee which has under it three sub-committees of trained workers and twelve committees of elected young boys and girls. The membership is free and members pay on special occasions such as of trips, excursions, etc., only 50 per cent of the total expenses. It had a total strength of 275 young workers in 1958. The institution is registered under the Societies' Act and recognized by the Education Department as a social and educational institution. It receives regular grants from the Social Welfare Board, New Delhi ; Education Department, Government of Gujarat ; Rajkot Borough Municipality and Backward Class Welfare Board, Rajkot.

Shri Kathiawar Nirashrit Balashram of Rajkot is one of the most important shelter homes for deserted and discarded women and children in the whole of Saurashtra. The institution which was started in 1907 admits, without any distinction of caste, community or creed, children (below 10 years) who have lost their parents or are discarded by their parents. It also gives shelter to unmarried mothers. The institution is registered and recognised by Government.

The inmates who are looked after right from their birth or admittance are discharged after they attain the age of 18 when they are either handed over to their parents or guardians or otherwise got employed some where according to their aptitutdes. The girl inmates after they attain the age of 18 are got married with their consent. All the marriage expenses are borne by the institution. The women who come for temporary shelter for confinement are allowed to leave after about six months. Their children are brought up by the institution. The total number of inmates taking shelter in the Ashram during 1957 was 221 of whom 92 were boys, 110 girls and 19 women.

The inmates are given education in the local schools and colleges. The Ashram maintains its own dispensary, library, printing press, soap factory, music class and a child welfare centre. Special classes are conducted to train girl inmates in the art of tailoring, embroidery, etc. The institution has a *gaushala* consisting of 46 cows (in 1957) and the inmates are thus provided with pure milk, curds, etc. Occasionally study trips, excursions, dramas and game competitions are arranged by the institution.

The annual expenditure of the institution which is on an average about Rs. 1 lakh is met from help and donations, both regular and occasional, from the public and from grants received from the State Government and the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi.

CHAPTER 19(B)

Voluntary Social Service Organisation.

The Maharaja Shri Bhagwatsinghji Balashram, Gondal, was started in 1903 with a view to giving all possible help and facilities to those unfortunate and helpless children who had lost their parents and had nobody to look after them. Situated on the other side of the river Gondli in natural surroundings, the Balashram occupies a big area with a spacious playground, a garden and a small farm. Children below the age of 18 are admitted and are brought up there. The boys after they get enough education and attain maturity are provided with some job. The girls are taught different crafts such as sewing, knitting, tailoring, etc. Their marriages are arranged by the institution at its own expense.

In 1958, about 50 children were taking benefit of the Balashram. Of them four were below two years, thirteen were below five years and thirty-three were below 18 years. The institution is named after its founder Shri Bhagwatsinghji, the late ruler of the erstwhile Gondal State.

The Saurashtra Council for Child Welfare Rajkot, came into existence in February 1954. It is a central organization for child welfare in Saurashtra started with a view to extend assistance and co operation to the existing child welfare institutions in Saurashtra. It had 52 patrons and 48 life members in 1958.

The council started its activities with a State-wide survey of social welfare activities with particular reference to child welfare. Valuable data was collected by the council and incorporated in a directory which was published in 1955. The council then set-up separate district councils in the five districts of Saurashtra. The Council propagated through these district councils the necessity of Bal Mandirs and children's playgrounds in the urban and rural areas. In order to assist those who were interested in such activities it prepared blue-prints of Bal Mandir buildings and the equipment necessary for children's playgrounds. It also undertook to assist in the preparation of the equipment required for children's playground wherever necessary. The council started in 1956 a model recreational centre (Bal Bhavan) for children the foundation stone of which was laid on 3rd November 1955. Constructed at a cost of over Rs. 80,000 the Bal Bhavan is unique of its kind and provides facilities to 1,000 children at a time for learning various art and crafts. It has well-equipped classrooms, a work-shop, a library, a museum, a stage, an auditorium, a zoo and a large play-ground, all set in open healthy surroundings near the Race Course Maidan, Rajkot. Children are given full freedom to read in the library, play with instruments in the music classes, draw pictures in the drawing-room or play with the animals in the small zoo. It started in 1958 a swimming pool. The Bhavan which is open for all children without any distinction of

Voluntary Social Service Organisation.

caste or creed was attended by about 300 children on an average every day during 1958. The Saurashtra Council for Child Welfare receives grants from the Education Deparment, the Central Social Welfare Board, the Rajkot Borough Municipality and donations from various commercial organizations and private individuals.

Education

Shri Sanskar Kendra, Mengani (via Ribda Station) was established in November 1954 with the object of providing social, cultural and educational facilities to the rural folk and promoting social welfare activities for their development.

The institution had a strength of 74 members in 1957. It conducts a Bal Kridangan and a library for children and women. It has often extended monetary help and medical relief to needy and deserving persons. The Kendra is being aided by way of grants from the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi.

Shri Wankaner Vidya Prasarak Mandal of Wankaner was established in 1914 with a view to helping the people of Wankaner by extending to them educational facilities in various ways. During the 44 year of its existence it has tried to fulfil its aim by various useful activities. In 1919 it started Shri Wankaner East Africa Boarding House which was the first boarding house in Wankaner open to all high school students without any distinction of caste or creed. The boarding had to be closed down in 1942 due to lack of boarders. During the period of its existence the boarding house had to suffer a total loss of Rs. 29,995. In 1939 the Mandal started Shri Wankaner East Africa Bal Mandir, which is recognized by Government and is registered under the Societies Act. It was started only on an experimental level but by now has developed to a great extent and as many as 2,060 children have taken advantage of it. 56 students were on its regular register during the first term of the year 1958. The Balmandir is (since 1958) situated in its own building called 'Mahatma Bal Kutir' which was constructed at a total cost of Rs. 19,557. Shri Amarsinghji Maharana — the ruler of the erstwhile Wankaner State has donated Rs. 10,000 to the building fund. The Bal Mandir receives grant from the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi.

Library

Lakhajiraj Library, Rajkot, is situated inside the Town Hall in the heart of the city. The Library was started in 1868 A. D. in memory of Shri Lakhajiraj, the late ruler of the erstwhile Rajkot State. It has at present (1958) a stock of 15,211 books of which 4,119 are in English 8,960 in Gujarati and 2,132 in Hindi and a strength of over 800 members. It subscribes to over 200 magazines and periodicals. About 200 persons are said to be visiting the free reading room every day. The library is managed by a Managing Committee which is elected every two years. Four members are nominated by Government on the Committee and one member is nominated by the Rajkot Borough Municipality.

CHAPTER 19(B) Voluntary Social Service Organisation.

Lang Library was started as far back as 1856 A. D. This is considered to be the oldest and one of the biggest libraries in the whole of Saurashtra. It is situated in the quiet surroundings of the Jubilee Garden in its own imposing building. It possesses a varied collection of about 18,000 books and has a strength of 700 members (1958). The free reading room which is attached to the library subscribes to 92 periodicals in English, Hindi and Gujarati.

The library was originally started as an institution named as Vidya Gun Prakash in 1856. At an annual general meeting of this institution held on 10th April 1864, it was decided to change its name and to call it Kathiawar Library. A constitution, as well as rules and regulations were framed for this institution, and according to the rules the office bearers of the Managing Committee were elected. At a meeting held on 2nd August 1864, a sum of Rs. 13,000 was declared to have been collected for the construction of a new building for the library. A building was constructed in the Kothi compound and the library was given its present name in 1868, in memory of Col. Lang, the first European President of the library and the Political Agent at Rajkot from 1846 to 1859. In 1862 the building was purchased by Government. The building now occupied by the library in the Jubilee Garden was constructed in 1893.

The library was originally registered with the Government of Bombay in 1912 and again in 1957. It is managed by a Managing Committee which is elected every year. Three members of the Committee are nominated by Government and one by the Municipality.

The Wankaner Victoria Jubilee Library, Wankaner, was started in June 1892 to impart knowledge to the people of Wankaner. It was started on a small scale but in 1958 possessed as many as 10,572 books ; of these 7,369 were in Gujarati, 2,390 in English and 813 in Hindi. It had a membership of about 200 persons. The free reading room of the library which is visited by about 170 persons daily receives regularly five dailies, four weeklies and about 30 monthlies.

Medical Relief

The Rajkot Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society was established in the year 1925. The main objectives of the Red Cross Society are (i) promotion of health, (ii) prevention of disease and (iii) mitigation of sufferings of human beings everywhere. The Rajkot Branch since its inception has been engaged in various humanitarian activities so as to fulfil the above mentioned objectives.

The Society has members who pay annual subscriptions or a donation in lump sum entitling them to the privileges of membership. In the year 1958 this branch had a total strength of 193 members and 93

Voluntary Social Service Organisation.

associates. It laid the foundation of its own building in 1956 on a 2,000 sq. yards plot (in Pradumnanagar, Rajkot) given free of cost by the Government of Saurashtra. In addition to a total of about Rs. 75,000 collected by way of donations from the public, the Society got a total grant of about Rs. 48,000 from the former Saurashtra Government.

The Society runs various classes such as first aid classes, sewing classes, adult education classes and women's and children's library, a Balwadi and a family planning clinic. Besides these, the Society has a volunteer service scheme. The purpose of this service is to maintain a group of trained volunteer workers of both sexes for carrying on activities of physical culture and games They regularly devote three hours in the evening to manage and conduct various schemes of the Society, such as of milk distribution for children, games, etc. The number of such workers was 160 in the year 1956. The society makes a regular supply of milk and multi-vitamin tablets to poor mothers and children. It also assists B. C. G. vaccine operations and arranges cinema shows on different subjects connected with health, prevention of diseases, sanitation and hygiene for the benefit of the general public. It has a record keeping section which maintains regular records of births and deaths of women and children dwelling in the vicinity of the maternity and child health centres of Ramnathpara and Sadar.

The branch is managed by a committee of elected members which appoints various sub-committees for the different centres. It receives regular grants from Government and from the Rajkot Borough Municipality.

Research

The Saurashtra Research Society, Rajkot came into existence in January 1949 at Rajkot. Its main aims and objects are : (i) to organize, promote and co-ordinate researches in all branches of knowledge with particular reference to Saurashtra, (ii) to provide facilities for conducting researches into the life, history and manners of the various backward class communities in Saurashtra and to provide facilities for their cultural uplift, (iii) to publish reports on researches and popularise modern scientific knowledge in Indian languages through periodicals, books, lectures, films, etc., and (iv) to help and advise students in methods of researches.

In the very first year of its inception, the society undertook nutritional and health surveys of the children of Saurashtra, the first effort of its kind in Saurashtra, with the assistance of medical practitioners. Nearly fifteen thousand children were examined in the sample survey. In the same year the Society held at Jamnagar a botanical exhibition of Saurashtra flora. In 1950, the Society undertook the botanical survey of Saurashtra. More than eight thousand specimens of Saurashtra flora,

Voluntary Social Service Organisation.

were collected and the manuscript "The Flora of Saurashtra" was completed by 1957. In January 1950, the Society, in collaboration with other organisations arranged at Rajkot, the first All Saurashtra Art Exhibition which gave a fillip to art activities in Saurashtra. In October 1950, it held the first "Historical and Economic Conference of Saurashtra" at Junagadh. The Society which has published a number of books on Saurashtra has started its own quarterly journal the first issue of which was published in May 1957. It had a strength of 82 members in 1958.

Women's Organisations

Bai Saheb Ba Nirashrit Griha, Gondal was started at Gondal in 1886. It is situated alongside the Bhagwatsinghji Balashram. It admits old and infirm persons who cannot maintain themselves and whom nobody is ready to help and protect. It is also open for those unfortunate fallen women whom nobody is willing to give shelter. The Nirashrit Griha maintains them for life. Special training classes in spinning and weaving are being conducted for them. Prayers and other religious ceremonies are also conducted daily. Seventy-nine persons were being maintained by the Ashram in the year 1958.

Jetpur Mahila Mandal, Jetpur was started with a view to teaching some useful crafts to women and thereby make them self-dependent. Established in December 1949, it gives training in sewing, cutting, knitting and other useful handicrafts. Besides, it conducts a regular Hindi class and a 'Bal Mandir'. The Mandal had a strength of 57 members in the year 1958. It received regular grants from the Jetpur Municipality.

Shri Kanta Stri Vikas Griha, Rajkot, is an institution and rest house working for the welfare and uplift of depressed and destitute women and their children. It was established in the year 1945. It has its own school, a Bal Mandir, a clinic centre and a playground. Children are given all facilities for prosecuting their studies. In 1958 about 100 women with their children were taking benefit of this institution. They are given education and training in a school where classes are conducted from Montessory to Vernacular Final. The school which is situated inside the main building of the institution also admits outsiders. In 1958 there were about 200 students on the roll of the school registers.

The inmates of the institution are taught handicraft work ; special classes of spinning, weaving, knitting and Ambar Charkha are also regularly conducted. The classes are open to all women desirous of learning such crafts. A clinic centre is also conducted to render medical help and treatment to poor needy women and children.

The Vikas Griha conducts a public physical training centre every year during summer vacation. A large number of women join the classes and appear for the test. Certificates are awarded to successful candidates. A regular Bal Mandir is conducted by the institution. The

children of the woman inmates are given training in Bal Mandir according to the Montessory system.

The activities of the institution are conducted under the guidance of a Board of Trustees, consisting of seven members. The institution receives regular grants from Government and donations from the public. Its average annual expenditure comes to about Rs. 75,000.

The origin of the Lohana Sthapit Mahila Vikas Griha, Rajkot, dates back to July 1952 when a trust named Shri Lohana Sthapit Mahila Vikas Griha Trust was declared open at Rajkot. The trust was intended for the welfare of women belonging to the Lohana Hindu Caste. As a result of this the Lohana Sthapit Mahila Vikas Griha came into existence in July 1953. Soon after, in 1956, it was made a public institution. The institution works for the uplift of destitutes and widows and helps them to be self supporting. It runs (1) one adhyapan mandir, (2) one primary school, (3) one udyog mandir and (4) one chhatralaya. Women destitutes and widows numbering over 160 were taking benefit of the institution in 1958. The inmates are given all types of facilities and they are educated in such a way that they can earn their livelihood independently when they leave the institution. The total average annual expenditure of the institution comes to over Rs. 85,000. Its income is made up of interest which comes to over Rs. 20,000 and help received from Government and other sources. The institution has its own building reserve fund of Rs. 5,33,200 and maintenance fund of Rs. 3,40,000. It receives grants from Government.

The Mahila Mandal, Gondal, was started in 1948 with the main object of bringing about an all round advancement of women. With this object in view it conducts a women's library, a sewing class, an adult education class and gives training in village crafts. About 200 women were taking the benefit of these facilities in 1958. The Mandal receives annual grants from Government, Central Social Welfare Board and Gondal Municipality.

The Nirmalaben Ramjibhai Virani Ashakt Matru Ashram, Rajkot, was started in 1943 with a view to helping and maintaining old and infirm women who are helpless and have none to look after them. When it was started, it had no building of its own nor any capital to meet the expenses. It was housed in a small room where three disabled women were admitted and given treatment. In 1955, a spacious building was constructed for the Matru Ashram and it was named after Shrimati Nirmalaben Virani whose father donated a liberal amount for the construction of the building.

The institution now extends all types of facilities to the inmates without any charge whatsoever. The number of inmates during 1958 was 50. It is managed by a committee of five members. The institution receives grants from the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi and from Rajkot Municipality.

CHAPTER 19(B)

Voluntary Social Service Organisation.

Shri Putliba Udyog Mandir, named after Putliba-Mahatma Gandhi's mother — was established in 1935 with a view to training women in some useful crafts and make them self dependent. It imparts training in spinning, tailoring, embroidery, etc. and conducts classes in music, Hindi and adult education. It has its own library which has a stock of about 1,000 books.

The Mandir arranges handicrafts exhibitions occasionally and conducts trips to important religious places. It started in 1956 a Bal Mandir which conducts a 'children's club ' where children are trained in games drawing, music, etc. As many as 816 women and children were taking part in the various activities of the institution in 1958. The institution receives regular grants from Government and from the Central Social Welfare Board.

Shri Vallabh Kanya Kelavani Mandal, Rajkot, named after late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was established in June, 1946, with the main object of imparting physical, intellectual and cultural education to women. With that object in view the Mandal is conducting the following institutions :—

(1) Shri Kadvibai Virani Kanya Vidyalaya, (2) A Primary School and (3) A residential school for girls.

The activities of the Mandal are conducted under the guidance of a Trust consisting of 11 trustees. Originally started as a small school in 1946, its activities began to widen rapidly, thereafter, and to cope up with that the Mandal constructed its own building which was completed in 1957. It has in its possession a total land of 29,318 square yards and its own spacious building constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,64,000. It has its own school, library, dispensary, *udyog mandir*, hostel and an open air theatre. The girls who are given accommodation in the hostel are given special training in gardening, first aid, hygiene, and social services, etc. The Mandal, receives regular grants from Government.

Miscellaneous.

Kaivalyadham Saurashtra Mandal, Rajkot, started at Rajkot in 1943, is an independent institution running under the guidance of Shri Kaivalyadham, Lonavla. It was established with the chief object of imparting proper guidance in and knowledge of yogic activities to the citizens of Rajkot. It conducts one *Arogya Mandir* where yogic exercises are taught regularly. More than 400 persons had taken advantage of this facility till the end of 1956. It also conducts a library and a free reading room which are open to the public. The library had a stock of more than 1,700 bocks in 1956. The Kaivalyadham has its own publication division which publishes a monthly named *Chidambaram*. The Mandal receives regular grants from Government.

Voluntary Social Service Organisation.

Shri Morvi Rashtriya Seva Mandal, Morvi, was started in 1955 at Morvi with the chief object of improving the social and economic conditions of backward classes living in the nearby areas of Morvi and Maliya talukas. In 1957, it started a Sarvajanik Chhatralaya with a view to enable students of different castes and classes to stay and study together. 41 students were on the roll of this Chhatralaya in 1958 ; of them, 35 were from backward classes. The Mandal with the help of the Saurashtra Backward Class Welfare Board, started in 1958 special colonies for backward classes at Morvi and Modpar (Morvi taluka).

Shri Ramkrishna Ashram, Rajkot, which is a branch of the Ramkrishna Math and Mission having its headquarters at Belur, Calcutta, was started in March 1957. Its aim and objects are : (1) to impart and promote the study of Vedantic principles as propounded and practised by Shri Ramakrishna and (ii) to serve people by trying to mitigate their sufferings. The Ashram has conducted various humanitarian activities to fulfil its objectives. It runs a charitable dispensary, having both Ayurvedic and Homeopethic sections. Till the end of the year 1956, 34,334 persons had taken benefit of the dispensary. It also conducts a Students' Home where students are admitted without any discrimination. There were 27 students in the Ashram in 1956. The Ashram also runs a library for which a building was specially constructed in 1954. The cost of construction was about Rs. 1 lakh of which Rs. 60,984 was contributed by Government of India. The Ashram also has its own publication department.

The Saurashtra Gnanprachar Sahakari Sangh Ltd., Rajkot, was founded in 1949 with a view to promoting social and child welfare activities especially in the remote villages of Saurashtra. Ever since its inception it has tried to educate the rural masses with the help of audio-visual methods. It had a strength of 93 members in the year 1957-58. The Sangh owns four film projection units and two fully-equipped mobile motor vans and has a band of experienced social workers who move from one village to another and arrange film shows on such subjects as education, health, co-operative movement, panchayats, development plans, etc. Till July 1958, 3,685 film-shows were arranged by the Sangh at 3,095 different places (most of them were villages with a population of over 1,000) in the regions of Saurashtra and Kutch.

Shri Saurashtra Kala Kendra, Rajkot, was started at Rajkot in 1947. Its object is to support and help the development of various fine arts by arranging programmes in music, dances and dramas. It staged 25 plays till 1958 in Rajkot. The institution is affiliated to the ' Bharatiya Natya Sangh ' of Delhi and has been registered under the Societies Registration Act by the Registrar of Societies. It has a strength of 180 members (1958).

CHAPTER 19(B)

Voluntary Social Service Organisation.

Run on the principle of 'Sarvodaya' the Saurashtra Rachnatmak Samiti, Rajkot, is the most prominent social service institution not only in the district of Rajkot, but in the whole region of Saurashtra. It came into existence in 1948 and is managed by a committee of 21 members all of whom have devoted themselves to social service for the attainment of Sarvodaya ideal. The Samiti had 58 ordinary members in 1957-58.

The activities of the Rachnatmak Samiti are not confined to this district only but are extended to the whole of Saurashtra. It finances the expenses of the Saurashtra Harijan Sevak Sangh which conducts educational classes for Harijan boys and girls throughout Saurashtra. The Samiti has a special Hindi Committee and a Bhoodan Committee. It also conducts Khadi production centres. There were 110 such centres in the whole of Saurashtra in 1958 having a total annual production worth about Rs. 15 lakhs. The total production was worth Rs. 4 lakhs in 1948 before the Samiti came into existence. Similarly the number of khadi sales depots has increased from 5 in 1948 to 40 in 1958. The Samiti conducts in the district ten institutions which work for the village reconstruction programme. Five institutions in the district are affiliated to it.

The Samiti holds an annual meeting every year which is attended by about 400 workers from all over Saurashtra. It receives a number of donations from the public. Besides, it receives regular grants from Government and from Gandhi Smarak Nidhi ; they were Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 1,20,000 respectively for the year 1956-57. The Samiti had incurred a total expenditure of over Rs. 6,31,000 for the same year.

PART VI

CHAPTER 20 — PLACES OF INTEREST

ARDOI

Ārdoi, (Kotda Sangani peta ; 22° 00′ N, 70° 45′ E ; area 10·3 square miles, RS* Ribda, 4 m., N; p.* 1,449); the village was granted in appanage from Gondal to Sangoji, founder of the Kotdā Sāngani estate, in about A. D. 1654-55. Before this it was the original seat of the chieftain of Gondal. But when he acquired Gondal he removed his capital thither from Ārdoī. It is situated about twelve miles north-east of Gondal, and four miles north-west of Kotda and about twelve miles south of Rajkot. The village had a tower on its eastern side and is situated on a stream which flows into the Gondali river. The soil is good and the village lies only two miles to the east of the Rajkot-Gondal road.

ATKOT

Āṭkoṭ, (Jasdan T*; 22° 00′ N 71° 05′ E ; area 8·5 square miles, RS Jasdan, 6 m. NE ; p. 2757) is about thirty miles south-east of Rajkot on the west bank of the river Bhadar. There is a traveller's bungalow here on the east bank of the river opposite to the town and the high-way road from Rajkot to Gogha and Bhavnagar passes by the town. It is famous in local legends as having been founded by the celebrated Lakho Phulani, who fell fighting against Mulraj Solanki of Anhilvada Patan within the lands of Atkot. Lakho's *palyo* or funeral monument stands here to this day. Lakho was the son of Raja Phul of Kerakot in Vagad and is said to have been born when his father was absent warring against Mulraj of Anhilvada Patan. On the day that Lakho was born his father is said to have made a foray as far as Patan and to have plundered a few shops, hence the couplet :

"The day Lakho was born, both heaven and earth trembled;
That day the fort of Piram Patan he successfully plundered."

When Lakho grew up he was so daring and headstrong that his father found it difficult to keep him under control and when he remonstrated with him regarding his conduct, Lakho crossed over the little Rann of Kutch into Kathiawar, and stayed for some time in the neighbourhood of Than where he founded the village of Lakhamanchi or Lakha's Stool. Here he stayed for a year or two and during this time he

* RS :—Railway Station. P :—Population. T :—Taluka.

CHAPTER 20

Places of Interest

ATKOT

made the acquaintance with Ra Grahari Singh of Junagadh who conceived a great friendship for him and invited him to populate Atkot. This Lakho did, and took up his residence there. Atkot had at first eight separate suburbs and hence was named Atkot. Lakho Phulani is said to have introduced the grain called bajri, Holcus spicatus, to Kathiawar from a distant eastern country where he had gone on a foray. In that country the grain is said to have been called *khardhan*. There is a bardic couplet about this :[1]

"Bravo for your *bajri* which hath long leaves ;

From it horses acquired wings, and old men became young."

Lakho is said to have had an amour with a celebrated songstress called Dayi Dumri, about whom many legends are told. She is said to have lived in a house on the opposite side of the river a little beyond the traveller's bungalow. The spot is known to this day as Dayi Dumri's *dhar* or ridge. Lakho's raids however into Gujarat excited the wrath of Mulraj Solanki of Anhilvada Patan, who had also a quarrel with Grahari Singh, the Chudasama Ra of Junagadh. But they were such fast friends and so renowned for prowess that Mulraj hesitated to attack them. At last, however, Lakho alienated his sister's son Rakhayat who went over to Mulraj and offered to conduct his forces to Atkot. Mulraj accepted the offer and a great battle was fought in which Lakho was slain. The honour of slaying Lakho is attributed by some to Mulraj himself and by some to Rakhayat. The popular belief is that Pabji Rathor received the reward but that Lakho actually fell by the hand of Dhabal Solanki. And thus the bardic couplet :[2]

" Dhabal Slew Lakhi, Pabal received the reward ; "

They could not appreciate the man, the foolish kings of Gujarat.

Atkot then fell waste but afterwards was repopulated by *Ahirs*. Then it fell under the Khumans of Kherdi and afterwards formed a crown village of the Muhammadan domain of Sorath. On the extinction of the Muhammadan power it was conquerred by the Lakhani Khachars and was wrested from them by the Jam of Navanagar in the latter part of the eighteenth century. There is a dispensary and a vernacular school at Atkot and the place is half surrounded by a new fort which has been left unfinished owing to want of funds to complete it. A judge and a revenue official had their head-quarters here.

BALDHOI

Baldhoi (Jasdan T ; 22° 00′ N, 71° 00′ E ; area 5.0 square miles, RS Jasdan 11 m. SE ; p. 999) formerly a *taluka* in Kathiawar proper, is situated about a mile south of the highroad between Halenda and Atkot. It is about seven miles from Atkot, eight miles from Sardhar and only three

1. The Gujarati runs : *Balihari tari bajra, jena lamba pan ; Ghode pankho aviyo, buddha thaya javan.*

2. The Gujarati runs : *Dhabale Lakho mariyo, Pabal parsayo ; Madhunlaye parakho, gando Gujjar rayo.*

miles from Halenda. Within its limits is the Baldhu hill. A legend relates that a laden bullock belonging to a Brinjari ascended this steep hill nearly 900 feet high and died on the summit. A temple was built on the spot and the hill was hereafter called Baldha from *baladh* a bullock but the temple is ruined and only remnants of it exists. For the same reason the village is called Baldhoi. There is the site of a deserted village called Bhalgam close to the foot of the hill.

BALDHOI

BHONYARA

Bhonyara (Jasdan T; 35° 45′ N, 99° 45′ E; area 2.6 square miles, RS Jasdan 10 m. p. 299) about twelve miles north-east of Jasdan, derives its name from a cave in the neighbouring hill, where there is also a fort This is the fort destroyed by Ra Khengar II but only signs of it remain at present.

DHORAJI

Dhorāji (Dhoraji T ; 21° 40′ N, 70° 25′ E ; area 29.7 square miles, RS Dhoraji p. 43,787). This large and flourishing town is situated about fourteen miles north of Junagadh and about twelve miles south-west of Jetpur. A small river called the Saphra, an effluent of the Bhadar flows between the town and suburb. Dhoraji is about three miles to the east of the river Bhadar which is spanned by a fine bridge called the Supedi bridge, also called Peile bridge. Four made roads lead from this town to Junagadh, to Jetpur, to Supedi and to Moti Marad. There is a travellers' bungalow. There is also a good *dharmashala*. It is the terminus at present of the Bhavnagar-Dhoraji railway line. Dhoraji was acquired by Kumbhoji II of Gondal from Junagadh in about the middle of the last century. It was always a great centre of trade. It is a walled town. Dhoraji's merchants deal principally in cotton, grain and groundnuts and its bankers have money dealings throughout the province and can write bills of exchange on Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta etc.

GONDAL

Gondal (Gondal T ; 21° 55′ N, 70° 45′ E ; area 28·8 square miles, p. 37,046) was the chief town of the former State of the same name and is prettily situated on the western bank of the Gondli river, a tributary of the Bhadar. It is connected with Rajkot, Jetpur, Junagadh, Dhoraji, Upleta, and Manikavada by roads. There is a good travellers' bungalow at Gondal as also a *dharamshala*. The first mention of Gondal in history occurs about the year A. D. 1350 in which year the Emperor Muhammad Tughlak fell sick at Gondal of a fever and consequently was detained here for some time. He marched hence northwards and crossed over the Rann and entered Kutch and Sind. Afterwards Gondal became a waste but when the Ghoris were ruling at Junagadh, Amin Khan Ghori in 1584 allotted Gondal to the fugitive Sultan as a residence. Gondal is mentioned as a *pargana* of the Sorath Sarkar in both the Ain-i-Akbari and the Mirat-i-Ahmadi. In the former it is mentioned as a Vaghela holding. The present inner fort of Gondal was built by

CHAPTER 20 — Places of Interest — GONDAL

Kumbhoji II. The founder of the State was Kumbhoji I who received Ardoi and other villages in the seventeenth century from his father Meramanji. Ardoi is mentioned in the Mirat-i-Ahmadi as having a fort. The fort constructed by Kumbhoji was probably the interior fort. Kumbhoji I was succeeded by Sagramji who is said to have moved his capital to Gondal. He was succeeded by Kaloji, the father of celebrated Kumbhoji II. Kaloji acquired Bhayavadar from the Desayas, but his son Kumbhoji II enlarged the Gondal State by his acquisition of the rich *parganahs* of Dhoraji and Upleta as well as Barrai. Kumbhoji II was succeeded by his grandson Muluji, who was succeeded by his second son Daji. He died without issue in 1800 and was succeeded by his uncle Devoji who concluded the permanent settlement with Colonel Walker in 1807-8.

Gondal Town Municipality.

Gondal Town Municipality : Established in 1949, Gondal Town Municipality has an area of 2½ sq. miles. It is governed by the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. There are 21 members in the municipal council ; one seat is reserved for women and one for Scheduled Castes. In 1960-61, the income of the municipality amounted to Rs. 7,31,927 while the expenditure for the same year came to Rs. 7,40,650. For drinking purposes water is supplied from wells and for bathing and washing purposes from two small reservoirs where water is stored from *Very* and *Ashapura* lakes. There are open gutters which are cleaned daily by the municipal sweepers. Dirty water and refuge is carried away by carts and deposited away from the town.

There is a Government Civil Hospital. There are some private veterinary dispensaries. The library in the town is known as Bhagwatsinghji Library. There are two parks on the bank of the river Bhadar. Between them there is a band stand in which the municipality has installed a radio set and loudspeaker for public entertainment. There is also one newly designed lake near the statue of late Maharaja Bhagwatsinghji ; nearby is also a play ground for children. A fire fighter is maintained by the municipality. There are about eight miles of asphalted roads and 35 miles of metalled roads in the town. There is one crematorium and one burial place maintained by the municipality.

HALENDA

Halendā or Halindā (Rajkot T ; 22° 05′ N, 71° 00′ E, area 8.4 sq. miles, RS Gondal, 6 m. SW; p. 1,560) is twenty-one miles south-east of Rajkot and five miles south-west of Sardhar. It is situated on the highway between Rajkot and Bhavnagar.

HINGOLGADH

Hingolgaḍh (Jasdan T ; 38° 29′ N, 71° 30′ E, area 3.3 square miles, RS Jasdan, 8 m. S ; p. 434) is usually called Gadh. In its vicinity is a village belonging to Jasdan from which place it lies about eleven

HINGOLGADH

miles to the north-east. The Jasdan chief had a residence on the top of the hill which is about 400 feet high. The village lies at the foot of the hill. Gadh is about five miles south-west of Vinchhia and about fifteen miles north-east of Atkot and Kotda Pitha. It is twenty two miles north of Babra. There is a small cave in the hill from which the old town of Bhoira derived its name. It is about fourteen feet long by ten feet broad and seven feet high.

JASDAN

Jasdan (Jasdan T ; 22° 00′ N, 71° 10′ E ; area 17.1 square miles p. 8,693) the headquarters of the Jasdan taluka, is situated on the western bank of the Bhadar river, the largest river in Kathiawar ; its source is only seven miles to the north of Jasdan. It is a town of great antiquity and possibly derives its name from Svami Chashtana, one of the earliest of the Kshtrapa dynasty. There was an ancient inscription of this dynasty seven miles to the north-east of Jasdan but at present its whereabouts are not known. This was translated by the late Dr. Bhau Daji, *vide* Vol. VIII. No. 24 of the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. During the rule of the Ghoris of Junagadh a strong fort was built here and the town was called Ghorigad. Later on it fell into the hands of the Khumans of Kherdi and was conquerred from Jasa Khuman in about 1665 by Vika Khachar, son of Mansia Khachar, who was son of Lakha Khachar, the founder of the Lakhan branch of the Khachars. Mansia Khachar and his brother Lunvir Khachar at this time were ruling at Alam, then under the Dhandhuka sub-division of the Ahmedabad district. Vika Khachar died in 1685 and was succeeded by his second son Mansia, his first son Valero having died young without issue. Mansio also died without issue, being killed fighting with the Khumans ; he was succeeded by his younger brother Chelo who was succeeded by his son Odha and he by his son Vajsur. Vajsur Khachar was a powerful chief and established a *pal* or *Valave* or blackmail over the surrounding country as far even as Dhandhuka and Cambay districts. He was, however, humbled by Thakor Vakhatsinghji of Bhavnagar who took and plundered Jasdan. Subsequently, Jasdan was taken by Navanagar and a garrison placed there, but Vajsur Khachar on the occasion of the marriage of Jam Jasaji presented him with Adkot and obtained the restoration of Jasdan. Vajsur Khachar settled for Jasdan with Colonel Walker and the Gaekwar Government in 1807-8.

JETPUR

Jetpur (Jetpur T ; 22° 35′ N, 70° 55′ E ; area 14.0 square miles, p. 23,444). The headquarters of the Jetpur taluka situated on the western bank of the river Bhadar, is a fine flourishing and wealthy town and a great local market, second only to Dhoraji in that part of the country. The Bhadar river, which has a south-westernly course within a few miles of Jetpur, here suddenly takes a curve to the north for a few miles, and then turns to the west. A fine bridge has been thrown across the river Bhadar about a mile north of Jetpur on the Rajkot-

CHAPTER 20

Places of Interest

JETPUR

Junagadh highroad. The ex-talukdars were *Kathis* of the *Vala* tribe. The *vala Kathis* entered the province several centuries back and one of their earliest seats was at Devlia Mohota whence they conquerred Chital. From Chital they acquired Jetpur and subsequently Hendarda and Bilkha. There are two different accounts given of the acquisition of Jetpur, *viz.*, (1) that of the Tarikh-i-Sorath which says that the first Nawab of Junagadh, Bahadur Khan I, granted Jetpur to Vala Vira ; (2) tradition which says that Vala Viro Najo of Chital aided the Valas of Bagasara in their feud with Vaijo of Mitiala, and that Vala Samat of Bagasara was slain in the battle. In consideration of Vira's aid the Valas Bagasara gave him Jetpur. The Bagasara Valas acquired their share in Jetpur from the Khadia Baloch who received it from the local Muhammadan governors of former Valas, Jetpur is said originally to have been a holding of the former Valas and to have been conquerred from Vala Champraj by Shamskhan at the same time as the Vala town of Kileshwar in the Bardas was sacked. It is said that Vala Champraj had a beautiful daughter whom he refused to give to Shamskhan in marriage on which that noble sacked Kileshwar and took Jetpur, Vala Champraj and eighteen hundred Kathi horse being left dead on the field. But Vala Champraj is said to have killed his daughter, hence Shamskhan failed to obtain her. The great-grand father of this Vala Champraj was Jetaji who founded and named Jetpur (see also the Tarikh-i-Sorath). Jetpur is a railway station on the Bhavnagar-Dhoraji line. The station is about one mile south-east of the town. There are made roads from Jetpur to Rajkot, to Dhoraji, to Junagadh and to Manikavada. There is a good travellers' bungalow and *dharamshala* at Jetpur. Jetpur is about forty miles south-west of Rajkot, eighteen miles south-west of Gondal, twelve miles east of Dhoraji and twenty-two miles north-west of Junagadh.

Jetpur Municipality.

Jetpur Municipality : Established in 1950, Jetpur municipality has an area of three square miles and is now governed by the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. The total number of members in the municipal council is 19. There is one seat reserved for women and one for scheduled Caste and Tribes. Besides the managing committee there are committees for public works, sanitation, rules, octroi, and electricity supply. For the year 1960-61, the income of the municipality excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 5,00,623. From municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 3,43,046 ; revenue from municipal property taxes Rs. 92,567 ; grants and contributions Rs. 43,953 ; from loans and advances Rs. 20,499 ; and miscellaneous Rs. 608.

Expenditure incurred for the same year totalled Rs. 4,18,803, general administration and collection charges being Rs. 88,787 ; public health and convenience Rs. 1,32,289, public works Rs. 92,689, education Rs. 25,698, advances Rs. 46,309.59 nP. and miscellaneous Rs. 68,749.

Water is supplied to the town from wells and a neighbouring river. The municipality has installed motor pumps and linked pipe lines. A scheme for a proper drainage system for the town is under consideration by Government. The town is so situated that water gets naturally drained. To control fire, the municipality has one water-sprinkler-*cum*-fire-fighter.

Primary and secondary education is managed by Government. The town has two high schools *viz*. Shri Kamribai High School, and Sir Adanji Muslim High School. There are two institutions, Shri Jetpur Bal Mandir and Shri Mahila Mandir which receive municipal grants of Rs. 250 and Rs. 125 per month respectively. The Palwadi Seva Dal receives a monthly grant of Rs. 25. A decent library, well stocked with books, magazines and periodicals is set up by the municipality within its premises. On Mahatma Gandhi Road there is Sir Edmand Gibson Hospital. There is also a T. B. Sanitorium known as Shri K. J. Mehta T. B. Sanitorium. The municipality provides home medical treatment and hospital treatment for patients suffering from tuberculosis. Two burial places and two cremation grounds, for Hindus and Muslims, are managed by their respective community heads. Two fine parks situated at the entrance of the town enhance its beauty.

KHAKHRECHI

Khakhrechi (Malia Peta; 23° 00′ N, 71½° 45′ E, area 6·3 sq. miles, p. 2,672) was the principal town of the former Maliya State and lies about ten miles to the east of Maliya and about nineteen miles to the north-east of Morvi, and appears to have been a town of some antiquity. Mulvadar within its limits is said formerly to have been a port. In those days Khakhrechi was very flourishing, but when the little Rann of Kutch was no longer navigable upto Mulvadar, it was deserted by traders and *Kanbis* came hither and cultivated the lands. Early in the eighteenth century A. D. Thakor Kayaji received Machhukantha, and certain lands in Vagad, Malia and Khakhrechi fell on his death to the share of his son Morji, who it is said invited the *Mianas* over from Vagad to guard the Maliya pass over the Rann, and himself resided at Khakhrechi. Feuds seem to have existed from an early period between the chiefs of Morvi and Maliya and during the latter part of the eighteen century A. D. the Morvi chieftain Vaghji I called in to his aid and subsidized the army of Fatehsingh Gaekwar, paying for its assistance Rs. 1,50,000. During these hostilities the town of Khakhrechi was plundered by the Morvi and Gaekwar troops. Khakhrechi is not a walled town but is fairly populous and has a fine tank to the south of the village. It is about four miles south of the shore of the Rann.

KHERADI

Kheradi (Rajkot T; 22° 15′ N, 70° 55′ E; area 4·1 sq. miles, RS Rajkot, 8 m. W; p. 1,563) lies about eight miles to the east of Rajkot.

KHERADI

It is famous as being the residence of the renowned Loma Khuman of Kherdi who sheltered Sultan Muzaffar of Gujarat when in hiding from the troops of the Emperor Akbar's viceroy of that province. The Mirat-i-Sikandari speaks of that Kherdi as being a village of the Sardhar *paraganah* but it was placed under Kuvadva. After the death of Loma Khuman by treachery at Navanagar, his descendants appear to have lost their hold on Kherdi from which they were driven by the Jam and they remained for some time at Jasdan. But in about A. D. 1660-65 Vika Khachar conquerred Jasdan from Jasa Khuman, the grandson of Loma Khuman's brother Bhoka and they then retired to Loliana.

KUVADA

Kuvādā (Rajkot T ; 23° 02′ N, 72° 04′ E, area 1·6 square miles, RS Rajkot, 10 m. SW p. 2193) commonly called Kuarva, is a populous village. It is about ten miles north-east of Rajkot and is situated on the high road to Wadhwan civil station from which it is fifty-six miles distant. There is a good *dharamshala* at Kuarva and the village is nine miles distant from the Bamanbore travellers' bungalow. Kuarva is famous for its limestone which is an excellent building stone. There is a good market for *ghee* at this place as it is near the extensive grazing grounds of the Thanga and Mandav ranges of hills.

MORVI

Morvī (Morvi T ; 22° 45′ N, 70° 45′ E ; area 17·0 square miles, p. 40,722) is situated on the west bank of the river Machhu, about thirty-five miles north of Rajkot and was the capital of the State of the same name. It is the headquarters of the Morvi taluka and a railway station on meter-guage railway line of Western Railway, from Wankaner to Navlakhi. The rulers of the State were Jadeja Rajputs and claimed to be the senior branch of the entire Jadeja clan, including the houses of Kutch and Navanagar. Old Morvi, said to have been founded by Mor Jethva, is situated on the eastern bank of the river, about one mile from the present town. It was called Mordvajpuri and afterwards Bhimnor. The present town is said to derive its name from the Morbo hill where Sanghji Jethva defeated a Vaghela Rana and in commemoration of his conquest founded the present town on the opposite bank of the river to Mordvajpuri. Afterwards when Mordvajpuri became a waste in the wars at the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries, Morvi gradually became populous and most of the wealthy inhabitants removed their dwellings to the present city so as to have the river between them and a foreign invader. During the rule of the Ahmedabad Sultan, Morvi was a *jagir* of Feteh Khan Baloch, but afterwards it fell under the Ghori *jagirdars* of Junagadh. After the conquest of Gujarat and the peninsula by the Moghals, Morvi was granted in *jagir* to the Rao of Kutch as a reward for the surrender of the fugitive Sultan Muzaffar. But it was afterwards resumed and during the reign of the Emperor Aurangzeb was a crown *paragana*. After the death of this Emperor in 1707 it fell into the hands of a cadet of Kutch

called Raoji. Raoji is said to have usurped the chieftainship of Kutch from his elder brother Noghanji whom he compelled to resign the *gadi* and accept in lieu of it the Abdasa district in Vagad. Raoji was however slain by his brethren, who then placed Pragji on the throne of Kutch and compelled Raoji's widow to flee to Morvi with her infant son Kayoji. Kayoji, when he attained year of discretion, crossed over to Kantari and subdued the Vagad country and before his death obtained by force or fraud the *zamindari* of Morvi. At his death he bestowed Morvi on his two sons Tejmalji and Aliaji. He granted his Vagad possessions to his other sons. Tejmalji died in A. D. 1729 before his father's death and accordingly Aliaji became the sole possessor of the Morvi chiefdom as well as of Adhoi and twenty-four villages subordinate to Adhoi and Kantaria.

Kayoji, who died in A.D. 1734, had a feud with the chieftain of Halvad, and the bards have recorded the following verse regarding him, *viz.*:—

"The walls breached by Kaya
Have not been repaired by Halvad."

He was succeeded by his son Aliaji who chiefly resided at Adhoi in Vagad. He opened the port of Vavania in the Gulf of Kutch. In A. D. 1720, when returning from a pilgrimage to Dwarka, he was murdered at Paddhari by the *garasia* of that town whose name was Haloji but is generally known by the name of Kakabhai. He was succeeded by his son Ravoji. Ravoji on succeeding to the *gadi* attacked Paddhari and laid it waste in revenge of his father's murder, claimed compensation from the Navanagar *Darbar* for this unprovoked outrage, and finally received seven villages as blood-money. Of these Navanagar succeeded at different times six villages and only the village Ghunada remained in the possession of Morvi. Ravoji much enlarged and beautified Morvi and surrounded it by a wall. He was at feud with Maliya and spent large sums in warfare with the chieftain of that state but obtained no decided advantage. In his time, *viz.*, A. D. 1758, Kunvar Lakhpatji of Kutch on account of difference with his father came to Morvi for three months and was hospitably entertained by Ravoji. On his death in 1764 he was succeeded by his son Pachanji. Pachanji, who was famous for his beauty, prosecuted the war with Maliya and subsidized Junagadh troops to assist him therein. But he was not more successful than his father and died in 1772 ; he was succeeded by his son Vaghji. Vaghji in addition to the warfare with Malia had a feud with Kunvar Bapaji of Dhrangadhra and subsidized Babi Sher Zaman Khan of Bantva to fight on his behalf against this chieftain ; nothing however was effected of importance. He next subsidized the army of Fatehsing Rao Gaekwar to fight against Malia, and after spending large sums this army laid waste the Malia town of Khakhrechi.

When in 1777 the army of Nawab Hamid Khan of Junagadh entered Vagad, Adhoi alone was exempted from tribute. Vaghji died in A. D. 1785 and was succeeded by his son Hamirji. Hamirji followed his father's policy of subsidizing foreign troops to fight his battles, and on account of a feud with the Jhalas because a merchant of Morvi had been plundered near Than, he subsidized the Junagadh army and marched against the Jhalas and awarded compensation to his merchant from the plunder of the Wadhwan villages of Vastadi, Korda and Samdhiala. He died in A. D. 1790 and was succeeded by his brother Jiaji.

Thakor Jiaji succeeded his brother in A. D. 1790 and like his predecessors ceased not to endeavour to reduce Maliya. Early in his reign *Jamadar* Fateh Muhammad, the powerful minister of Kutch, crossed the Rann and laid seige to Navanagar. Jadeja Junoji of Nagarvas surrounded his village with a wall and commenced plundering the surrounding villages, and actually levied contributions on one occasion from the *bazar* of Dhrol. Jiaji subsidized the Peshwa's army and marched against him in 1795 and demolished the wall he had built. Junoji then fled into Vagad but the Thakor kept a garrison at Nagarvas till 1808. In 1800 Mehta Bhanji Ramji came from Kutch with an army and seized the port of Vavania, but the Thakor retook it in 1801 and expelled the Kutch troops and placed a garrison of his own men therein. Then he subsidized the Junagadh forces and made an expedition into Vagad which was so successful that the *Kutchees* and others in the Nawab's army were obliged to persuade the chieftain to withdraw his forces as they feared he might subdue the entire country. The army returned *via* Malia and though they failed to take the place, the Maliya chieftain Dosaji fell into their hands and was brought a prisoner to Morvi. But the Mianas in revenge laid waste the Morvi territory and to such straits was Jiaji reduced that when Babaji Apaji entered the province to collect the Gaekwar's tribute, Jiaji agreed to give him the village of Hadala if he would agree to conquer Maliya. He agreed and marched against Maliya but failed to take the place although he compelled Morvi to hand Hadala over to him, and his descendants enjoyed that village for a long time.The Mianas,emboldened by the unsuccessful attempts to take their stronghold, made daily more daring incursions into Morvi territory and amply avenged the futile attempts made by Morvi to coerce them in submission. Finally, Morvi in despair of reducing them by any other means asked Colonel Walker to march against them with British forces. He did so and levelled the fort to the ground and reduced the Mianas to submission. The Morvi Darbar built the fort of Nahani Baral with the stones of the Maliya town defences and the city gate was carried away to Morvi and built there into the inner gateway of the Morvi fort.

In A. D. 1807 Jadeja Sheshmalji of Jinghi was in charge of Adhoi. He rebelled and took possession of the town but his rebellion was speedily

put down by the Morvi officials on that side of the Rann. Afterwards in 1816 the Navanagar Darbar contrived to dispossess the Khavases of Jodia and Balambha, and these persons were entirely without protection. Thakor Jiaji gave them the village of Kolhapur where they were resided unmolested until they were reinstated in the Ambran district, and although the Jam at one time compelled the Khavases to quit Ambran, they were reinstated through the influence and assistance of Thakor Jiaji. About this time the northern districts of Kathiawar were much harassed by predatory incursions from Kutch and Vagad, and finally in 1819 the British Government conquered Bhuj and compelled the Rao to give compensation to the Kathiawar chiefs whose territories had been revaged, on this occasion Rs. 10,700 were awarded to Morvi as compensation and the village of Ambardi which had been usurped by *Jamadar* Fateh Muhammad was restored to the state. At the same time the tribute of all the Vagadi village was fixed, excepting Adhoi which was considered as Gaekwadi territory as were also the Bhayadi villages of Balashar and Munali. Thakor Jiaji died in A. D. 1829. He contrived to humble Maliya through his alliance with the British and by entering into the permanent settlement of 1807 secured himself from all reprisals; He was succeeded by his son Prathiraj. Thakor Prathiraj was succeeded by his son Ravoji in 1846.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST OF MORVI CITY

Objects of Interest

Wag Palace or Wellingdon Secretariat.—Sir Wag Bahadursinh, the ruler of Morvi State had originally contemplated the construction of a temple containing the idols of Gods and Goddesses of all religions. However, while the construction was in progress he died and he was succeeded by Lakhdhirasinghji. The later decided to allot the central portion of the building to be used as a temple wherein the images of Lakshminarayan, Mahakali Goddess, Mahadev, Ramchandraji and Radha-Krishna were enshrined. The floor and the walls of the temple were adorned by marble stones. Jaipur stones were utilised for the purpose of construction. The remaining portion was constructed as the secretariat of the State. The total cost of construction came to Rs. 30 lakhs in those days when material and wages were much cheaper than what they are now.

Suspension Bridge.—Suspension Bridge is constructed on the Machhu river. The bridge connects Darbargadh Palace and Lakhdhirji Engineering College which are situated opposite to each other on the banks of Machhu river. The bridge is unsupported from below ; the roadway is hung across the river on iron ropes passing over towers and anchored. The only support it receives is from black iron pillars placed on both the banks. The length of the bridge is 765 feet and breadth 4½ feet. Both the sides of the bridge are covered by wire-

CHAPTER 20 — Places of Interest — MORVI — Objects of Interest

nettings. A large number of persons daily use the bridge as it considerably shortens the distance. The bridge was constructed at an estimated cost Rs. 25 lakhs sixty years ago. It is a chief attraction to a visitor who visits the town of Morvi.

Green Chowk.—Green Chowk adorns the main bazar which is designed on the pattern of Jaipur Bazar. There are three big gates in green chowk. On the middle gate which is approximately 30 feet in height, there is an iron tower 30 feet in height. In order to reach the upper portion of the tower an iron ladder has been erected. The tower is pretty old and is a magnificent sight to observe. The portion lying above the three gates is used by the municipality as a public reading room. The tower and gates are nearly sixty years old.

Sardarbaug Garden.—The Sardarbaug public garden lies on the Rajkot Morvi Road. In the centre of the garden is installed a full size statue of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Provision has been made for games for children. At night a good number of mercury lights illuminate the garden. As the garden falls on the outskirts of the city, suburban population of Morvi can also take advantage of the garden.

Lakhdhirsinghji Engineering College.—The College is housed in the Nazarbag Palace of the former rulers of Morvi State. It provides education for degree courses such as B. E. (Civil), B. E. (Electrical) and B. E. (Mechanical). Both college and hostel buildings are spacious and provide good facilities to students.

Morvi Town Municipality

Morvi Municipality.—Established in 1950, Morvi municipality has an area of four square miles and is now governed by the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. There are 23 members in the municipal council; One seat is reserved for women and one for Scheduled castes. Besides the managing committee, there are committees on public health and water works, sanitation, octroi, rules and bye-laws, health and hygiene and garden. The Chief Officer looks after the various administrative departments.

The income of the municipality for the year 1960-61, excluding extraordinary and debt heads, amounted to Rs. 7,75,720·21 ; from municipal rates and taxes Rs. 5,71,889·11 ; revenue derived from municipal property and powers other than taxes Rs. 68,625·27 ; grants and contribution Rs. 1,09,148·92. and miscellaneous Rs. 26,057·46. The total expenditure incurred for the same year excluding the extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs.7,82,190·58; for general administration and collection charges Rs. 90,257·48; public safety Rs. 79,784·02; public health and convenience Rs. 3,20,684·12 ; public works Rs. 1,83,788-17; public instruction Rs. 13,263·47 ; and miscellaneous Rs. 1,83,788·17.

MORVI

Water is supplied to the town from the Panchi Tank which is seven miles away from the city, a well in Darbargadh Palace and through pumping on the Machhu river near Shankar Ashram and Ramghat. There is no drainage but the scheme for water works and underground drainage is under investigation. Sullage water is collected in *kundas*, removed by the municipality and thrown away at a distance of about two miles from the city. Three fire fighters are maintained. There is no separate fire fighting staff, but 17 employees of the motor garage, sanitation and office staff are given fire allowance for the services. The length of cement concrete roads is 8·33 miles, asphalted roads 7·60 miles, black stone paving 0·75 miles, metalled roads 9·30 miles and unmetalled 10·25 miles. There is a suspesion bridge 765 feet in length and 43 feet in height over the Machhu river. The meter guage line of Wankaner Navlakhi passes over the Railway-*cum*-Road bridge on the Machhu river. A cattle market is held every Tuesday. The vegetable market is a compact self-contained structure with shops and stalls and open plots for sale of fruits and vegetables. A grain market is held in an enclosed compound.

Primary education is managed by the District Local Board. There is one middle school, two girls schools and a high school. All these institutions are managed by Government. There is also a school for training teachers and a sanskrit *pathshala*. Government manages an engineering college wherein degree and diploma courses are taught. There are four libraries in the town of which one is controlled by the municipality. There are three hospitals run by Government *viz*., Shree Mahendrasinhji Hospital on the east bank of the river, the city Hospital near Hunter Training College and Maharani Shree Nandkunvaraba Zanana Hospital near Gandhi Chowk. There are five public gardens within the municipal limits. Of these, four parks have been provided with radio sets and three parks with playgrounds for children. Sardar Baug on Rajkot Road has a nice fountain, a statute of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and modern lighting. In Shree Gandhi park the statue of Mahatma Gandhi has been installed. Cremation places are managed by the *Panjarapole* and burial places by the respective communities.

PADDHARI

Paddhari (Paddhari T ; area 6·2 square miles, p. 3664) the headquarters of Paddhari Taluka is situated on the east bank of the river Dondi, about sixteen miles north-west of Rajkot. This town is situated on the high road to Jamnagar from Rajkot and has a travellers' bungalow. The citadel of Paddhari is strongly built and occupies a commanding position on the bank of the river. The merchants of Paddhari carry on a considerable trade in oil and oilseeds with Rajkot.

PATANVAV

Patanvav (Dhoraji T ; 51° 35′ N, 70° 15′ S; area 12.1 sq. miles, RS Dhoraji, 12 m. NE; p. 3,013) is a village lying at the foot of the Osham

CHAPTER 20 — Places of Interest — PATANVAV

hill (1032 feet high) on its north-western slope. It is about seven miles south of Upleta and fourteen miles south-west of Dhoraji, which is the terminal station of the Bhavnagar Gondal Railway. It is about four miles and a half distant from the river Bhadar. There is a ruined fort and three tanks on the summit of the Osham hill. Obsidian is also found there. The ancient name of the Osham hill was Saravo and there appears to have been a temple of the goddess Matri from the earliest times. This is that Matri to whom in old times human sacrifices were offered. The Pandavas when fleeing from the Kauravas, it is said, visited this hill and Bhima, by personating the goddess at the suggestion of Hedamba, daughter of Kabiro Daitya, rescued his brethran and killed the Daitya. After this Bhima married Hedamba and restoring the image of the goddess paid her his respectful adoration. There is a temple of Shiva on this hill, who is worshipped under the name of Bhimnath. For the protection of this temple the form of a Mahammadan place of worship has been built opposite to it. The Matri goddess is worshipped by both *Kshatris* and *Nagars* and other classes. There is a fair held at the temple on the 30th of the dark half of Shravan, on which occasion *Kshatris* settle there their disputes. It is said that the Raos of Junagadh had a pleasure house on this hill which was a favourite resort of theirs, and its site is now pointed out and known as the Rao Timbo. In the Girnar hill opposite to the Osham hill and just over Bilkha is a place called *Hedamba-no-hinchko* or Hedamba's Swing. The name of Osham is said to be derived from *uru* i. e. thigh and *saman* like, as the plateau is supposed to be thigh-shaped. There is also a swing of Hedamba in this hill.

RAJKOT

Rājkoṭ (Rajkot T ; 22° 15′ N, 70° 45′ E; area 25.1 square miles, p. 1,32,069) capital of the former State of Rajkot and now headquarters of the Rajkot district is picturesquely situated on the western bank of the Aji river which laves its walls. The ex-chiefs of Rajkot were Jadeja Rajputs and cadets of Navanagar.

The founder of the Rajkot house was Kunvar Vibhoji younger son of Ajoji, eldest son of Jam Sataji. Ajoji never ascended the *gadi* but fell on the bloody field of Bhuchar Mori in A. D. 1591, leaving two sons both minors, Jam Sataji was succeeded by his brother Jasoji in A.D. 1602 but Ajoji's son Lakha succeeded his uncle on his death in A.D. 1624. Vibhoji received Kalavad in appanage. Though Vibhoji was a minor on the accession of Jam Jasoji, he does not appear to have been regarded favourably by that chieftain. He married a daughter of the Vaghela chieftain of Sardhar who gave the village of Chibhda to his daughter in dowry. At this village Vibhoji and his mother took up their residence and it seems that Navanagar resumed Kalavad. The Vaghelas of Sardhar were a powerful race who owned the country as far south as Gondal, then a holding of the Chudasamas. The imperial *faujdars*

had long been annoyed by their ravages and had for some years contemplated their destruction. When Prince Shah Jahan was Viceroy at Ahmedabad, Vibhoji agreed to join the imperial troops and procure them an entrance into Sardhar, and a force was sent with him by orders of the prince. This force attacked the Vaghelas and killed the chieftain Vaghela Kanoji and drove out the rest. From this day an imperial *thana* was placed at Sardhar, but Vibhoji was allowed to reside there and serve under the *thanadar's* orders. Vibhoji made himself exceedingly useful and Muhammadans conquered the greater part of the possessions of the Vaghelas, but the eastern portions were overrun by the Kathis. Vibhoji took a prominent part in these transactions and received some villages, notably Ardoi, Rib, Ribda, Kalipat and one or two others, as a reward for his services. He died in A. D. 1635 and was succeeded by his son Meramanji who continued to reside in Sardhar under the orders of the *thanadar*. When the Viceroy Azam Khan entered the province in A. D. 1640 to chastise the Kathis who had been extending their raids to the Dholka and Dhandhuka districts, besides constantly harassing the *foujdar* of Sorath, Meramanji at once joined him in concert with the *thanadar* of Sardhar and was confirmed in his possessions and received much praise. He also aided the *thanadars* and received an additional village or two from the new conquests. He married two wives, one a daughter of the Chudasama *garasia* of Gondal and the other a Rajputani of some other family.

Meramanji had two sons; the eldest named Sahibji was by the second wife and the second Kumbhoji by the Chudasama lady. The mother of Sahibji died young and as Meramanji was exceedingly attached to the Chudasama lady she acquired a great influence over him and her son Kumbhoji was both ambitious and able and sought to supplant Sahibji. In consequence of this Sahibji retired to Navanagar. But before his father died Sahibji returned and by the aid of the *thanadar* was installed in place of his father. Kumbhoji retired in anger to his father-in-law at Gondal and resided either there or at his patrimonial village of Ribda.

Sahibji continued to reside in Sardhar and serve the *thanadar* and he accompanied the army under Kutb-ud-din Kheshgi, *faujdar* of Sorath, against Navanagar in A. D. 1664. Sahibji was on bad terms with his brother Kumbhoji, but it was finally arranged through the mediation of Kutb-ud-din that Sahibji should give Kumbhoji the villages of Ardoi and Rib and that Kumbhoji should resign all further claims. On these terms peace was made. Sahibji lived like his predecessors at Sardhar and died in about A. D. 1675 and was succeeded by his son Bamanioji.

Bamanioji succeeded his father in A. D. 1675. He was constantly on duty at Rajkot as well as at Sardhar and as his possessions of Kalipat,

etc. were so near to the former place that he resided there more often than at Sardhar. He obtained several more villages either in gift for his services or held them in farm from the *thanadars*. He appears to have gone to Rajkot for the celebration of the Holi festival when a band of Mianas came down and drove off the village cattle. Bamanioji pursued them and overtook them in the Naklang Vid, wherein the engagement that took place he was slain. On his death in A. D. 1694 he was succeeded by his son Meramanji II.

Meramanji II was a daring and able warrior. After the death of the Emperor Aurangzeb in A. D. 1707 the provincial discipline was much relaxed and owing to the denudation of the province of troops in order to check the Marathas, no spare troops were available to assist in maintaining order in the province.

Meramanji now resolved to conquer Rajkot and effected his purpose and acquired most of the dependent villages. But in 1720 Masum Khan, the deputy *faujdar* of Junagadh, reconquered Rajkot, killing Meramanji, and obtained the post of *foujdar* of the *mahal* of Rajkot and Sardhar, which at this time included Jasdan, Anandpur, Bhadla etc. This district was granted to him in *jagir* by the Emperor Muhammad Shah in A. D. 1720 on condition of his discharging the duties of *faujdar*. This Masum Khan afterwards built the fort of Rajkot in A. D. 1722, naming the town after himself Masumabad. After the death of Meramanji, Masum Khan, otherwise called Shujaat Khan, ruled at Rajkot till his death in 1732. Meramanji had in all seven sons, to whom afterwards Ranmalji granted holdings as under after the reconquest of Rajkot ; (1) Ranmalji, who succeeded him ; (2) Modji, who received Gavridar ; (3) Kalaji, who received Shahpur ; (4) Harbhamji, who received Dal ; (5) Dadoji, who received Kotharia ; (6) Jasaji, who received Bhichri ; and (7) Phulaji. to whom was allotted Khokhardar. Rajkot was thus entirely surrounded by the possessions of the brethren of Ranmalji and his own villages. Meramanji was killed in A. D. 1720 and was succeeded by his son Ranmalji.

Ranmalji on succeeding to the *gadi* resolved to profit by the warlike temper of the times and determined to recover Rajkot as well as to conquer the neighbouring *thana* of Sardhar. After some difficulty he contrived in A. D. 1732 to wrest Rajkot from Masum Khan, who was killed in the battle, and almost immediately after he summoned Sardhar which however refused to surrender. He accordingly asked assistance from Haloji of Gondal, but that chieftain refused to co-operate with him. Tejmalji of Kotda Sangani was more accommodating and uniting their forces they attacked Sardhar. But the place was strong and the garrison both brave and numerous and ably directed by a gallant *thanadar* named Bakar Khan, and the confederates were compelled to retire unsuccessfully. Ranmalji now despaired of direct attack but lay in wait for the

thanadar whenever he should go to any distance from the *thana*. One day Bakar Khan attended by but one horseman, rode in the direction of Kalipat. Ranmalji with a chosen band of good horsemen at once gave him chase. Bakar Khan's horse got entangled in the river and he was overtaken and killed after valiant resistance on the Sardhari Dhar not far from the village. But before Ranmalji could collect his forces to attack the *thana*, Lakha Khachar of Bhadla besieged it with a large forces of Kathis and took the place. Ranmalji now again applied to Tejmalji of Kotda and the two chieftains uniting their forces conquered the town which since then remained in the possession of Rajkot. Once indeed during Ranmalji's life Sardhar was surprised and conquered by Rama Khachar of Anandpur during the absence of Ranmalji at Rajkot and Tejmalji at Kotda. But it was speedily recovered and Anandpur was in turn laid waste and the gates brought thence and built into the Sardhar gateway. After these conquests Ranmalji granted his brethern holdings as above mentioned out of his new conquests. Ranmalji had four sons : (1) Lakhoji, otherwise called Bavoji, who succeeded him, (2) Vajera, who received Mankhavad, (3) Akheraj, who received Gadhka and, (4) Prathiraj, who received Tramba. Ranmalji died in A. D. 1746 and was succeeded by his son Lakhoji. Lakhoji was unfitted to rule and during his lifetime resigned the *gadi* to his eldest son Meramanji who ruled at Rajkot in his place. Lakhoji had however four sons besides Meramanji, *viz*. (1) Veraji and (2) Togaji ; these two sons received between them the three villages of Khambha, Samadhiala and Sajadiali ; (3) Suraji who received Pasdasan and half of Kathrota and (4) Visoji who was killed fighting with the Kathis at Varjatirth where his *paliyo* or monument stands to this day. It is customary in the clan of Vibhani Jadejas when any of them ascend the *gadi* or marry to pay their respects to Visoji's monuments both at Sardhar and Varjatirth. Veroji observing the weakness of Lakhoji seized upon Sardhar, and but for Colonel Walker's permanent settlement in 1807-8 the Rajkot estate would have been dismembered. Meramanji was one of the confederates who incited *Jamadar* Fateh Muhammad to invade Navanagar, but his great namesake Meraman Khavas completely turned the tables on him by ravaging the Sardha *paragana*. Meramanji is famed as a poet and in A. D. 1782 he composed a work called Pravin Sagar. At this time he was detained by the Maratha army at Limbdi as security for the payment of *jama*. Meramanji died at the end of A. D. 1794 during his father's lifetime, leaving a son named Ranmalji, then a youth. On Meramanji's death Lakhoji resumed the rule, but in a year and a half he was expelled by his grandson. After, however, some negotiation he was recalled and allowed again to conduct affairs with the aid of Veroji of Sardhar. But he soon wearied of the cares of rule and retired to Navanagar where he died in A. D. 1796.

Ranmalji on Lakhoji's death succeeded to the Rajkot portion of the estate but Veroji kept a firm hold upon Sardhar. Things remained in this state until the arrival of Colonel Walker in 1807-8. This officer gave separate guarantees to both Ranmalji and Veroji. Captain Ballantyne, however, caused Veroji to withdraw from Sardhar to Khambha and awarded to Sangaji (also called Dadoji), brother of Ranmalji, the village of Dholara as *garas*. In this way Sardhar was restored to the Rajkot house.

There is a small church in the cantonment and a Roman Catholic church at the end of the plain in front of the Agency compound. The Irish Presbyterians have a Mission House but it is not occupied. There is a School of Art which attracts pupils from the neighbouring areas.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN RAJKOT CITY

Objects of Interest

Dharmendrasinhji College and the H. and H. Kotak Institute of Science.—The college was started in June 1937 by the former Rajkot State to satisfy the demand for higher education of Rajkot and Saurashtra. It conducts courses in Arts and Science. The original building, meant to accommodate a maximum of 300 students, was a small structure built in 1937 at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000. As, however, the needs increased, rooms were added by donations. In 1947, with a donation of Rs. 1,11,111 by Shri H. and H. Kotak, was started the Kotak Institute of Science as part of the college. The Institute was built at a total cost of Rs. 2,72,411. The architecture of the building is very simple, the rooms are well-lighted and airy. It conducts courses in physics and chemistry upto Post-graduate level.

The College has a well furnished library. There are two hostels, one for boys and the other for girls. There is a spacious play-ground adjoining the main building. This is one of the oldest colleges in whole of Saurashtra.

P. D. M. College of Commerce.—Named after its donor, Shri Popatlal Dhanjibhai Malaviya, the P. D. M. College of Commerce is conducted by the Sanskrutik Shikshan Samaj. The construction of its building was completed in 1957. The college is affiliated to Gujarat University and provides a systematic course of study to the degree of Bachelor of Commerce.

A. V. Parekh Technical Institute.—The institute was established in the year 1948 with funds donated by Shri Amratlal Virpal Parekh, a local philanthropist for the purpose of providing training facilities in Radio Engineering and allied subjects. Since then quite a few certificate courses in Mechanical Engineering and a diploma in Sound Engineering have been started. The courses conducted are recognized by Government and the institute is administered by the Directorate of Technical

Education, Government of Gujarat. This institute is the only one of its kind in the whole of Gujarat, affording facilities for Diploma courses in Radio and Sound Engineering. Originally construced in 1948-50 at a cost of Rs. 85,000, the building has five rooms on the ground floor, having total plinth area of about 14,426 square feet, but with the subsequent expansion the total cost of the entire building came to about Rs. 2,55,000 in 1956. The building is located in Jagnath plot and is just behind Dharmendrasinhji college.

Alfred High School, Rajkot.—Situated in the heart of the city near Jubilee Garden, Alfred High School is famous in the whole of Saurashtra. It has E shape building of one storey with Gothic Norman structure surrounded by an open play ground on all sides. Alfred High School has a unique history. Soon after the advent of British rule in the peninsula of Kathiawar, this school, then called Rajkot English School, was established on 17th October 1853 for training administrative personnel, it started with 37 pupils who were to be initiated in Western Education. The School which was the only central institution was housed at the time in a small room with athetched roof, teaching upto Std. IV. It was supported by public contributions and donations mainly from the Princes of Kathiawar.

The school was affiliated to the Bombay University as a full-fledged High School (teaching Std. I to VII) since 1867 when it came to be known as 'Kathiawar High School'. Pupils from almost every place in Kathiawar and even from outside poured in numbers to get admission to this institution, the first of its kind in whole province. The building that housed the school proved too small to accommodate the increasing numbers of pupils, with the result that the present main building was constructed in 1875 from donations made by the Nawab of Junagadh. Even within a short career of thirteen years *i. e.* by 1866, the Kathiawar High School earned a very high repute throughout the then Bombay presidency. Shri Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, that is Mahatma Gandhi, was admitted to the school on 1st December 1880 at the age of 11 years. Mahatmaji completed his whole secondary career at this High School and left it after passing his matriculation examination in November, 1887.

The Lang Library.—An institution was started by the leading citizens of Rajkot Civil Station (now known as 'Pradyumna Nagar') in 1856 to further the means of self education and was named 'Vidya Gun Prakash' and continued in the same name till 1864. It was managed by subscription and donations collected from members. In 1864 its

name was changed into 'Kathiawar Library'. In the same year a sum of about Rs. 13,000 was collected for constructing a building to accommodate the library and to commemorate the memory of Col. Lang. The building was constructed in the Kothi compound (then known by that name). The library had 2,500 books (English and Gujarati) in 1863. In 1862 one station library of Rajkot was amalgamated with this library. The building of the library in the Kothi compound was bought by the Government Press and the sale proceedes were utilized in constructing the building at present occupied by the library in Jubilee Garden. It was constructed in 1893. The institution has thus the distinction of being over a hundred year old.

Shri Lakhajiraj Pustakalaya.—Originally started in A. D. 1868, known as Town Library, it is shifted from its old premises at Nawanaka to the present site in the heart of the city in 1934 and was renamed Lakhajiraj Pustakalaya, in memory of Lakhajiraj, the former Thakor Saheb of Rajkot. Near the entrance of the building is placed a statue of Lakhajiraj at a cost of Rs. 22,000 which was borne jointly by the people of the State and the State.

Wastson Museum.—Established in A. D. 1858 Wastson Museum is situated in the famous Jubilee garden. It is named after Col. John Wastson the then Political Agent of Kathiawar. The building was built at a cost of Rs. 90,000. The management of the museum is under the Archaeological Department of the Government of Gujarat. There is a rich collection of varied articles which attract the visitor's attention. It exhibits archaeological monuments, statues, old coins, old books etc. The building has masonry of white stone, roof of mangalore tiles and flooring of red stones.

Rashtriya Shala.—The Rashtriya Shala, Rajkot, was established in 1921 by the late Shri Lakhaji Raj Thakorsaheb of Rajkot, in the presence of Gandhiji. It was started as a national educational institution. After the year 1934, it started spinning and weaving of Khadi. It was on the premises of this institution that Gandhiji went on fast unto death against the Rajkot State during Rajkot Satyagraha in 1939. The Rashtriya Shala is now being run by the Saurashtra Rachanatmak Samiti set up in 1947.

Balbhavan.—Balbhavan is an institution which is intended to educate children by neo-entertaining and auto-educative devices. It is planned in two main sections for indoor and outdoor activities. Individual and group activities are conducted for mental and physical development of

the children. The outdoor section consists of *jalvihar*, *chidiyaghar*, *balvadi*, *ujanighar*, *macchalighar*, *boatghar* etc. and the indoor section contains a library, music and dancing room, theatre etc.

Bapuno Delo. —*Bapuno Delo* or Kaba Gandhi *Delo* is a place where Shri Karamchand Gandhi, father of Mahatma Gandhi, lived when he was at Rajkot. Gandhiji himself spent some years of his early life here. The place is now regarded as a place of pilgrimage as it is associated with the eventful early life of the Father of the Nation. The building is situated in a small street known as 'Kaba Gandhi-ni-sheri.'

Rajkot Borough Municipality

Rajkot Borough Municipality.—Rajkot municipality has an area of 14 square miles. Establisheld on 27th September 1949, it is governed by the Bombay Municipal Borough's Act, 1925. The municipal council is made up of 35 members in which two seats are reserved foı women and two for the Harijans. In addition to the standing committee there are nine executive committees to manage civic affairs. The Chief Officer is the head of the administrative organisation and controls the various administrative branches under their various heads.

The income of the municipality for the year 1960-61, excluding extraordinary and debt heads, amounted to Rs. 39,60,684·59. From municipal rates and taxes Rs. 23,55,414·18; realisations under special Acts Rs. 38,245·13; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxes Rs. 3,72,937·84 grants Rs. 9,88,883.36 and miscellaneous Rs. 2,08,104·08. The expenditure incurred for the said year excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 51,38,392·63 including for general administration and collection charges Rs. 5,34,825·24, for public safety Rs. 2,39,292·03 for public health and convenience Rs. 14,27,644·73 for capital expenditure Rs. 28,31,267·48 for public instruction and contribution Rs. 83,843·96 and miscellaneous Rs. 21,719·23

The town is supplied with water mainly from tanks known as Lalpari and Randerda and a reservoir constructed on the river Aji with a latest type filter plant. There are also wells. The municipality has installed electric motors on these wells, and has also made boosting arrangements. Open drainage system prevails in major portion of the town. Dirty water is carried by open cement gutters and in a few cases by under ground stone lined gutters and is let off in river Aji. In extended portions of the town cess pools are constructed. For cases of fire emergency, the municipality maintains one fire extinguishing engine manned by one officer and a staff of 13 men and three water sprinklers. One vegetable market, a small slaughter house and a few mutton shops are owned by the municipality. A cattle market is also run by the Municipality. There are nine miles of asphalted roads, 18 miles of metalled roads ; only a small portion of roads is of cement while the rest are unmetalled muram roads.

CHAPTER 20

Places of Interest

RAJKOT

Objects of Interest

Education which is not yet compulsory is managed by Government. The Rajkumar College, Barton Training College, Dharmendrasinhji College, Parekh Technical Institute, Virani High School are the main institutions in the city. The Bal Bhavan institution run by the Bal Vikas Samiti receives an adequate grant from the Municipality. A substantial grant is given by the Municipality to the Lang Library and the Sir Lakhajiraj Library. One library is under the management of the Ramkrishna Mission and a District Library is run by the Government Department. Two Bal Mandirs are run by the Municipality in the Harijan localities. The Government runs the West Hospital, Rasulkhanji Hospital for ladies, children's hospital situated near the Jam Tower in Pradyumnanagar. The Padmakunverba Hospital is also run by Government which is situated in the heart of the city. A Veterinary Dispensary situated near Sardar Baug is also run by the Government. The Kaisar-e-Hind Bridge is the only large bridge in the city. The Janata Baug is a big garden. The spacious race course is now converted into a garden-*cum* recreation ground, with a Bal Bhavan. It is under municipal control. The Pradyumna Park is maintained by the Municipality. Government maintains a small museum situated in the Jubilee Garden.

One main crematorium situated in Ramnathpura is managed by the Seva Samiti Institution. Poor people are given facility to defray their expenses. Municipality bears the cost of disposing of unclaimed dead bodies. Mohammedans have their own burial places, one of which is located on the river bank in the Bedi Para and one opposite the General Post Office. The Christian and the European communities have their own grave-yards. A burial ground for children is managed by the Municipality.

RIBDA

Ribdā (Gondal T; 22° 05′ N, 70° 45′ E; area 4.6 square miles, p. 843) is situated twelve miles north of Gondal and at the same distance south of Rajkot. A good *dharmashala* is built here. Ribda is situated close to the Sardharidhar, a long dyke, which is a famous watershed. All rivers rising to the north are near this *dhar* flow into the Gulf of Kutch but those which rise south of it flow into the Indian Ocean.

SARDHAR

Sardhār (Rajkot T; 23° 2′N, 71°-08′ E; area 8·6 square miles, Rs Rajkot 18 m. N. W., p. 2468) was the chief town of a *mahal* or revenue sub-division of the former Rajkot State, which is indeed usually called Rajkot Sardhār. It is situated on the Rajkot-Bhavnagar road, and has a large and fine tank. There is a travellers' bungalow and *dharmashala* at Sardhar. The town is surrounded by a fort. Sardhar is said to derive its name from the celebrated Sardhari Dhar, a long trap dyke which is one of the principal watersheds of the centres of the province. As the town was at the head (beginning) of the *dhar* or dyke it was called Sardhār or head

SARDHAR

of the *dhar* or dyke. Sardhar is said to have been a conquest of Lakha Phulani, but his is merely a tradition. It was certainly held by the Vaghelas for many years and was in their possession at the time of Akbar. Sardhar is described in the Ain-i-Akbari as being a possession of the Vaghelas. But it was conquered from them by the Muhammedans, who placed a strong *thana* there. Afterwards the Khachar Kathis of Bhadla on the dissolution of the empire conquerred the town, but were unable to retain it and were forced to yield it to Thakor Ranmalji of Rajkot who with the aid of Tejmalji of Kotda Sangani conquerred the place and established himself there. Tejmalji on account of his aid in the conquest of the town acquired the Kotda Pati there. Sardhar is about fifteen miles south-east of Rajkot and fourteen miles north-west of Atkot. Sardhar is famous for iron oil vessels manufactured by the local smiths.

SUPEDI

Supedi (Dhoraji T; 21° 45′ N, 70° 20′ E; area 15·6 square miles, p. 3,175) was the chief town of a revenue sub-division of the Upleta mahal in the Dhoraji division of the Gondal State. It is situated on the east bank of the Utavali river,an effluent of the Bhadar, at a distance of seven miles to the north-west of the Bhadar river. The village was founded in A. D. 1656 when the Maharaja Jasvantsing was Viceroy of Gujarat and Sardar Khan *faujdar* of Sorath, by a *leva Kanbi* named Savshi Dadhania. There is a waste site in the limits of Supedi, called old Supedi. There are also besides this six other waste sites in its lands called Kerala, Mandapa Chori, Than, Mesra and Champathol. The land of all these waste sites has been thrown into Supedi which has consequently very extensive lands. There are descendants of this Savshi Dadhania even today in Supedi. The soil of Supedi is very rich and excellent cotton crops are raised there. So rich a village it is that there is a local saying which is supposed to describe the four best villages in the peninsula. It is to this effect :

" In Sorath Supedi, in Halar, Hadisana, in Machhu Kantha Morvi, in Kutch Kariana. "

There are thirty-nine masonry wells besides several water-lifts along the banks of the Utavli and Bhadar rivers. The Khoja element in the population was predominant. An excellent road connects Supedi with Dhoraji and there is a very good bridge over the Bhadar river on this road. This bridge is passable in the rainy reason and permits traffic flowing steadily into and from Dhoraji. The banks of the Utavli river are fringed with numerous wild-date trees. A fair is held on the Supedi river on the eleventh of the bright half of the month of *Jestha*, on the festival of *Bhim Agiaras*, and on the eighth of the dark half of the month of *Sharvan* being the birth day of Shri Krishna. Clothes, wooden instruments used in cooking, wooden house furntuire, toys, sweetmeats etc., are sold on these occasions.

CHAPTER 20

Places of Interest

TANKARA

Tankara (Morvi, T ; 22° 35′ N, 70° 40′ E ; area 13·4 square miles, p. 4,020) is situated on the western bank of the Demai river close to its junction with Asundra and about a mile and a half north of its confluence with Jhanjhu stream. The town is surrounded by a fortified wall and is well built. Tankarā is about fourteen miles south-south-west of Morvi and about twenty-two miles north of the Rajkot and thirteen miles west of Wankaner. There is an old temple of Vishnu here who is worshipped under the name of Lakshmi-Narayan. There is a made road from Tankara to Morvi.

Tankara Town Municipality

Tankara municipality was established in 1950. The area of the municipality is nearly 2 sq. miles. The total number of members of the municipal council is 7, out of whom one seat each is reserved for women and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. There is only one municipal committee which is known as the " Managing Committee ".

In 1962-63 the yearly income of the Municipality (excluding Extra-ordinary and Debt heads) was Rs. 19,251·30 composed of city municipal monopoly income Rs. 890, monopoly income of fertilizers Rs. 300, hotel licence fees Rs. 127·00, market income Rs. 248, flour mill's income Rs. 205, land and buildings' rental income Rs. 1,454, octroi Rs. 13,475, Government grants Rs. 491, bal mandir fees Rs. 221·50 etc. The total expenditure (excluding Extraordinary and Debt heads) for the same year was Rs. 19,467·76 composed of establishment pay Rs. 2,744·75, travelling allowance and stationery Rs. 281.98, printing and postage Rs. 216·96, furniture and repairing of the same Rs. 134·50, public safety Rs. 1,167·59, public health Rs. 8,703.80, bal mandir's staff's pay and contingencies Rs. 1,325·62, advances Rs. 4,067, deposit Rs. 500, entertainment Rs.68·06, miscellaneous Rs. 172·38 etc.

The municipality does not run any dispensary. However there is one Government dispensary *viz.* William Hospital having accommodation of 4 beds. Besides, there is one veterinary dispensary in the town which is managed by the District Panchayat, Rajkot. There is no special drainage system in the town. There is a river near the town. There is a water works managed by Public Works Department. There are two water stands in the town.

There is compulsory primary education in the town. The primary schools are under the control of the District School Board, Rajkot. The municipality does not give any financial assistance in the primary education.

There is an asphalted road of 2 furlongs of length in the area of the municipality. Rest of the roads are unmetalled. The total length of the unmetalled roads is nearly 1 mile 6 furlongs.

The municipality does not manage any cremation and burial places but they are managed by Tankara Panjara Pole.

Tankara is the birth place of Shree Dayanand Saraswati, founder of Arya Samaj. An institution called Mahalaya has been established in the name of Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati.

Vinchhia (Jasdan T, area 7.1 square miles, p. 4835)

VINCHHIA

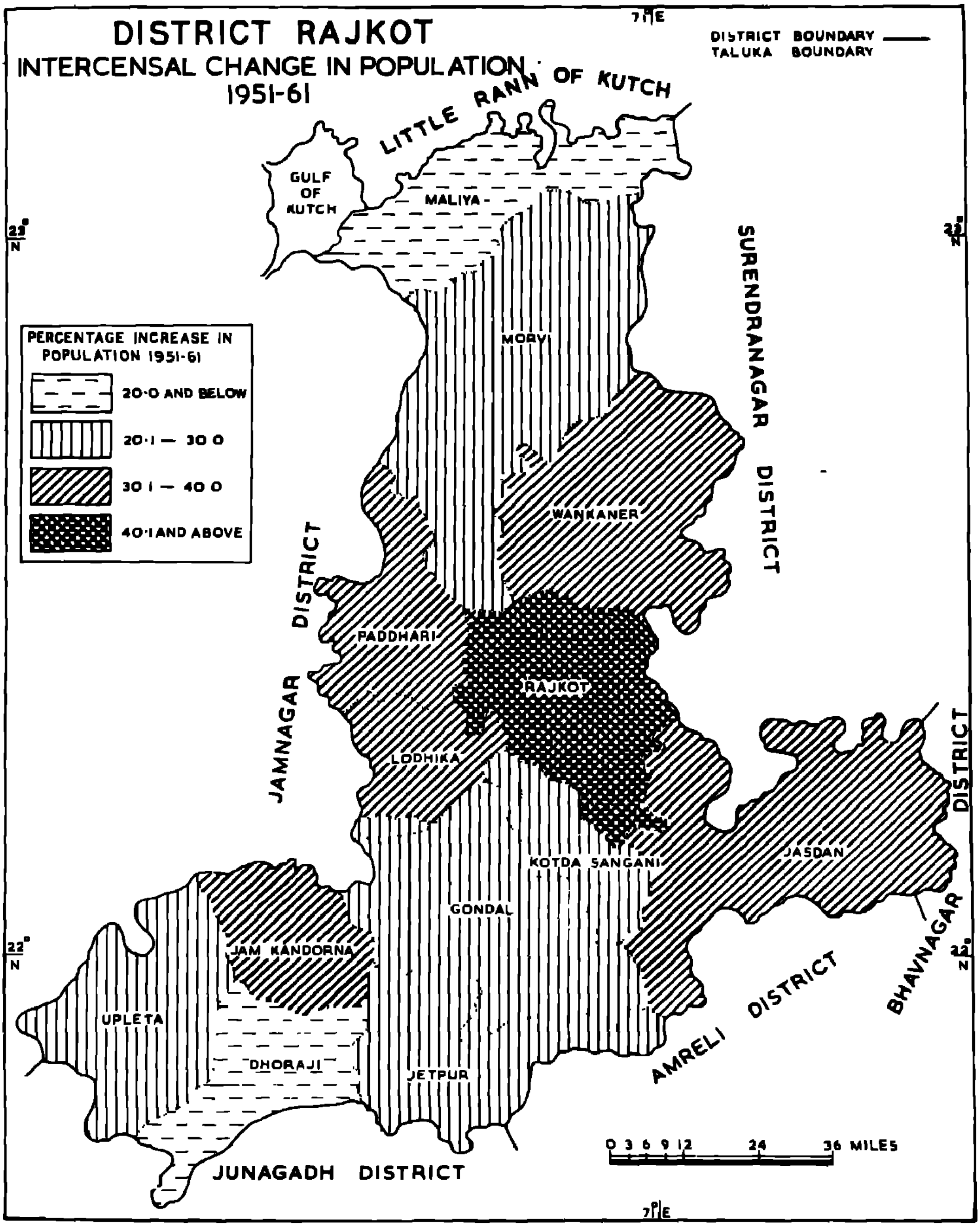
Vinchhia is a flourishing town belonging to Jasdan taluka from which it lies about fifteen miles to the north-east. It is situated on the northen bank of the Goma river. The town is surrounded by a fort wall which was constructed during the time of Jasdan state. It is a good local market for molasses, ghee, cotton and grain. The principal traders are *Vanias* and *Khojas*. It is a station on Botad-Jasdan Railway section. It is also connected with Jasdan by State Transport Bus Service.

Vinchhia Municipality

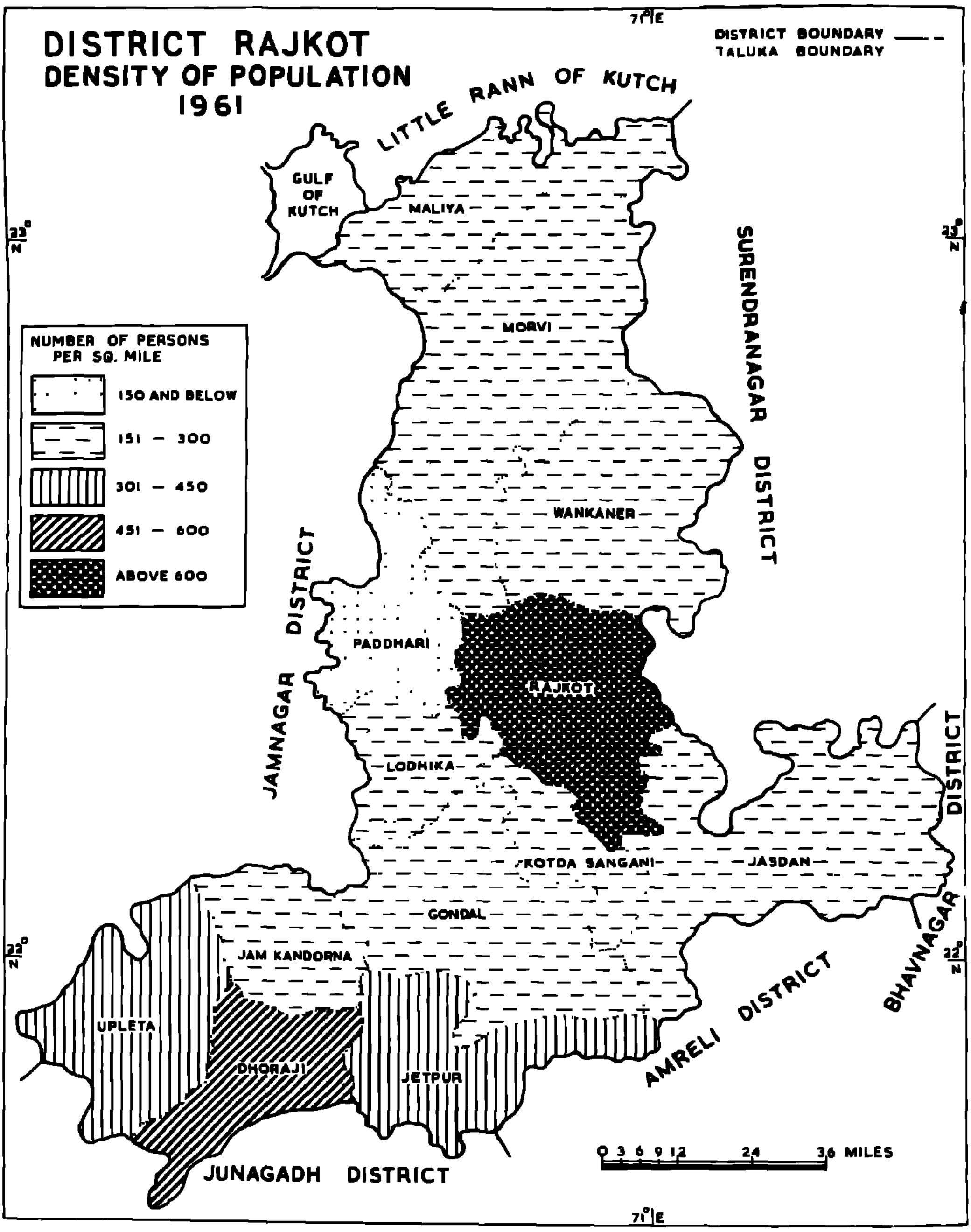
Vinchhia, Municipality.—Vinchhia is a municipal town. It has an area of one and a half square miles and is now governed by the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. The Municipal Board consists of seven members. There is one seat reserved for women and one seat each for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Besides the Managing Committee, there are committees for lighting, gardens and sanitation.

For the year 1960-61, the income of the municipality excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 52,982·86, from municipal rates and taxes Rs. 35,276·04, from municipal property and powers apart from taxes Rs. 10,884·90; grants and contribution Rs. 3,769·11 and miscellaneous Rs. 2,880·63. Expenditure for the same year excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 49,566·65; for general administration and collection charges Rs. 11,692·65; public instruction Rs. 655·98 and miscellaneous Rs. 10,281·29 np.

Till recently the chief source of water supply was from wells. But on 2nd August, 1957, a special water works was constructed at a cost of Rs. 27,000. The town has *Kutcha* drain pipes. There is no special drainage for the town. For extinguishing fire the equipments kept in reserve are two water tanks, buckets, two *dharias*, two axes and ten *lathis*. There is one and a half square miles of unmetalled roads in the town, with the main road namely 'Gandhi Road' having a length of six furlongs. There is one vegetable market in the town. Education is managed by Government. A high school is managed by the Vinchhia Kelavani Mandal which receives a grant from the municipality. Bal Mandir is given a grant by the municipality which also maintains a library. Government runs a dispensary near Mata gate. Cremation and burial places, one each for Hindus, Mohammadens and Daudi Bohras are managed by their respective communities. The town has a park. A playground for children is maintained by the municipality. A *panjarapole* is given a grant by Government but is maintained by the municipality.



DISTRICT RAJKOT
INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION
1951-61
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUKA BOUNDARY
LITTLE RANN OF KUTCH
GULF OF KUTCH
MALIYA
MORVI
WANKANER
PADDHARI
RAJKOT
LODHIKA
KOTDA SANGANI
JASDAN
GONDAL
JAM KANDORNA
UPLETA
DHORAJI
JETPUR
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT
JAMNAGAR DISTRICT
JUNAGADH DISTRICT
AMRELI DISTRICT
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN POPULATION 1951-61
20·0 AND BELOW
20·1 — 30·0
30·1 — 40·0
40·1 AND ABOVE
0 3 6 9 12 24 36 MILES



DISTRICT RAJKOT
DENSITY OF POPULATION
1961
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUKA BOUNDARY
71°E
22°N
LITTLE RANN OF KUTCH
GULF OF KUTCH
MALIYA
MORVI
WANKANER
PADDHARI
RAJKOT
LODHIKA
KOTDA SANGANI
JASDAN
GONDAL
JAM KANDORNA
UPLETA
DHORAJI
JETPUR
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT
JAMNAGAR DISTRICT
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT
AMRELI DISTRICT
JUNAGADH DISTRICT
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQ. MILE
150 AND BELOW
151 — 300
301 — 450
451 — 600
ABOVE 600
0 3 6 9 12 24 36 MILES

PLATES

1. Foundations of Harappan structures (Period I B)

[illegible]

ROJDI EXCAVATIONS (HARAPPA PERIOD)

[illegible] : The general view of Trench III C, Rojdi.

Note : The trench reveals the foundations of Harappan structures at different floor levels attributable to Period I-B. The longitudinal axis of the trench lies east-west. Mark the large globular pots found *in situ*.

Legend : Lithic tools, beads and Harappan pottery from Rojdi.

Note : The lithic tools range in kind and date from the upper palaeolithic to the protohistoric age. The details of sheat showing beads has been shown under illustration No. 3. The pottery comprises the Harappan dishes, bowls, fragments of bowls pot-necks, etc. A few miniature vessels are also shown. The pottery ranges in date from 2100-1900 B. C.

Legend : Beads from Rojdi.

Note : The illustration shows agate, carnelian, jasper, chank, steatite and faience beads from the Harappan levels of Rojdi. The earthen areca nut beads on the top line belong to the early historic Period II, Rojdi.

Legend : A string of micro-gold beads and bicone barrel gold beads.

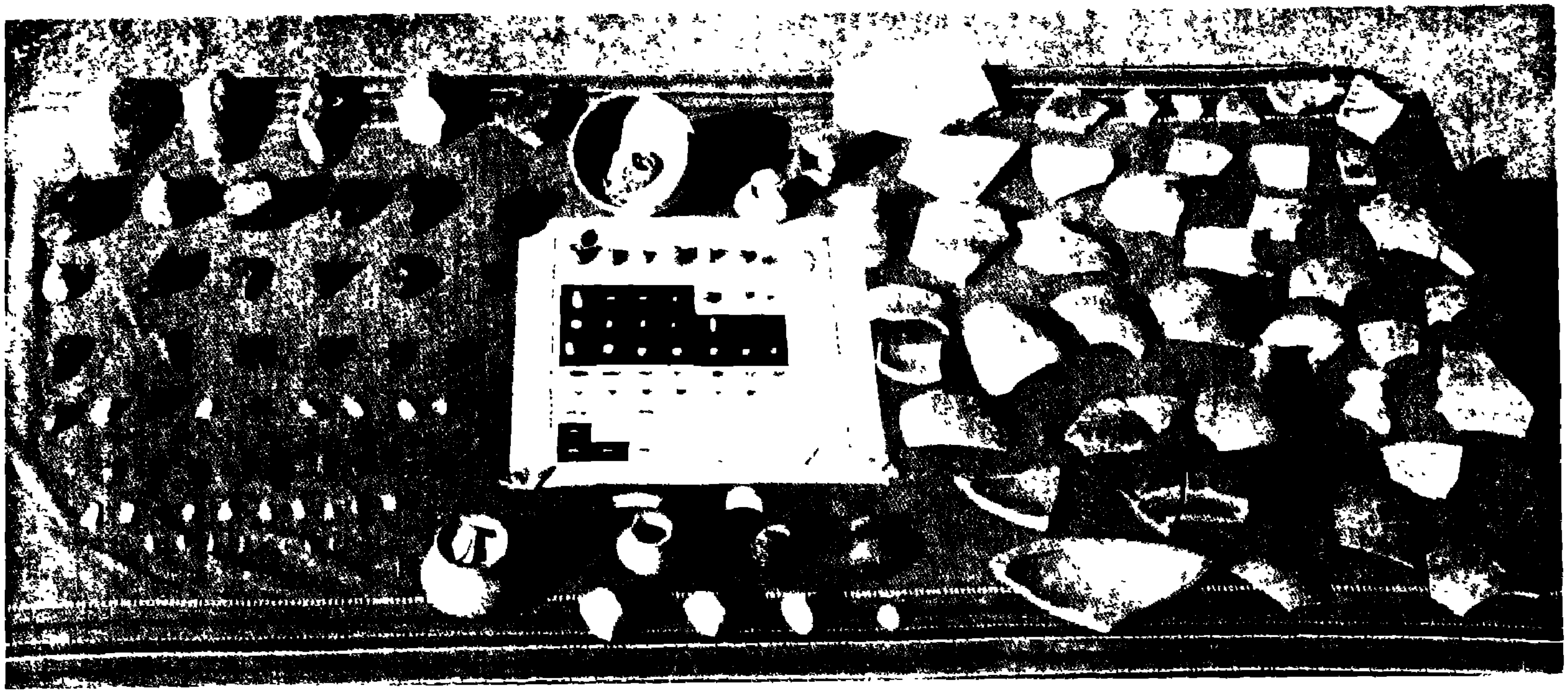
Note : The Harappans were expert craftsmen and lover of ornaments of gold as well. As in Lothal, so in Rojdi, were found gold beads apparently meant for making necklaces. The one illustrated here comes from the early levels of Period I-B and is datable to ca. 2000 B. C.

Rojdi Excavations (Harappan Period)



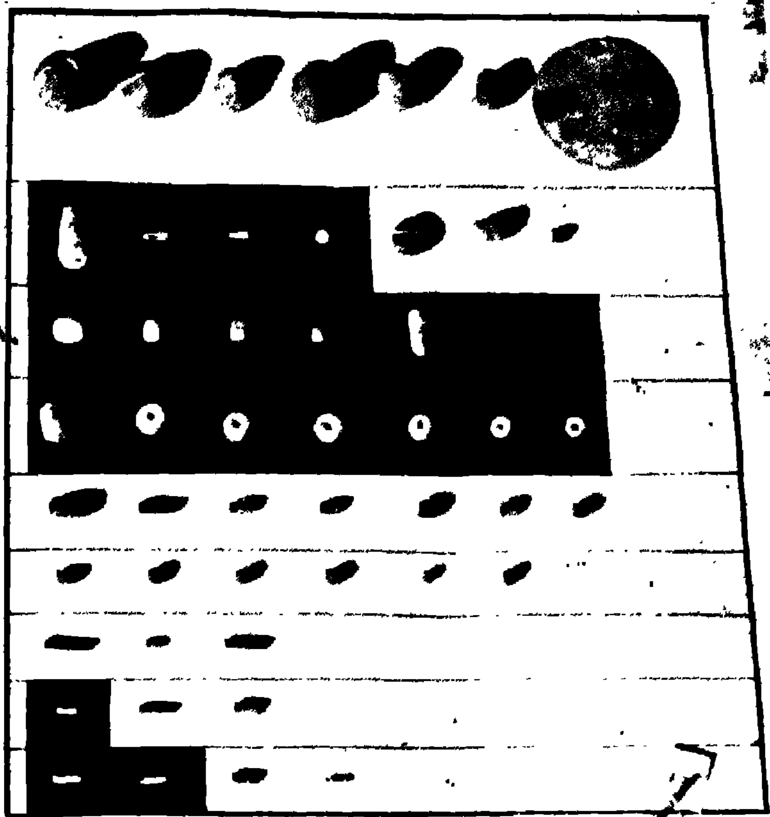
1. Foundations of Harappan structures (Period I B)

Rojdi Excavations (Harappan Period)

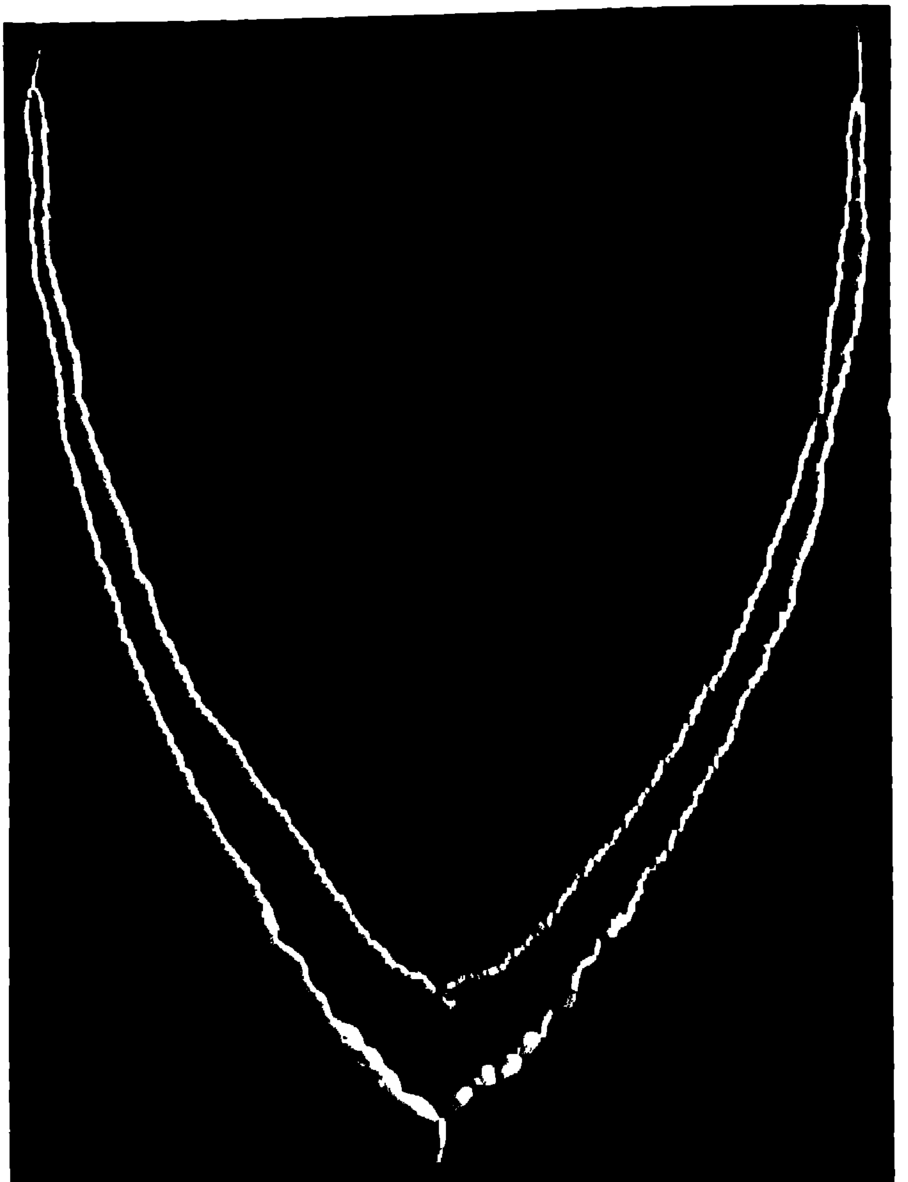


2. Lithic tools, beads and pieces of Harappan pottery

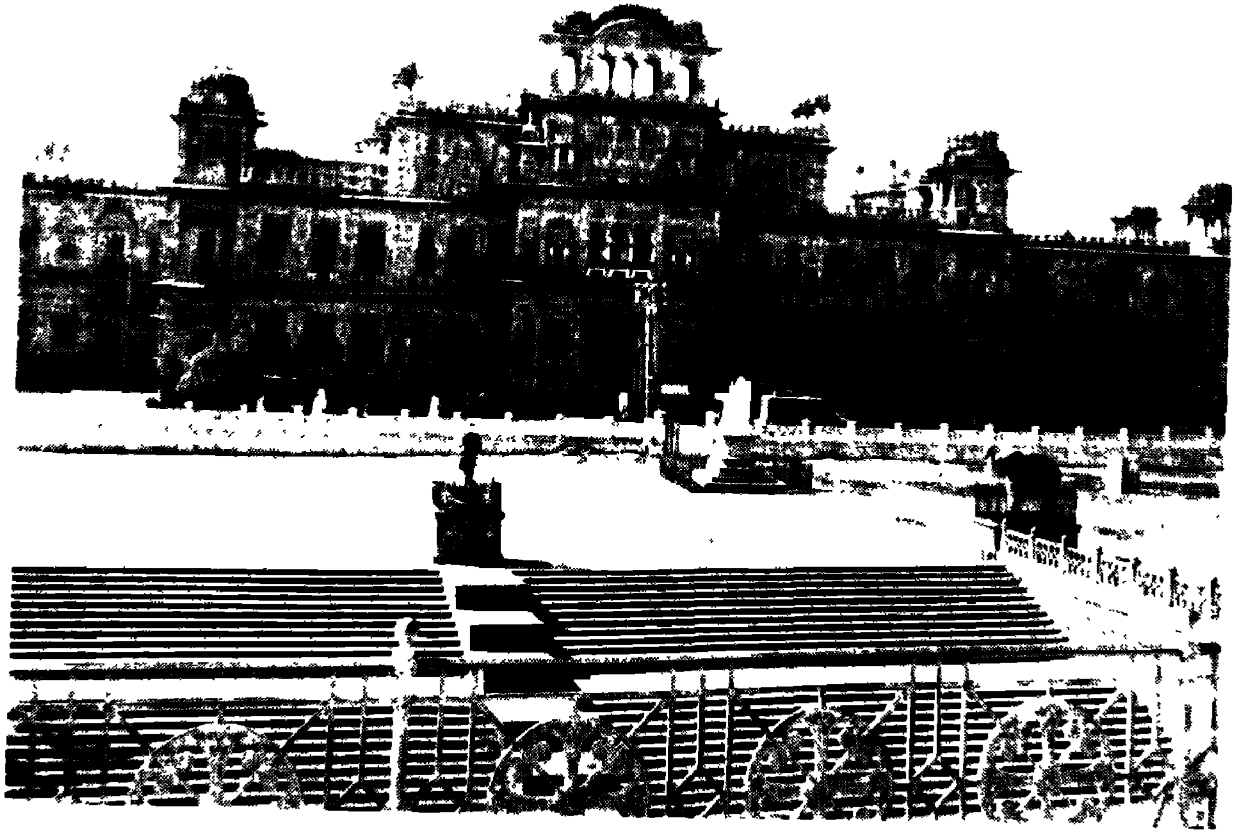
Rojdi Excavations (Harappan Period)



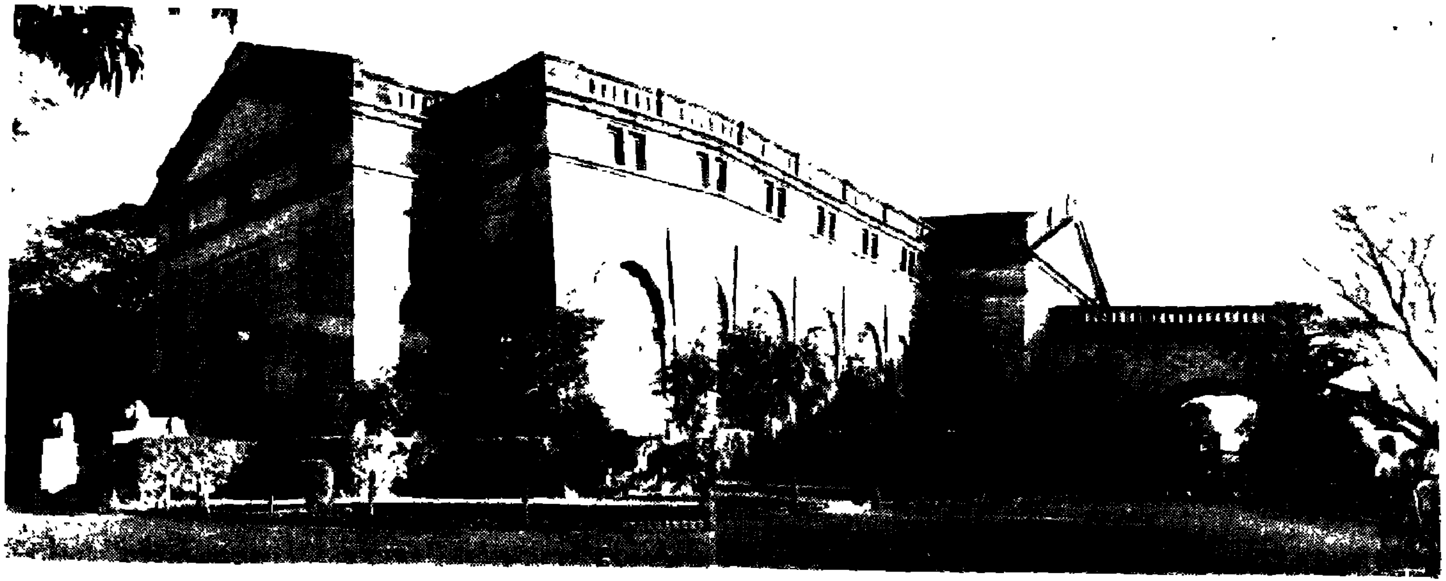
3. Agate, Carnelian, jasper, chank, steatite and faience beads from Harappan levels



4. Necklace of micro-gold beads



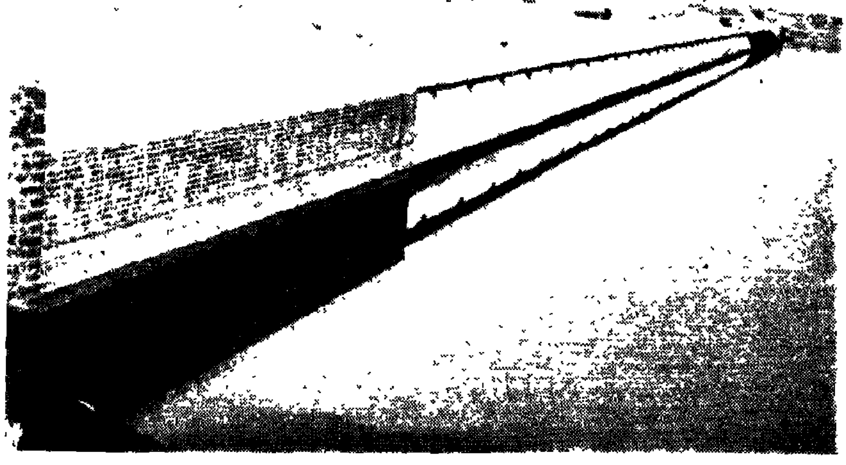
Mani Mandir or the Willingdon Secretariat. Morvi



The Watson Museum and the Lang Library, Rajkot



The Bhadar Dam, near Gondal



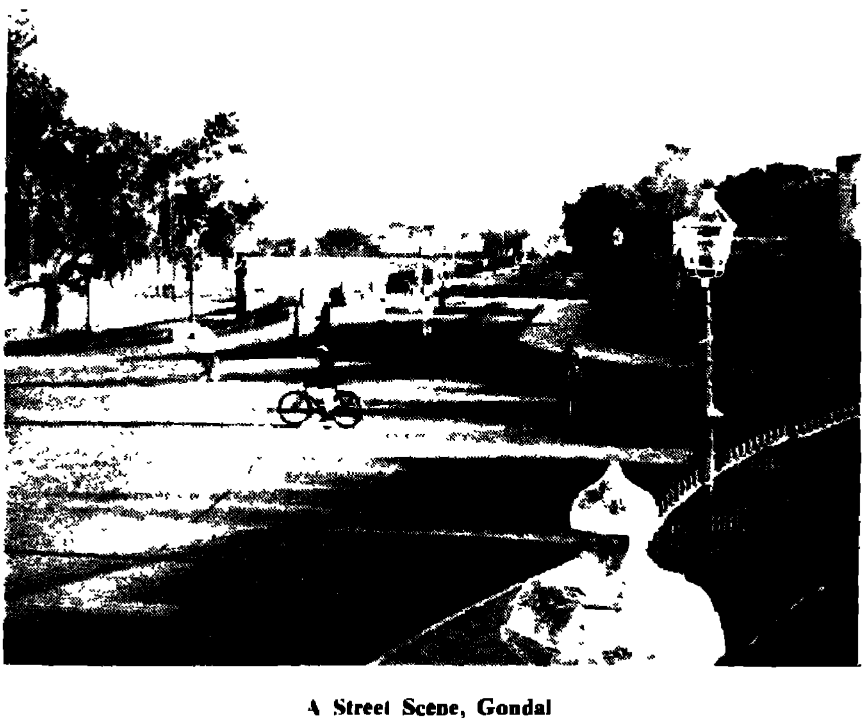
The Aji Dam, Rajkot



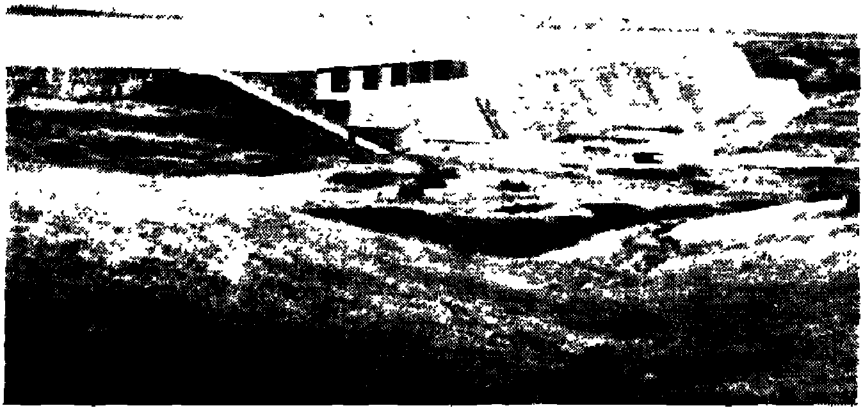
The suspension Bridge, Morvi



The Industrial Estate, Rajkot



A Street Scene, Gondal



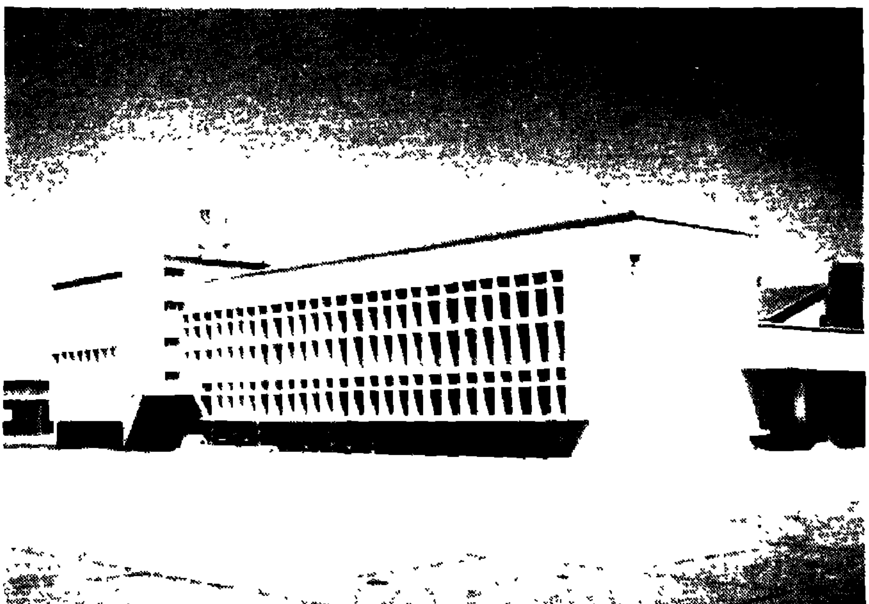
The Macchu Dam, near Morvi



Navlakhi — the only Port in Rajkot district



The Alfred High School, Rajkot, where Mahatma Gandhi studied



The Government Milk Dairy, Rajkot

DIRECTORY OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS:

EXPLANATION OF COLUMN HEADINGS, SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED

1. The names of towns and villages are arranged in alphabetical order.

2. The distance, wherever shown is given in miles and furlongs.

3. In column I, the names of villages and towns are given both in English and Gujarati ; and the names of the taluka/peta to which the villages and towns belong have been shown against their respective names.

Following abbreviations have been used for showing the name of various talukas/petas of the district :-

(1) LDK.—Lodhika ;

(2) PDH.—Paddhari ;

(3) JMK.—Jam-Kandorna ;

(4) MRV.—Morvi ;

(5) WNK.—Wankaner ;

(6) JSD.—Jasdan ;

(7) JTP.—Jetpur ;

(8) RAJ.—Rajkot ;

(9) KTD.—Kotda-Sangani ;

(10) GND.—Gondal ;

(11) UPL.—Upleta ;

(12) MLY.—Maliya ;

(13) DHR.—Dhoraji.

The English spellings are marked diacritically as under :

ā—આ; ī—ઈ; ū—ઊ; e—એ; ṛ—ઋ; c—ચ્; ch—છ; ṭ—ટ્; ṭh—ઠ્; ḍ—ડ્; ḍh—ઢ્;

n—ન્; ṅ—ઙ્; ñ—ઞ્; ṇ—ણ્; s—સ્; ś—શ્, ṣ—ષ્; ḷ—ળ્;

Unaccented vowel at the end of the syllable or word is often dropped.

4. In column II, the direction of the villages and towns have been shown in relation to the taluka/peta headquarters. The following abbreviations have been used for indicating the direction :

N.—North ;

E.—East ;

NE.—North-East ;

SE.—South-East ;

S.—South ;

W.—West ;

NW.—North-West ;

SW.—South-West.

5. In the column VI, the bazar days have been shown under the following abbreviations:

Sun.—Sunday.

Mon.—Monday.

Tue.—Tuesday.

Wed.—Wednesday.

Thu.—Thursday.

Fri.—Friday.

Sat.—Saturday.

6. In column VIII, the following abbreviations have been used for indicating the sources of drinking water supply :—

w.—well.

str.—stream.

t.—tank.

o.—scarcity of water.

br.—brook

n.—nala.

rv.—river.

spr.—spring.

pl.—pipe line.

p.—pond.

cl.—canal water.

rs.—reservoir.

7. In the column IX, the following abbreviations and symbols are used :—

sl. (school) ; [(h) (high) , (m) (middle) ; (pr) (primary)]

cs. co-operative society : [(c) creit ; (fmg) farming ; (i) industrial ; (mis) miscellaneous ; (mp)—multipurpose ; (sp)—sale and purchase ; (con consumers ; (lif) lift irrigation society].

fr.—fair.

Vsk.—Vaishakh.

Asd—Ashadh.

Bdp.—Bhadrapad.

Kt.—Kartik.

Ps.—Paush.

Phg.—Phalgun.

Vad.—Vadya.

tl.—temple.

mq.—mosque.

dh.—dharamshala.

ch.—chora.

dp.—dispensary.

mun.—municipality.

Ct.—Chaitra.

Jt.—Jaistha.

Srn.—Shravan.

An.—Ashwin.

Mrg.—Margashirsh.

Mg.—Magh.

Sud.—Suddha

ur.—Urs.

M.—math.

dg.—dargah.

gym.—gymnasium.

lib.—library.

pyt.—panchayat.

cch.—church.

DIRECTORY OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Serial No.	Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Gujarati			Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q.; Travelling distance. (in miles)		Area (sq. miles); Population; Households; Agricultural population				Post Office; Distance. (in miles)	
1	Abhepar	LDK	અભેપર	N.	2 0	1·6;	144;	26;	108	Lodhika	2-0
2	Aḍabālakā	PDH	અડબાલકા	E.	6-0	2·3;	203;	32;	161	Paddhari	6-0
3	Aḍavāḷ	JMK	અડવાળ	SE;	8-0	3·2;	351;	74;	285	Jam Kandorna	8-0
4	Adepar	MRV	અદેપર	S.	7-0	2·8;	257;	54;	127	Morvi	7-0
5	Adepar	WNK	અદેપર	SE.	10-0	1·9;	199;	35;	157	Mahika	10-0
6	Ādhīā	JSD	આધીઆ	NW.	20-0	2·1;	262.	47;	178	Bhadla	2-0
7	Ajamer	JSD	અજમેર	NE,	18-0	5·0;	720.	117;	537	Anandpur	6-0
8	Akāḷā	JTP	અકાળા	E;	8-0	1·2.	390.	65;	248	Local	
9	Amaragaḍh	RAJ	અમરગઢ	E;	5-0	1·4;	497,	92;	305	Rajkot	4-0
10	Amaranagar	JTP	અમરનગર	E;	12-0	6·0;	3011;	577;	1047	Local	
11	Amarāpar	JTP	અમરાપર	S;	7-0	1·8;	275;	52;	174	Thanagalol	2-0
12	Amarāpar-Nāgalapar	MRV	અમરાપર નાગલપર	W;	3-4	2·5;	364;	60;	269	Morvi	3-4
13	Amarāpar (Ṭol)	MRV	અમરાપર (ટોલ)	S.	14 0	2·5;	361;	73;	269	Tankara	3-0
14	Amarapur	JSD	અમરપુર	E;	14-0	6·5;	910;	195;	557	Vinchhiya	4-0
15	Amarasar	WNK	અમરસર	SW;	3-0	3·4;	424;	86;	239	Tithava	4-0
16	Amarelī	MRV	અમરેલી	N;	2-0	1 6.	217;	38;	68	Morvi	2 4
17	Amarelī	PDH	અમરેલી	S;	12 0	2 3;	270;	44;	184	Sarapdad	4-0
18	Āṃbalīyāv	KTD	આંબલીયાવ	W;	25-0	2·8;	393;	52;	224	Mongani Navi	8-0
19	Āṃbaraḍī	JSD	આંબરડી	E;	12-0	8·2;	841;	148;	642	Bhadala	4-0
20	Āṃbaraḍī	GND	આંબરડી	NW;	19-0	9·6;	1094;	198;	768	Ganod	4-0
21	Analagaḍh	GND	અનલગઢ	N;	8-0	1·0;	16;	3;	15	Gondal	8-0
22	Ānandapur	KTD	આનંદપુર	N;	4-0	1·0;	164;	32;	126	Kotda	3-0
23	Ānandapur	MRV	આનંદપુર	SW.	32-0	1·2;	668;	138;	289	Tankara	16-0
24	Ānandapur	WNK	આનંદપુર	NE;	8-0	1·5;	79;	11;	71	Lunsar	6-0
25	Ānandapur	RAJ	આનંદપુર	E;	2-0	4·9;	784;	170;	325	Rajkot	3-0
26	Āñcavāḍ	JMK	આંચવાડ	W;	2-0	0·4.	244;	45;	232	Jam-Kandorna	2-0

Railway St. ; Distance (in miles)	Weekly Bazar; Bazar day : Distance (in miles)	Motor Stand; Distance (in miles)	Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Rajkot 14–0	Lodhika 2–0	Lodhika 2–0	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Paddhari 6–0	Paddhari 6–0	Ukarada 2–0	rv	cs ; 2tl ; ch.
Dhoraji 6–0	Dhoraji 6–0	Local	w; rv	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch.
Morvi 7–0	Morvi 7–0	Local	rv	sl(pr) cs ; tl ; ch.
Daldi 6–0	Wankaner 10–0	Samadhiala 3–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Jasdan 20–0	Bhadla 2–0	Bhandaria 2–0	w; t	sl(pr) ; cs (fmg) ; 2tl ; ch.
Vinchhiya 12–0	Vinchhiya 12–0	Local	w, rv	sl(pr) ; cs (fmg) ; 2tl ; c.
Vadal 2–0	Vadal 2–0	Jetpur 8–0	w; rv	sl(pr) : dg ; ch.
Rajkot 4–0	Rajkot 4–0	Rajkot 5–0	t	sl(pr), 3tl ; ch ; lib ; Temple of Goddess on the hill.
Vadiadevli 2–0	Local	Local	w; rv	sl(pr, m) ; cs (mp) ; 6tl ; 7m ; dh.
Jetpur 5–0	Jetpur 5–0	Jetpur 7–0	w; rv	sl(pr) : cs (fmg) ; 2tl ; c.
Morvi 3–4	Morvi 3–4	Amarapur 3–4	w	cs ; tl ; ch ; gym.
Tankara 3–0	Tankara 3–0	Morvi 14–0	w	sl(pr) ; 20dg ; mq.
Vinchhiya 4–0	Vinchhiya 4–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch ; lib.
Sindhavadar 2–0	Wankaner 2–0	Local	w; t	sl(pr) : dg.
Morvi 2–4	Morvi 2–4	Morvi 2–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl.
Rajkot 10–0	Sarapdad 4–0	Khirasara 3–0	w	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch.
Gondal 15–0	Mengani Navi 8–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Jasdan 10–0	Jasdan 10–0	Local 1–0	w; rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; 3tl ; ch; fr. held on Srn. vd. 8 at Nakalang temple.
Gondal 5–0	Gondal 5–0	Local	w; rv	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch ; lib ; pyt.
Gondal 8–0	Gondal 8–0	Nana Mahika 8–0	str	tl ; Old temple.
Ribda 8–0	Kotda 3–0	Rajpara 2–0	rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; 3tl ; ch.
Tankara 16–0	Tankara 16–0	Local	rv	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch ; dp.
Daldi 8–0	Waukaner 10–0	Bherada 3–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs
Rajkot 3–0	Rajkot 3–0	Local	rv	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Dhoraji 10–0	Jam-Kandorna 2–0	Jam Kandorna. 2–0	w	cs ; tl ; ch.

Serial No.	Village / Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Gujarati			Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q.; Travelling distance. (in miles)		Area (sq. miles); Population; Households; Agricultural population				Post Office; Distance (in miles)	
27	Āndaraṇā	MRV	આંદરણા	NE;	12-0	6.9;	516;	96;	301	Morvi	10-4
28	Aṇīārī	MRV	અણીયારી	N;	17-0	2.7;	386;	64;	298	Morvi	15-0
29	Anīḍā	KTD	અનીડા	W;	28-0	3.5;	656;	118;	388	Mengri Navi	10-0
30	Anīḍā	GND	અનીડા	W;	5-0	6.0;	1082;	193;	804	Mongni	5-0
31	Anīyāḷā	RAJ	અનીયાળા	SE;	11-0	0.3,	466,	11;	264	Gadhaka	6-0
32	Ārab-Ṭīṃbaḍī	JTP	આરબ-ટીંબડી	N;	8-0	6.4;	1067;	192;	614	Local	
33	Araḍoi	KTD	અરડોઈ	S;	4-4	10.3;	1449;	244;	937	Local	
34	Araṇī	UPL	અરણી	NE	14-0	6.6;	839;	152;	692	Bhayavadar	5-0
35	Araṇī-ṭīṃbā	WNK	આરણી-ટીંબા	E,	12-0	6.8;	733;	140,	522	Tithava	3-0
36	Asalapur	JSD	અસલપુર	E;	26-0	3.4,	615;	11;	386	Vinchhiya	4-0
37	Āṭakoṭ	JSD	આટકોટ	W;	5-0	8.5;	2757;	515,	1285	Local	
38	Bāḍapar	RAJ	બાડપર	S:	23-0	2.8;	298;	56;	122	Sardhar	4-0
39	Bagaḍaḍīyā	KTD	બગડડીયા	NE,	9-0	1.9;	214;	35,	139	Bandhiya	5-0
40	Bagasarā	MLY	બગસરા	W;	9-0	4.2;	210;	39;	139	Vavaniya	3 0
41	Bagathaḷā	MRV	બગથળા	W:	8-0	12.9,	2415;	448,	1521	Morvi	7-0
42	Bāghī	PDH	બાઘી	E;	7 0	3 2;	162;	31;	112	Paddhari	6-0
43	Bahādura-gaḍh.	MRV	બહાદુરગઢ	N:	12-0	3.0;	371;	62;	305	Morvi	11-4
44	Bākhalavaḍ	JSD	બાખલવડ	N;	4-0	4 6;	463;	69;	327	Jasdan	2 0
45	Baladhoi	JSD	બલધોઈ	W;	10-0	5.0;	990;	199;	513	Atakot	6-0
46	Balāpar	JMK	બલાપર	W:	6-0	2.1;	361;	51;	262	Jamkan-dorna	6-0
47	Balāsar	LDK	બલાસર	N;	6-0	1.0,	80;	14;	63	Khirasara	2-0
48	Bāndarā	GND	બાંદરા	S:	7-0	4.3;	968;	182;	733	Virpur	7-0
49	Bandhālī	JSD	બંધાલી	E:	18 0	2.6;	246;	43;	191	Vinchhi-ya.	14-0
50	Bāndhiyā	JMK	બાંધિયા	W;	2-0	1.9;	177;	31;	33	Jamkan-dorna	2-0
51	Bāndhiyā	GND	બાંધિયા	E;	7-0	5.4;	779;	142;	539	Gondal	7-0

Railway St.; Distance (in miles)		Weekly Bazar; Bazar day; Distance (in miles)		Motor Stand; Distance (in miles)		Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Rangpur	6–4	Jetpur	10–0	Local		w ; t	sl(pr) ; 5tl ; dh ; ch.
Local		Jetpur	2–4	Local		w ; t	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Gondal	16–0	Mengninavi	10–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; 2tl : ch.
Gondal	5–0	Gondal	5–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs (mp) ; 3tl ; ch ; lib.
Rajkot	10–0	Rajkot	10–0	Local		w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Jetalsar	4–0	Jetpur	7–0	Local		rv	sl(pr) : cs (fmg) ; 3tl ; 2dg ; mq : ch ; lib.
Ribada	4–0	Ribada	4–0	Local		w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs (mp) ; 4tl ; 2dg ; mq ; ch ; lib ; dp
Bhayavadar	5–0	Bhayavadar	5–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs : tl ; dh ; mq ; ch ; lib : dp.
Sindhavadar	6–0	Wankaner	8–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 3tl ; dh ; mq ; ch.
Vinchhiya	4–0	Vinchhiya	4–0	Pipardi	2–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs (fmg) ; 2tl ; ch.
Jasdan	6–0	Local		Local		w ; rv	sl(pr) : cs (fmg) ; 6tl ; 2dg ; 2mq ; lib ; 2dpd; fr. held on Srn vd. 8
Rajkot	22–0	Sardhar	4–0	Sardhar	6–0	w ; rv	sl(pr ; cs; tl ; ch.
Gondal	14–0	Gondal	14–0	Pipaliya	12–0	w	sl(pr) : cs ; 2tl ; dg ; ch.
Bhavpar	2–0	Vavaniya	3–0	Vavaniya	4–0	w ; t	sl(pr : cs; tl ; salt pit.
Khakharala	1–0	Morvi	7–0	Local		w ; t	sl(2pr) : cs ; 3tl ; dh ; dg ; ch : lib ; dp.
Kandheri	4–0	Padadhari	6–0	Naranka	2–0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Jetpur	3–4	Jetpur	3–4	Local		w ; t	sl(pr) ; cs ; ch.
Jasdan	2–0	Jasdan	2–0	Local		w ; t	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; tl ; ch.
Jasdan	11–0	Atkot	6–0	Local		w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs : 3tl ; dh ; dg ; ch.
Dhoraji	12–0	Jamkandorna	6–0	Khajurda	2–0	w ; t	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl.
Rajkot	16–0	Khirasara	2–0	Khirasara	3–0	w	cs.
Gondal	7–0	Gondal	7–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs : 4tl ; ch ; lib ; dp.
Vinchhiya	14–0	Vinchhiya	14–0	Madhuka	2–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs (mp) ; tl ; ch.
Dhoraji	12–0	Jamkandorna	2–0	Jam-kandorna	2–0	w ; rv	cs ; tl ; ch.
Gondal	7–0	Gondal	7–0	Local		w	sl(pr) cs ; 3tl ; dg ; ch.

Serial No.	Village/Town name ; Taluka abbreviation ; Village/Town name in Gujarati			Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q.; Travelling distance. (in miles)	Area (sq. miles); Population; Households; Agricultural population	Post Office; Distance (in miles)
52	Bāṅgāvāḍī	PDH	બાંગાવાડી	S : 16-0	9·1 ; 822 ; 145 ; 535	Latipar 4–0
53	Barāḍiyā	JMK	બરાડિયા	NW : 11–0	6·5 ; 979 ; 183 ; 742	Bhaya-vadar 14 0
54	Baravāḷā	MRV	બરવાળા	NW: 9–0	4 1 ; 734 ; 140 ; 546	Morvi 9–0
55	Baravāḷā	JSD	બરવાળા	N : 5–0	5·5 ; 310 ; 53 ; 223	Jasdan 5–0
56	Baravāṇ	RAJ	બરવાણ	E : 19–0	2 4 , 261 , 39 ; 240	Bhadala 4–0
57	Bāvā-Pīpaḷīyā	JTP	બાવા-પીપળીયા	SW : 10-0	3 7 ; 568 ; 117 ; 339	Arab-Timbdi 2–0
58	Beḍalā	RAJ	બેડલા	E : 20-0	8·1 ; 1128 ; 198 , 638	Local
59	Beḍī	MRV	બેડી	S : 28–0	3·9 ; 465 ; 95 ; 365	Tankara 12–4
60	Beḍī	RAJ	બેડી	N : 3–0	3·9 ; 765 ; 149 ; 419	Rajkot 3–0
61	Belā	MRV	બેલા	N ; 7–0	7·8 ; 972 ; 170 ; 571	Morvi 6–0
62	Belaḍā	JSD	બેલડા	N ; 24–0	1·0 ; 224 ; 33 , 224	Gadhada 12–0
63	Belaḍā	JMK	બેલડા	E ; 3–0	1·4 ; 106 ; 20 ; 81	Jam kan-dorna 3–0
64	Beṭāvaḍ	GND	બેટાવડ	W ; 11–0	3·2 ; 280 ; 45 ; 230	Kohthad 2–0
65	Bhādā-jāḷīyā	DHR	ભાદા-જાળીયા	W ; 9–0	3·5 . 804 ; 139 ; 558	Moti-Marad 3–0
66	Bhāḍalā	JSD	ભાડલા	NW : 12-0	2·7 : 3014 : 495 ; 1415	Local.
67	Bhāḍalī	JSD	ભાડલી	NE : 12–0	0 6 ; 1483 ; 280 ; 534	Local
68	Bhādarā	JMK	ભાદરા	E ; 4 0	7 0 ; 706 ; 156 ; 554	Jamkan-dorna 3–0
69	Bhāḍawā	KTD	ભાડવા	W ; 5–0	6·4 ; 630 ; 94 ; 215	Rajpara 3–0
70	Bhāḍer	DHR	ભાડેર	SW : 8-0	6·5 ; 1444 ; 270 ; 1083	Dhandh-usar 4 0
71	Bhaḍīād	MRV	ભડીઆદ	SE : 3-0	2·2 ; 294 ; 42 ; 195	Morvi 2–4
72	Bhāḍuī	KTD	ભાડુઈ	W ; 8–0	1·8 ; 275 ; 42 ; 208	Rajpara 2–0
73	Bhalagām	WNK	ભલગામ	SW ; 16-0	2 9 ; 380 ; 60 ; 197	Mahika 8–0
74	Bhaṇḍārīā	GND	ભંડારીઆ	SE ; 17-0	3·1 ; 448 ; 82 ; 268	Virpur 8–0

Railway St.; Distance (in miles)		Weekly Bazar; Bazar day; Distance (in miles)		Motor Stand; Distance (in miles)		Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Dhrol	10-0	Latipur	4-0	Local		str	sl(pr); cs; 3tl; dg.
Dhoraji	14-0	Bhayavadar	14-0	Local		w	sl(pr); cs(mp); 2tl; lib.
Local		Morvi	8-0	Local		w	sl(pr); cs; 2tl; dh (for backward class students); ch.
Jasdan	5-0	Jasdan	5-0	Local		w; rv	sl(pr); cs; mq.
Rajkot	15-0	Bhadla	4-0	Kuwadava	9-0	w	sl(pr); tl; ch.
Jetalsar	5-0	Jetpur	5-0	Local		rv	sl(pr); cs (fmg); tl; ch; lib.
Rajkot	17-0	Bhadla	6-0	Kuwadava	10-0	w	sl(pr); cs(mp); tl; ch; pyt. medicine -box;
Tankara	12-4	Tankara	12-4	Local		w	sl(pr); 2tl; dg; ch; pyt; (telephone facility)
Rajkot	3-0	Rajkot	3-0	Local		rv	sl(pr); cs(c); tl; dh; ch.
Local		Morvi	6-0	Local		w; t	sl(pr); 3tl; dg; ch.
Gadhada	12-0	Gadhada	12-0	Devdhari	2-0	rv	sl(pr); tl; ch.
Dhoraji	15-0	Jam-kandorna	3-0	Jam-kandorna.	3-0	w; rv	cs; tl; ch.
Gondal	11-0	Kolithad	2-0	Kolithad	2-0	w	sl(pr); cs; tl; ch.
Upleta	5-0	Dhoraji	9-0	Local		w	sl(pr) cs; (mp); 3tl; dg; ch; lib.
Jasdan	12-0	Local		Local		w; rv	sl(3pr); cs(fmg); 4tl; dh; 2dg; ch; lib; dp; Fr. on Srn. vd-8.
Khijadia	24-0	Local		Local		w; rv	sl(pr); cs(mp); 4tl; dg; mq; ch; lib; palace on the hill.
Jetpur	11-0	Jam-kandorna	3-0	Jam-kandorna.	4-0	w; rv	sl(pr); 2tl; ch; lib; stone quarry.
Gondal	11-0	Rajpara	3-0	Local		w; rv	sl(pr); cs; 3tl; ch; fr. on srn. sd-5.
Kanthali	8-0	Dhoraji	8-0	Local		w	sl(pr); cs (fmg); 3tl; dg; ch; lib.
Morvi	2-4	Morvi	2-4	Morvi	3-0	w	sl(pr); cs; tl; ch.
Ribada	12-0	Rajpara	2-0	Rajpara	2-0	w	sl(pr); cs; tl; ch.
Wankaner	14-0	Wankaner	14-0	Local		w	sl(pr); cs; 2tl; ch; lib.
Virpur	8-0	Virpur	8-0	Lilakha	3-0	w	sl(pr); tl; dg; ch.

Serial No.	Village / Town name ; Taluka abbreviation ; Village/Town name in Gujarati			Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q. ; Travelling distance. (in miles)	Area (sq. miles) ; Population ; Households ; Agricultural population	Post Office ; Distance (in miles)
75	Bhaṇḍāriā	JSD	ભંડારીઆ	NW ; 22–0	8.6 ; 1348 ; 242 ; 882	Bhadala 4–0
76	Bhāṅgaḍā	RAJ	ભાંગડા	N ; 20–0	2.2 ; 288 ; 44 ; 204	Sardhar 2–0
77	Bhāṅkh	UPL	ભાંખ	NW ; 13-0	6.8 ; 608 ; 112 ; 416	Bhayavadar 4–0
78	Bharūḍī	GND	ભરૂડી	N ; 8–0	2.7 ; 371 ; 101 ; 247	Gondal 7–0
79	Bhāvapar	MLY	ભાવપર	SW ; 9–0	7.6 ; 908 ; 154 ; 649	Nani Barala 4–0
80	Bhāyāvadar	UPL	ભાયાવદર	N ; 9–0	39.3 ; 10325 ; 1738 ; 5247	Local
81	Bhāyāsar	RAJ	ભાયાસર	S ; 10-0	2.8 ; 302 ; 52 ; 262	Rajpara 2–0
82	Bheraḍā	WNK	ભેરડા	E ; 9–0	4.3 ; 286 ; 63 ; 203	Lunasar 6–0
83	Bhīmaguḍā	WNK	ભીમગુડા	NE ; 12–0	3.7 ; 266 ; 44 ; 190	Lunasar 5–0
84	Bhīmorā	UPL	ભીમોરા	NW ; 14-0	5.5 ; 1121 ; 182 ; 822	Ganod 3–0
85	Bhojaparā	WNK	ભોજપરા	E ; 3–0	2.8 ; 286 ; 49 ; 195	Wankaner 4–0
86	Bhojaparā	GND	ભોજપરા	N ; 3–0	3.3 ; 261 ; 55 ; 199	Gondal 3–0
87	Bhoja-parvīḍī	WNK	ભોજપર-વીડી	E ; 5–0	1.3 ; 188 ; 26 ; 177	Sindhavadar 2–0
88	Bholā	DHR	ભોલા	W ; 4–4	3.9 ; 868 ; 157 ; 701	Motimarad 3–0
89	Bhola-Gāmaḍā	DHR	ભોલ-ગામડા	W ; 5–0	4.3 ; 769 ; 158 ; 596	Motimarad 2–0
90	Bhoñyarā	JSD	ભોંયરા	E ; 10–0	2.6 ; 290 ; 55 ; 153	Lilapur 7–0
91	Bhūkhī	DHR	ભૂખી	N ; 3–0	4.1 ; 946 ; 170 ; 492	Dhoraji 3–0
92	Bhūnāvā	GND	ભૂનાવા	N ; 8–0	3.2 ; 391 ; 71 ; 270	Gondal 7–0
93	Bhūpagaḍh	RAJ	ભૂપગઢ	S ; 16–0	4.2 ; 673 ; 128 ; 563	Sardhar 2–0
94	Bhūtako-ṭaḍā	MRV	ભૂતકોટડા	S ; 20–0	4.5 ; 353 ; 76 ; 228	Tankara 5–0
95	Bhūtavaḍ	DHR	ભૂતવડ	E ; 3–0	2.2 ; 167 ; 33 ; 123	Dhoraji 3-0
96	Bilāḍī	GND	બિલાડી	NE ; 12-0	3.7 ; 509 ; 97 ; 341	Gondal 12–0
97	Biliyā	MRV	બિલિયા	W ; 9–0	4.8 ; 818 ; 149 ; 587	Morvi 9–4
98	Biliyālā	GND	બિલિયાલા	N ; 5–0	3.4 ; 543 ; 100 ; 362	Gondal 5–0
99	Boḍakī	MLY	બોડકી	S ; 22–0	5.3 ; 385 ; 60 ; 289	Mota-Dahinsara 6–0

Railway St. ; Distance (in miles)	Weekly Bazar ; Bazar day ; Distance (in miles)	Motor Stand; Distance (in miles)	Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Jasdan 20-0	Bhadala 4-0	Local	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; 3tl ; dh; dg ; ch ; lib; Fr. held on Bdp. sud-11.
Rajkot 20-0	Sardhar 2-0	Sardhar 2-0	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Bhayavadar 4-0	Bhayavadar 4-0	Bhayavadar 4-0	w	sl(pr) ; ch.
Gondal 7-0	Gondal 7-0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Nani Barala 4-0	Nani Barala 4-0	Mota Bhila 2-0	w ; t	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; dg.
Local	Local	Local	w ; rv	sl(2pr, h, m,) ; cs (mp) ; 5tl ; M ; 2dh ; mq ; 3ch ; lib; dp.
Rajkot 10-0	Rajpara 2-0	Aniyara 6-0	o (in summer)	sl(pr) ; tl ; dg ; ch.
Daldi 8-0	Wankaner 12-0	Local	t	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Daldi 8-0	Wankaner 12-0	Paddhari 5-0	w	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch ; pyt.
Manavadar 14-0	Upleta 14-0	Patanvav 4-6	w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 3tl ; ch.
Wankaner 4-0	Wankaner 4-0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; mq.
Gondal 3-0	Gondal 3-0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; dg ; ch.
Sindhavadar 2-0	Wankaner 5-0	Sindhava-dar 1-4	w	sl(pr) ; cs.
Dhoraji 4-0	Dhoraji 4-0	Dhoraji 4-0	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; dg ; ch.
Dhoraji 5-0	Dhoraji 5-0	Dhoraji 5-0	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch; lib.
Jasdan 10-0	Jasdan 10-0	Lalavadar 2-0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl.
Dhoraji 3-0	Dhoraji 3-0	Dhoraji 3-0	rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; 4tl ; ch.
Gondal 7-0	Gondal 7-0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs (fmg) ; 2tl ; ch.
Rajkot 18-0	Sardhar 2-0	Sardhar 2-0	w ; t	sl(pr) ; 4tl ; dg ; ch ; pyt.
Tankara 5-0	Tankara 5-0	Local	rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl.
Dhoraji 3-0	Dhoraji 3-0	Dhoraji 3-0	rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl.
Gondal 12-0	Gondal 12-0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 3tl ; dg ; ch ; lib; Fr. held on Srn sud-8.
Barwala 1-4	Morvi 9-4	Local	w ; t	sl(pr) ; cs ; 3tl ; dg ; lib pyt; fr. held on Srn. vad-8; Temple of Bileshwar Mahadev.
Gondal 5-0	Gondal 5-0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 3tl ; ch.
Mota-Dahin-sara. 6-0	Mota-Dahinsara 6-0	Local	w ; t	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.

Serial No.	Village / Town name ; Taluka abbreviation ; Village / Town name in Gujarati	Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q. ; Travelling distance (in miles)	Area (sq. miles) ; Population ; Households ; Agricultural population	Post Office ; Distance (in miles)
100	Boḍī-Ghoḍī PDH બોડી-ઘોડી	S ; 4–0	3.9 ; 382 ; 73 ; 284	Paddhari 4–0
101	Bogharāva-dar JSD બોઘરાવદર	NW ; 22–0	4.0 ; 681 ; 211 ; 359	Bhadala 6–0
102	Bokaḍ-Thaṃbhā WNK બોકડ-થંભા	SE ; 5–0	1.3 ; 87 ; 18 ; 58	Wankaner 6–0
103	Boraḍī-Samaḍhīālā JTP બોરડી-સમઢીઆલા	S ; 3–0	6.9 ; 1462 ; 314 ; 880	Local
104	Borīā JMK બોરીઆ	N ; 2–0	5.0 ; 660 ; 176 ; 492	Jamkandorna 2–0
105	Cakamapar MRV ચકમપર	N ; 15–0	7.3 ; 795 ; 169 ; 616	Morvi 12–4
106	Camanapar MLY ચમનપર	W ; 12–0	2.8 ; 388 ; 71 ; 302	Vavania 2–0
107	Caṃpābeḍā KTD ચંપાબેડા	W ; 26–0	2.2 ; 328 ; 53 ; 241	Meganinavi 0–0
108	Caṃpārājapur JTP ચંપારાજપુર	S ; 2–0	1.3 ; 519 ; 95 ; 190	Local
109	Cāñcaḍīā WNK ચાંચડીઆ	E ; 10–0	0.7 ; 59 ; 10 ; 59	Wankaner 10–0
110	Cāñcaḍīā RAJ ચાંચડીઆ	E ; 18–0	1.7 ; 197 ; 19 ; 190	Bedala 4–0
111	Cāñcāpar MRV ચાંચાપર	SW ; 12–0	8.1 ; 951 ; 177 ; 602	Tankara 7–0
112	Cāñcāva-daraḍā MLY ચાંચાવદરડા	SE ; 18–0	3.6 ; 585 ; 110 ; 486	Mota Dahinsara 2–0
113	Cāndalī LDK ચાંદલી	W ; 3–0	6.0 ; 1156 ; 189 ; 670	Lodhika 3–0
114	Candrapur WNK ચંદ્રપુર	E ; 1–0	4.4 ; 406 ; 82 ; 325	Wankaner 1–0
115	Cāṇol-Moṭī PDH ચાણોલ-મોટી	W ; 3–3	3.6 ; 273 ; 57 ; 177	Paddhari 5–0
116	Cāṇol-Nānī PDH ચાણોલ-નાની	W ; 3–3	1.6 ; 151 ; 30 ; 63	Paddhari 5–0
117	Cāṇol-Navī PDH ચાણોલ-નવી	W ; 3–0	2.1 ; 157 ; 30 ; 136	Paddhari 5–0
118	Cāparā LDK ચાપરા	N ; 8–0	2.1 ; 289 ; 58 ; 221	Khirasara 2–0
119	Carakhaḍī GND ચરખડી	W ; 11–0	10.2 ; 2011 ; 360 ; 1429	Virpur 3–0
120	Cāraṇa-samaḍhīālā JTP ચારણ-સમઢીઆલા	W ; 10–0	5.1 ; 774 ; 141 ; 495	Wadiadevli 4–0
121	Cāraṇīā JTP ચારણીઆ	W ; 12–0	7.0 ; 1112 ; 179 ; 741	Vadiadevli 3–0
122	Cārel JMK ચારેલ	N ; 8–0	7.5 ; 1029 ; 192 ; 765	Jamkandorna 6–0

Railway St.; Distance (in miles)	Weekly Bazar; Bazar day; Distance (in miles)	Motor Stand; Distance (in miles)	Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Paddhari 4–0	Paddhari 4–0	Local	w	sl(pr); cs; 2tl; ch; lib.
Rajkot 20–0	Bhadala 6–0	Bhandariya 4–0	w	sl(pr); cs (fmg); tl; dg; ch.
Wankaner 6–0	Wankaner 6–0	Wankaner 5–0	w	sl(pr); ch.
Jetpur 2–0	Jetpur 2–0	Jetpur 3–0	w	sl(pr); cs(fmg); 4tl; dg; ch; lib; dp.
Dhoraji 14–0	Jam kandorna 2–0	Local	w; rv	sl(pr); cs(mp); 4tl; 3dg; ch.
Sapar 2–4	Jetpur 3–0	Local	t; rv	sl(pr); cs; 4tl; dg; ch.
Vavania 2–0	Vavania 2–0	Local	o	sl(pr); cs; 2tl; ch; lib; pyt.
Gondal 15–0	Megani-navi 6–0	Local	rv	sl(pr); tl; ch.
Jetpur 1–0	Jetpur 1–0	Jetpur 2–0	w	sl(pr); 2tl; ch.
Daldi 4–0	Wankaner 10–0	Daldi 2–0	o	cs(mp); ch.
Rajkot 18–0	Bhadala 6–0	Kuvadava 8–0	w	sl(pr); tl; ch.
Local	Tankara 7–0	Tankara 7–0	rv; str	sl(pr); cs; 2tl; dh; mq; ch; Mandavrao's Palace (old).
Pipalia 2–0	Mota Dahisara 2–0	Dahisara 6–0	o	sl(pr); cs(fmg); 2tl; dg; ch.
Ribda 14–0	Lodhika 3–0	Local	w	sl(pr); cs(fmg); tl; dh; lib.
Wankaner 1–0	Wankaner 1–0	Local	str	sl(pr); dg.
Paddhari 5–0	Paddhrai 5–0	Paddhari 3–3	w	sl(pr); dg; ch.
Paddhari 5–0	Paddhari 5–0	Paddhari 3–3	w	cs; tl; ch.
Paddhari 5–0	Paddhari 5–0	Paddhari 3–0	w	ch.
Rajkot 20–0	Khirasara 2–0	Local	w; rv	sl(pr); tl; ch.
Virpur 3–0	Virpur 3–0	Local	w	sl(pr); cs; tl; dh; ch; lib.
Vadiadevli 4–0	Vadiadevli 4–0	Jetpur 10–0	w; rv	sl(pr); cs(fmg); 3tl; ch; lib.
Vadiadevli 3–0	Vadiadevli 3–0	Jetpur 12–0	w; rv	sl(pr); cs(fmg); 4tl; dg; ch.
Bhayavadar 12–0	Jam-kandorna 6–0	Khatali 2–0	w; rv	sl(pr); cs(c); 4tl; ch.

Serial No.	Village / Town name ; Taluka abbreviation ; Village / Town name in Gujarati			Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q. ; Travelling distance (in miles)	Area (sq. miles) ; Population ; Households ; Agricultural population	Post Office ; Distance (in miles)
123	Cārelīā	UPL	ચારેલીઆ	NW ; 13–0	2·0 ; 369 ; 83 ; 191	Paneli 5–0
124	Cāvaṇḍī	JMK	ચાવંડી	S ; 17–0	4·6 ; 665 ; 10 ; 448	Bhayav-adar 16–0
125	Chāḍavā-vadar	DHR	છાડવાવદર	W ; 6–0	4·6 ; 1159 ; 221 ; 917	Local
126	Chāsīā	JSD	છાસીઆ	NE ; 18–0	7·6 ; 735 ; 108 ; 595	Anand-pur 6–0
127	Chatrāsā	DHR	છત્રાસા	SW ; 21–0	7·0 ; 1234 ; 244 ; 646	Vanthali 5–0
128	Chattar	MRV	છત્તર	S ; 23–0	6·4 ; 496 ; 89 ; 262	Tankara 9–4
129	Chelī-ghoḍī	PDH	છેલી-ઘોડી	SW ; 5–0	2·0 ; 169 ; 28 ; 141	Sarpdad 2–0
130	Cībhaḍā	LDK	ચીભડા	S ; 4–0	9·3 ; 1056 ; 189 ; 722	Lodhika 3–0
131	Cīkhalī	MLY	ચીખલી	E ; 10–0	1·3 ; 355 ; 87 ; 220	Khokhar-echi 4–0
132	Cīkhaliyā	UPL	ચીખલિયા	NE ; 3–0	2·7 ; 887 ; 154 ; 830	Moti-Marad 2–0
133	Cīñcoḍ	DHR	ચીંચોડ	SW ; 13–0	3·7 ; 647 ; 128 ; 551	Patanvav 4–0
134	Cītaliyā	JSD	ચીતલિયા	W ; 2–0	1·6 ; 310 ; 85 ; 130	Jasdan 2–0
135	Citrākhaḍā	WNK	ચિત્રાખડા	E ; 10–0	6·5 ; 242 ; 48 ; 163	Lunsar 4–0
136	Citrāvaḍ	JMK	ચિત્રાવડ	NW ; 10–0	10·5 ; 1420 ; 25 ; 962	Bhayav-adar 10–0
137	Citrāvāṇ	RAJ	ચિત્રાવાણ	N ; 12–0	1·4 ; 118 ; 18 ; 102	Sardhar 4–0
138	Coraḍī	GND	ચોરડી	W ; 5–0	7·2 ; 952 ; 104 ; 734	Gondal 5–0
139	Daḍalī	JSD	દડલી	N ; 18–0	3·9 ; 285 ; 51 ; 213	Vinchiya 5–0
140	Dādar	JMK	દાદર	S ; 14–0	6·6 ; 708 ; 115 ; 556	Bhayav-adar 14–0
141	Daḍavā (with Hamirsar)	GND	દડવા	W ; 17–0	25·6 ; 3640 ; 658 ; 2143	Atkot 8–0
142	Daḍavī	JMK	દડવી	E ; 12–6	8·8 ; 1266 ; 217 ; 847	Jamka-ndorna 12–0
143	Dahīṅsarā	JSD	દહીંસરા	NW ; 12–0	4·6 ; 978 ; 136 ; 622	Bhadla 2–0
144	Dahīṅsaraḍā	MRV	દહીંસરડા	SW ; 20–0	3·8 ; 543 ; 102 ; 348	Tankara 12–4
145	Dahīṅsaraḍā	PDH	દહીંસરડા	SW ; 11–0	2·0 ; 170 ; 32 ; 116	Sarap-dad 10–0
146	Ḍaiyā	GND	ડૈયા	W ; 8–0	5·5 ; 921 ; 180 ; 544	Gondal 8–0

Railway St. ; Distance (in miles)		Weekly Bazar ; Bazar day ; Distance (in miles)		Motor Stand ; Distance (in miles)		Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Bhayavadar	5–0	Bhayavadar	5–0	Local		rv	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Bhayavadar	16–0	Kalavad	12–0	Gundasar	5–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs(c) ; tl.
Dhoraji	6–0	Dhoraji	6–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs(c) ; tl ; ch.
Vinchhiya	10–0	Vinchhiya	10–0	Local		w : rv	sl(pr) ; cs(c) ; tl ; ch.
Meghapur	4–0	Vanthali	5–0	Vanthali	4–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 3tl ; ch ; dg ; ch ; lib.
Tankara	9–4	Tankara	9–4	Local		w	sl(pr) ; tl ; dg ; ch ; pyt.
Paddhari	5–0	Sarapadad	2–0	Sarapadad	2–0	w	ch.
Rajkot	14–0	Lodhika	3–0	Lodhika	4–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 4tl ; dg ; ch ; lib ; dp ; fr. held on Srn. vd-7-8-11 at Dudheswar temple.
Khokharechi	4–0	Khokharechi	4–0	Manaba	2 0	t	sl(pr) ; ch ; pyt.
Upleta	3–0	Upleta	3–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; 3tl ; dg.
Dhoraji	13–0	Patanvav	4–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; 3tl ; dh ; ch.
Jasdan	2–0	Jasdan	2–0	Jasdan	2–0	w : rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; ch ; lib.
Daldi	4–0	Wankaner	10–0	Lunsar	3–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Bhayavadar	10–0	Bhayavadar	10–0	Local		w : rv	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; 4tl ; ch ; lib ; dp.
Rajkot	12–0	Sardhar	4–0	Sardhar	4–0	p	tl ; ch.
Gondal	5–0	Gondal	5–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs ; ch ; lib.
Vinchhiya	5–0	Vinchhiya	5–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; ch.
Bhayavadar	14–0	Kalawad	14–0	Gundasar	2–0	rv	sl(pr) ; cs(c) ; 2tl ; dg ; ch.
Jasdan	16–0	Dadava	1–0	Atkot	7–6	w	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; 2tl ; ch ; lib ; dp ; pyt.
Gondal	14–0	Jam kandorna	12–0	Kolithad	10–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; 3tl ; 2dg ; ch ; lib.
Jasdan	14–0	Bhadla	2–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Tankara	12–4	Tankara	12–4	Local		rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Paddhari	14–0	Sarapadad	10–0	Domada	3–0	rv	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch.
Gondal	8–0	Gondal	8–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; mq ; ch; lib ; pyt.

Serial No.	Village / Town name ; Taluka abbreviation ; Village/Town name in Gujarati			Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q. ; Travelling distance (in miles)		Area (sq. miles); Population ; Households ; Agricultural population				Post Office ; Distance (in miles)	
147	Daladī	WNK	દલડી	E :	8-0	4·0 :	623 ;	107 ;	266	Wankaner	8-0
148	Ḍaḷīyā	GND	ડાળીયા	W :	11-0	2·7 :	689 ;	113 ;	403	Ribda	5-0
149	Ḍeḍaravā	JTP	ડેડરવા	S :	6 0	4·5 :	1005 :	168 ;	553	Jetalsar	2-0
150	Depāḷīyā	PDH	દેપાળિયા	NW :	3-0	0·7 :	114 ;	18 :	86	Paddhari	3-0
151	Deraḍī	JTP	દેરડી	NE :	3-0	3·4 :	802 :	142 :	474	Pithadiya	3-0
152	Deraḍī (Kumbhā)	GND	દેરડી (કુંભા)	E :	12 0	12·2 :	3145 :	564 :	1759	Local	
153	Derāḷā	MLY	દેરાળા	S :	9 0	7·9 :	646 :	121 :	403	Nani-Baral	6-0
154	Derāḷā	WNK	દેરાળા	E :	11-0	1·3 :	236 :	42 :	171	Lunasar	6-0
155	Detaḍīyā	KTD	દેતડિયા	NE :	10-0	1·4 :	174 :	32 :	119	Bandhiya	5-0
156	Devacaḍī	GND	દેવચડી	S :	8-0	5·2 :	891 :	160 :	739	Shivrajgadh	2-0
157	Devadharī	JSD	દેવધરી	E :	22-0	5·0 :	655 :	119 :	382	Pipardi	2-0
158	Devagām	LDK	દેવગામ	N :	6-0	2·0 ;	280 :	45 :	199	Khirasara	1-4
159	Devakī-gālol	JTP	દેવકી-ગાલોલ	S :	11-0	5·4 :	1315 :	213 :	837	Ranpur (Sorath)	5-0
160	Devaḷā	LDK	દેવળા	N :	10 0	2·2 :	282 :	49 :	182	Khirasara	2-0
161	Devaḷā	GND	દેવળા	N .	7 0	4·5 :	914 ;	154 :	671	Amarnagar	3-0
162	Devaḷiyā	PDH	દેવળિયા	N :	15 0	1·4 ;	108 ;	15 :	94	Latipur	7-0
163	Devaḷiyā	KTD	દેવળિયા	SW :	6 0	1·3 .	178 ;	31 :	127	Rajpara	4-0
164	Devaparā	JSD	દેવપરા	N :	4 0	3·1 :	309 :	46 :	251	Jasdan	4-0
165	Devoṭ (Derāi)	RAJ	દેવોટ (દેરાઈ)	SE :	12-0	2·6 :	469 :	82 :	308	Gadhaka	2-0
166	Dhamalapar	WNK	ધમલપર	E :	3 0	1·2 ;	212 ;	46 ;	131	Wankaner	3-0
167	Dhamalapar	RAJ	ધમલપર	E ;	6 0	2·7 :	256 :	47 ;	207	Khorana	3-0
168	Ḍhānḍhaṇī	RAJ	ઢાંઢણી	S ;	11 0	1·7 ;	386 ;	58 ;	259	Gadhaka	2-0
169	Ḍhānḍhiyā	RAJ	ઢાંઢિયા	S ;	12-0	2·1 ;	353 ;	61 ;	233	Gadhaka	3-0
170	Ḍhāṅk	UPL	ઢાંક	W :	16-0	18·7 ;	4365 ;	833 ;	2164	Local	
171	Dharāḷā	GND	ધરાળા	N :	24-0	2·0 ;	318 ;	61 ;	172	Vasavad	2-0

Railway St.; Distance (in miles)		Weekly Bazar; Bazar day; Distance (in miles)		Motor Stand; Distance (in miles)		Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Local		Wankaner	8–0	Local		w	sl(pr); cs; mq; ch.
Ribda	5–0	Gondal	11–0	Local		w; rv	sl(pr); 2tl; ch; pyt.
Jetalsar	2–0	Jetpur	5–0	Jetalsar	2–0	w	sl(pr); cs(mp); tl; ch; lib.
Paddhari	3–0	Paddhari	3–0	Local		w	sl(pr); tl; ch.
Jetpur	3–0	Jetpur	3–0	Local		w	sl(pr); 2tl; ch; lib.
Local		Local		Local		w	sl(pr); cs(mp); 4tl; mq; ch; dp.
Nani-Baral	10–0	Mota-Dahinsara	10–0	Jetpur	3–0	rv	sl(pr); cs(mp); tl; mq; pyt.
Wankaner	11–0	Wankaner	11–0	Bherada	2–0	w	sl(pr); cs; tl; ch.
Gondal	16–0	Gondal	16–0	Pipaliya	3–0	rv	cs; tl.
Gondal	8–0	Shivrajagadh	2–0	Local		w	sl(pr); cs; 2tl; dg; ch; lib; dp; pyt.
Pipardi	2–0	Vichhiya	10–0	Local		w	sl(pr); tl; ch.
Rajkot	17–4	Khirasara	1–4	Khirasara	2–0	rv	sl (pr); cs; tl; ch.
Jetpur	8–0	Jetpur	8–0	Local		w	sl(pr); cs(fmg); 3tl; dh; dg; ch; lib; fr. held on Asd. sud-2.
Rajkot	19–0	Khirasara	2–0	Chhapara	2–0	rv	sl(pr); tl; ch; lib.
Vadia	4–0	Amarnagar	3–0	Local		w	sl(pr); cs; 4tl; ch; lib; pyt.
Tankara	16–0	Latipur	7–0	Local		w; str	tl; dg; mq; ch.
Gondal	11–0	Rajpara	4–0	Bh. dla	2–0	o	ch.
Jasdan	4–0	Jasdan	4–0	Bhakh-alvad	4–0	w	sl(pr); cs; tl; ch.
Rajkot	10–0	Gadhaka	2–0	Fadhdang	1–4	w	sl(pr); cs; ch.
Wankaner	3–0	Wankaner	3–0	Wankaner	3–0	rv	sl(pr); dg; mq.
Korana	3–0	Korana	3–0	Maliyasan	3–0	w	sl(pr); ch.
Rajkot	9–0	Gadhaka	2–0	Gadhaka	1–4	w	sl(pr); ch.
Rajkot	11–0	Gadhaka	3–0	Gadhaka	2–0	w	sl(pr); ch.
Paneli	7–0	Local		Local		w	sl(2pr); 2cs(fmg, c); tl; M; 2dg; mq; ch; lib; dp; Historical place. Buddh Idols have been found from the caves.
Lunidhar	6–0	Vasavad	2–0	Deradi	2–0	w	sl(pr); cs(fmg); 2tl; ch.

Serial No.	Village/Town name ; Taluka abbreviation ; Village/Town name in Gujarati	Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q. ; Travelling distance (in miles)	Area (sq. miles); Population; Households ; Agricultural population	Post Office ; Distance (in miles)
172	Dharamapur MRV ધરમપુર	N : 2–0	2·1 ; 299 ; 569 ; 184	Morvi 2-4
173	Ḍheḍhūkī JSD ઢેઢુકી	NE ; 11–0	2·3 ; 255 ; 45 ; 210	Anandpur 6–0
174	Ḍhokalīyā PDH ઢોકળિયા	S : 10–0	3·1 : 353 ; 55 ; 274	Sarapdad 4–0
175	Ḍholarā LDK ઢોલરા	E : 12–0	4·2 : 553 ; 119 ; 311	Local
176	Dholīdhar JMK ધોલીધર	E : 6–0	3·0 ; 759 : 126 ; 538	Jamkandorna 6–0
177	Dhorājī DHR ધોરાજી	HQ ; .	29·7 : 43787 ; 8760 ; 6638	Local
178	Dhroḷīā MRV ધ્રોળીઆ	SW : 22–0	1·6 : 162 ; 30 : 112	Tankanra 8–0
179	Dhuḍasiyā GND ધુડસિયા	S : 15–0	3·6 ; 486 ; 107 : 383	Shivrajgadh 3-0
180	Dhunānāgām PDH ધુનાનાગામ	N : 14–0	0·9 ; 185 ; 29 ; 179	Sarapdad 9-0
181	Ḍhūvā WNK ઢૂવા	N : 7–0	4·1 : 354 ; 72 ; 228	Panchasia 2-0
182	Dīghaliyā WNK દીઘલિયા	E : 9–0	2·8 ; 272 : 51 : 190	Wankaner 8–0
183	Ḍoḍiyāḷā JSD ડોડિયાળા	S : 25–0	7·4 ; 1200 ; 204 ; 920	Santhali 4–0
184	Dolatpur JSD દોલતપુર	W; 23–0	3·1 ; 370 ; 66 ; 200	Santhali 2-0
185	Domaḍā PDH દોમડા	S ; 12 0	2·9 : 293 ; 41 ; 197	Sarapdad 8-00
186	Domaḍā LDK દોમડા	N ; 14–0	2·1 332 ; 59 : 250	Sarapdad 8-0
187	Dudhīvadar JMK દુધીવદર	S : 4-0	7·0 : 733 : 131 ; 550	Jamkandorna 4-0
188	Ḍumayānī UPL ડુમયાની	E ; 4–0	11·2 : 1027 ; 204 ; 740	Local
189	Ḍuṅgarakā PDH ડુંગરકા	E : 6-0	2·7 ; 241 ; 38 ; 180	Paddhari 6–0
190	Ḍuṅgarapur RAJ ડુંગરપુર	S : 25-0	3·4 ; 80 ; 15 ; 47	Halinda 2-0
191	Fāḍadaṅg RAJ ફાડદંગ	SE : 12–0	3·8 : 377 ; 82 ; 276	Gadhaka 4–0
192	Fāreṇī DHR ફારેણી	SE ; 4–0	5·0 ; 755 ; 134 ; 558	Dhoraji 2–0
193	Fatehpar PDH ફતેહપર	W ; 3-4	2·8 ; 209 ; 36 ; 189	Padadhari 4–0
194	Fatehpur MLY ફતેહપુર	E ; 1–0	0·3 ; 131 ; 21 ; 86	Maliya 2–0
195	Fulajhar JSD ફુલઝર	E : 8-0	5·8 ; 506 ; 89 ; 241	Jasdan 8–0
196	Gādhā UPL ગાધા	S ; 3–0	1·6 ; 173 ; 34 ; 87	Upleta 2–0
197	Gaḍhaḍīyā JSD ગઢડિયા	E ; 2–0	2·5 ; 382 ; 68 ; 335	Jasdan 2–0

Railway St.; Distance (in miles)		Weekly Bazar; Bazar day; Distance (in miles)		Motor Stand; Distance (in miles)		Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Morvi	2-4	Morvi	2-4	Morvi	2-0	rv	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; tl.
Vinchhiya	10-0	Vinchhiya	10-0	Ajamer	2-0	w ; rv	cs ; tl ; ch.
Khandheri	6-0	Sarapdad	4-0	Khambhala	1-4	w	sl(pr) ; 3tl ; ch.
Kotharia	4-0	Rajkot	4-0	Local		rv	sl(pr) ; 5tl ; ch.
Dhoraji	12-0	Jam-kandorna	6-0	Jam-kondorna	6-0	w	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; dg ; dh ; ch.
Local		Local		Local		w ; t	sl(14pr, 3h, m) ; 6cs ; (5cs, Mis) ; 24tl ; M ; 2dh ; 32dg ; 31mq ; 3ch ; lib ; 26dp. Fr. held on Srn. vd-8.
Tankara	8-0	Tankara	8-0	Neknam	3-0	w	sl(pr).
Gondal	3-0	Shivajgadh	13-0	Local		rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch ; pyt.
Paddhari	14-0	Sarapdad	9-0	Jilaria	1-0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Local		Wankaner	6-0	Wankaner	7-0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; 3tl ; ch.
Daldi	2-0	Wankaner	8-0	Local		o	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; mq ; ch.
Gondal	10-0	Gondal	10-0	Vasavad	5-0	w	sl(pr); 3tl ; ch ; lib.
Gondal	10-0	Atkot	10-0	Vasavad	6-0	w	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch.
Paddhari	14-0	Paddhari	14-0	Dudhiya-Domada.	1-4	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Paddhari	8-0	Paddhari	8-0	Local		w ; st	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Dhoraji	8-0	Jam kandorna	4-0	Local		str	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; dg ; ch ; lib.
Upleta	3-0	Upleta	3-0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs(c) ; 3tl ; dh ; ch ; lib ; dp.
Paddhari	6-0	Sarpadad	6-0	Anandapur	2-0	rv	cs ; tl ; dg ; ch.
Gondal	8-0	Hatinda	2-0	Halinada	2-0	w	cs.
Rajkot	14-0	Gadhaka	4-0	Local		rv	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Isarani	1-0	Dhoraji	2-0	Dhoraji	3-0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs (fmg) ; 2tl ; M ; dh ; dg ; ch ; lib.
Paddhari	4-0	Padadhari	4-0	Padadhari	3-4	w	sl(pr) ; ch ; lib.
Maliya	2-0	Maliya	2-0	Maliya	0-3	rv	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch ; pyt.
Jasdan	8-0	Jasdan	8-0	Kanasar	3-0	w	sl(pr) ; cs; tl ; ch.
Upleta	2-0	Upleta	3-0	Upleta	3-0	w	sl(pr) ; cs.
Jasdan	2-0	Jasdan	2-0	Local		w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; dg ; ch ; lib.

Serial No.	Village / Town name ; Taluka abbreviation ; Village/Town name in Gujarati	Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q.; Travelling distance (in miles)	Area (sq. miles) ; Population ; Households ; Agricultural population	Post Office Distance (in miles)
198	Gaḍhaḍīyā (Jām) JSD ગઢડિયા (જામ)	NW : 22-0	3·2 ; 663 ; 112 , 375	Bhadla 6-0
199	Gaḍhakā RAJ ગઢકા	E , 13-0	7·2 ; 1499 ; 275 ; 900	Local
200	Gaḍhāḷā UPL ગઢાળા	NE , 6-0	3·8 ; 412 ; 83 ; 360	Khakhijalia 1-0
201	Gaḍhaḷā JSD ગઢળા	NE ; 16-0	1·9 ; 278 ; 54 ; 165	Babra 4-0
202	Gadhethāḷ UPL ગધેથાળ	W ; 7-0	2·0 ; 254 ; 56 ; 185	Dhank 4-0
203	Gāḷā MRV ગાળા	NE ; 11-0	5·7 ; 991 ; 208 ; 742	Morvi 11-0
204	Gāṅgiyāvadar WNK ગાંગિયાવદર	E ; 7-0	3·7 ; 262 ; 52 ; 170	Lunsar 2-4
205	Gaṇod UPL ગણોદ	SW ; 10-0	8·8 ; 2911 ; 552 ; 1073	Local
206	Garanārā GND ગરનારા	SW ; 13-0	5·4 ; 688 ; 140 ; 526	Kolithad 2-0
207	Gárīḍā WNK ગારીડા	SE ; 10-0	4·5 ; 245 ; 52 ; 115	Mahika 2-0
208	Gāriyā WNK ગારિયા	SE , 6-0	4 5 ; 592 ; 110 , 379	Mahika 2-0
209	Gaurīdaḍ RAJ ગૌરીદડ	N , 6-0	7·5 ; 1082 ; 150 ; 976	Local
210	Ghanṭeshwar RAJ ઘંટેશ્વર	W ; 4-4	1·1 ; 182 ; 37 ; 83	Rajkot 5-0
211	Ghāṇṭilā MLY ઘાંટિલા	NE ; 22-0	28 7 ; 2181 ; 409 ; 1467	Local
212	Gheḍhaḍā PDH ઘેડડા	E : 6-0	1·8 ; 200 ; 32 ; 135	Paddhari 6-0
213	Ghīyāvaḍ WNK ઘીયાવડ	SE , 10-0	8·6 ; 795 ; 137 ; 425	Sindhavadar 4-0
214	Ghoghāvadar GND ઘોઘાવદર	E ; 5-0	7·0 , 1333 ; 237 ; 924	Moviya 5-0
215	Ghorakhījaḍīā MRV ઘોરખીજડીઆ	N ; 5-0	4·0 ; 288 ; 52 ; 269	Morvi 4-4
216	Ghunaḍā-Khānapar MRV ઘુનડા-ખાનપર	SW ; 17-0	5·1 ; 706 ; 123 ; 445	Tankara 7-4
217	Ghunaḍā-Sājanapar MRV ઘુનડા-સાજનપર	S ; 8-0	9·7 ; 998 ; 194 ; 605	Morvi 6-4
218	Ghuṇṭu MRV ઘુંટુ	N , 6-0	13·4 ; 1699 ; 301 ; 900	Morvi 5-0
219	Gīḍacā MRV ગીડચા	E ; 9-0	2·9 ; 225 ; 43 ; 130	Morvi 9-0
220	Goḍalādhāṛ JSD ગોડલાધાર	SE ; 6-0	4·4 ; 341 ; 56 ; 289	Jasdan 6-0

Railway St.; Distance (in miles)		Weekly Bazar; Bazar day; Distance (in miles)		Motor Stand; Distance (in miles)		Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Rajkot	20-0	Bhadla	6-0	Local		w	sl(pr); cs(fmg); tl; ch.
Rajkot	13-0	Rajkot	13-0	Local		w	sl(pr); cs(mp); 2tl; dg; ch; lib; dp; pyt.
Khakhi-jalia	1-0	Khakhjalia	1-0	Khakhi-jalia	1-4	rv	sl(pr); cs; tl; ch.
Chital	10 0	Babra	4-0	Local		w	cs; tl; ch.
Bhayava-dar	8-0	Dhank	4-0	Nagvadar	1-0	rv	sl(pr); cs; tl.
Sapar	3-0	Jetpur	3-4	Local		w; t	sl(pr); cs(fmg); 4tl; dh; dg; dp; lib.
Daldi	2-4	Wankaner	7-0	Local		w; rv	sl(pr); cs(fmg); tl; ch.
Upleta	8-0	Local		Ganod road	2 0	rv	sl(pr); cs(mp); 4tl; dh; 4dg; mq; 2ch; lib; 4dp.
Gondal	11-0	Kohthad	2-0	Daiya	2-4	w	sl(pr); cs; 2tl; ch; lib; pyt.
Wankaner	10-0	Wankaner	10-0	Local		t	sl(pr); cs (fmg); tl; mq; ch.
Wankaner	6-0	Wankner	6-0	Local		rv	sl(pr); 3tl; ch.
Khorana	6-0	Local		Local		w; rv	sl(pr); 2tl; dg; mq; ch; gym.
Rajkot	5-0	Rajkot	5-0	Local		rv	sl(pr); tl; ch.
Local		Local		Local		t	sl(2pr); cs(o); 5tl; 2dg; mq; ch; lib; 2dp; Fr. held in Srn.
Paddhari	6-0	Paddhari	6-0	Paddhari	6-0	rv	cs; 2tl; dh; ch.
Sindhava-dar.	4 0	Wankaner	12-0	Kankot	2-0	rv	sl(pr); cs(mp); 3tl; mq; ch.
Gondal	5-0	Gondal	5 0	Local		w	sl(pr); cs(fmg); tl; ch; lib; pyt.
Morvi	4-4	Morvi	4-4	Local		w	sl(pr); tl; ch.
Khanpar	3-4	Tankara	7-4	Khanpar	2-0	w; str	sl(pr); cs; 2tl; dg; ch.
Virpur	3-4	Morvi	6-4	Morvi	8-0	w; t	sl (pr); 5tl; dg; ch.
Pipri	3-0	Morvi	5-0	Local		w; t	sl(pr); cs(mp); tl; dh; ch; lib; gym.
Rafaleshwar	4-0	Morvi	9-0	Local		w	sl(pr); tl; ch.
Jasdan	6-0	Jasdan	6-0	Kalasar	3-0	w	sl(pr); cs; tl; ch.

Serial No.	Village / Town name ;	Taluka abbreviation ;	Village/Town name in Gujarati	Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q. ;	Travelling distance (in miles)	Area (sq. miles) ;	Population ;	Households ;	Agricultural population	Post Office ;	Distance (in miles)
221	Gokhalāṇa	JSD	ગોખલાણ	E ;	6-0	7·2 ;	733 ;	118 ;	517	Jasdan	7-0
222	Golīḍā	RAJ	ગોલીડા	SE .	16-0	2·2 ;	576 ;	107 ;	392	Gadhaka	4-0
223	Gomaṭā	GND	ગોમટા	S ;	9-0	11·0 .	2059 ;	384 ;	1557	Local	
224	Goṇḍal	GND	ગોંડલ	H. Q.	..	28 0 ;	37046 ;	7396 ;	3759	Local	
225	Govindapur	PDH	ગોવિંદપુર	N :	3-0	1·1 ;	84 ;	16 ;	66	Paddhari	3-0
226	Gundā	RAJ	ગુંદા	E :	10 0	2·8 ;	478 ;	84 ;	413	Kuvadva	1-0
227	Gundākhaḍā	WNK	ગુંદાખડા	E .	8-0	1 1 ;	160 ;	28 ;	101	Mahika	4-0
228	Guṇḍālā	JSD	ગુંડાલા	N ,	12-0	4·2 ;	397 ;	82 ;	215	Vinchhiya	4-0
229	Guṇḍālā	GND	ગુંડાલા	W :	3-0	5·4 ;	807 ;	195 ;	657	Gondal	3-0
230	Gundāḷā (jām)	JSD	ગુંદાળા (જામ)	SW ,	7-0	2·4 ,	252 ;	86 ;	221	Atkot	3-0
231	Gundāsarā	GND	ગુંદાસરા	NE ;	14-0	4·1 ,	1006 ;	187 ;	637	Ribda	2-0
232	Gundāsarī	JMK	ગુંદાસરી	S ;	12 0	6·0 ;	628 ;	108 ;	484	Jamkandorna	10-0
233	Guṅgaḷ	MRV	ગુંગળ	N :	12-0	7 5 ;	900 ;	172 ;	496	Morvi	11-4
234	Haḍabaṭī-yāḷī	MRV	હડબટી-યાળી	S ,	20 0	4·8 ;	481 ,	85 ;	341	Tankara	4-0
235	Hāḍafoḍī	UPL	હાડફોડી	N ,	6-0	2·8 .	406 .	83 ;	316	Moti Marad	4-0
236	Haḍāḷā	MRV	હડાળા	SW :	20-0	4 7 ;	605 ;	91 ;	369	Tankara	14-0
237	Haḍamaḍiyā	GND	હડમડિયા	W ,	10-0	3·8 ;	665 ;	105 ;	469	Kolithad	5-0
238	Haḍamatālā	GND	હડમતાલા	W ,	13-0	5 1 ;	960 ;	187 ;	712	Mengni	3-0
239	Haḍamatāḷā	KTD	હડમતાળા	S ,	2 0	2·3 ;	552 ;	93 ;	347	Kotda	2-0
240	Haḍamatiyā	RAJ	હડમતિયા	N ,	12 0	2·5 ;	414 ;	67 ;	304	Gadhaka	4-0
241	Haḍamatiyā	RAJ	હડમતિયા	SE ;	16-0	3·7 ;	303 ;	56 ;	169	Gauridad	3-0
242	Haḍamatiyā	MRV	હડમતિયા	S .	10 0	4·7 ,	830 ;	150 ;	742	Tankara	3-4
243	Haḍamatiyā	DHR	હડમતિયા	NW ;	12-0	1·9 ;	467 ;	75 ;	299	Patanvav	3-0

Railway St. ; Distance (in miles)	Weekly Bazar ; Bazar day ; Distance (in miles)	Motor Stand ; Distance (in miles)	Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Jasdan 7–0	Jasdan 7–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; dg ; ch.
Rajkot 16–0	Gadhaka 4–0	Local	w	sl (pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; ch ; dp.
Local	Gondal 9–0	Local	w	sl (pr) ; cs(mp) ; 2tl ; ch ; lib ; pyt.
Local	Local	Local	w ; t ; rv	sl(pr) ; 21cs ; 26tl ; M ; dh ; 2ch ; 6dg ; lib ; Fr. held on Srn. vd. 7-8-9.
Paddhari 3-0	Paddhari 3-0	Paddhari 3-0	w	2tl ; dg ; ch.
Rajkot 8–0	Kuvadva 1–0	Rajkot 10–0	t	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch ; lib.
Wankaner 8-0	Wankaner 8-0	Samdhiyala 1–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; ch.
Vinchhiya 4–0	Vinchhiya 4–0	Hingolgadh 2-0	w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 2tl ; ch ; lib. Fr. held on Srn. vd. 15 at Bileshwar temple.
Gondal 3–0	Gondal 3-0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Jasdan 7–0	Atkot 3–0	Atkot 4 0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Ribda 2–0	Gondal 12 0	Ribda 2 0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 3tl ; ch ; lib ; pyt.
Dhoraji 14–0	Jam-kandorna 10 0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs(c) ; 2tl ; dg ; ch.
Sapar 7–4	Jetpur 8–0	Local	rv	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 5tl ; ch.
Tankara 4–0	Tankara 4–0	Local	w	sl (pr) ; tl ; dh ; 3dg ; ch.
Upleta 6–0	Upleta 6–0	Local	w	sl (pr) ; cs ; tl ; dg ; mq ; Fr. held on srn. vd. 8.
Tankara 14–0	Tankara 14-0	Kagdah 2–0	w	sl (pr) ; ch.
Gondal 10–0	Kolithad 5–0	Trakuda 5-0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch ; pyt.
Gondal 12-0	Kolithad 3-0	Local	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; dh ; dg ; ch ; pyt ; fr. held in month of Srn.
Semla 2–0	Kotda 2–0	Ardoi 2–0	w ; rv	sl (pr) ; cs ; tl ; 2dg ; ch ; lib ; dp.
Rajkot 12–0	Gadhaka 4–0	Local	w	sl (pr) ; tl ; dg ; ch ; gym.
Khorana 2–0	Gauridad 3-0	Local	w	sl (pr) ; cs (mp) ; 3tl ; ch ; lib; Telephone facility.
Lajai 3–0	Tankara 3–4	Morvi 10–0	w	sl (pr) ; cs (fmg) ; 5tl ; dh ; dg ; ch ; lib. Fr. held on Bdp. sud-9, 10, 11, at Palanpir temple.
Upleta 6–0	Upleta 6–0	Bhadajalia 1–0	w	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch ; lib.

Serial No.	Village/Town name ; Taluka abbreviation ; Village/Town name in Gujarati	Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q.; Travelling distance (in miles)	Area (sq. miles); Population ; Households ; Agricultural population	Post Office; Distance (in miles)
244	Haḍamatiyā PDH હડમતિયા	W, 10–0	7.9 ; 1171 ; 157 ; 645	Local
245	Hajanāḷī MRV હજનાળી	W : 11–0	1·1 ; 391 ; 62 ; 303	Morvi 11 0
246	Halīṇḍā RAJ હલીંડા	S ; 24-0	8·4 ; 1560 ; 286 ; 875	Local
247	Hamīrapar MRV હમીરપર	SW ; 25 0	3 7 ; 660 ; 108 ; 510	Tankara 5–4
248	Hañjīāsar MLY હંજીઆસર	N ; 7–0	Included in Maliya 298 ; 46 ; 183	Maliya 7–0
249	Hariāsaṇ JMK હરિઆસણ	S ; 4–0	1 0 , 139 ; 28 ; 118	Jamkan-dorna 4–0
250	Haripar PDH હરિપર	N ; 4–0	2 0 ; 75 ; 11 ; 71	Paddhari 3–0
251	Haripar RAJ હરિપર	S ; 20–0	5·2 ; 378 ; 63 ; 260	Saradhar 2–0
252	Haripar LDK હરિપર	N : 12–0	0·9 ; 134 ; 22 ; 115	Pal 4–0
253	Haripar (Trāvaḍ) LDK હરિપર (ત્રાવડ)	N . 6–0	1·6 ; 161 ; 27 ; 90	Rajkot 5–0
254	Haripar MRV હરિપર	N : 11–0	3 7 ; 504 ; 82 ; 313	Morvi 9–0
255	Haripar JTP હરિપર	NE : 9–4	2·6 : 261 ; 48 ; 215	Virpur 7–0
256	Haripur MLY હરિપુર	N . 3–0	0 5 : 345 ; 65 : 252	Maliya 2–0
257	Hariyāsaṇ UPL હરિયાસણ	N . 16–0	2·1 : 555 : 113 ; 319	Paneli 4–0
258	Hasanapar WNK હસનપર	E : 1-0	9 2 ; 1620 ; 374 ; 81	Wankaner 0-4
259	Hāthasaṇī JSD હાથસણી	NE : 8-0	6 9 ; 500 : 18 ; 323	Vinchhiya 8–0
260	Hīdaḍ PDH હીદડ	SW : 8–0	2 0 : 138 ; 25 ; 71	Sarapdad 4–0
261	Hīṅgoḷagaḍh JSD હીંગોળગઢ	NE : 12-0	3·3 : 434 : 83 ; 203	Jasdan 8-0
262	Hīrāpur MRV હીરાપુર	S . 20-0	3 3 : 431 ; 67 : 344	Tankara 4–4
263	Hīrāsar RAJ હીરાસર	E ; 16–0	3·4 : 113 ; 26 ; 85	Kuvadva 5–0
264	Hoḍakhalī RAJ હોડખલી	S ; 25–0	2·8 ; 441 ; 73 ; 302	Halinda 4- 0
265	Holamaḍh WNK હોલમઢ	E : 10- 0	2·8 : 145 ; 37 ; 96	Mahika 4–0
266	Iṇṭālā-Laxmī LDK ઈંટાલા-લક્ષ્મી	N : 14-0	1·0 ; 169 : 27 ; 106	Sarapdad 4–0
267	Iṇṭālā-Nānā PDH ઈંટાલા-નાના	SW ; 10–0	2·1 ; 151 ; 20 ; 116	Sarapdad 8-0
268	Iṇṭālā-Pāṃbhar LDK ઈંટાલા-પાંભર	N . 11–0	3·2 ; 337 ; 49 ; 221	Sarapdad 4–0
269	Isarā UPL ઈસરા	W ; 4–0	3·3 ; 907 ; 182 ; 191	Lilakha 2–0
270	Iśwarīā JMK ઈશ્વરીઆ	S ; 5–0	2·9 ; 206 ; 42 ; 159	Jamkan-dorna 5–0

Railway St.; Distance (in miles)		Weekly Bazar; Bazar day; Distance (in miles)		Motor Stand; Distance (in miles)		Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Local		Paddhari	7-0	Local		w ; rv	sl (pr) ; cs(mp) ; 3tl ; ch ; lib.
Barwala	2-0	Morvi	11-0	Local		w	sl (pr) ; 4tl ; dh ; ch.
Gondal	8-0	Local		Local		w	sl (pr) ; cs ; (mp) ; 2tl ; dh ; ch.
Tankara	5-4	Tankara	5-4	Nekgam	1-0	w	sl (pr) ; tl ; dg ; lib.
Maliya	7-0	Maliya	7-0	Maliya	6-0	t	..
Dhoraji	7-0	Jam kandorna	4-0	Jam kand-orna	4-0	w ; rv	..
Paddhari	3-0	Paddhari	3-0	Paddhari	4-0	rv	10tl ; ch.
Rajkot	18-0	Sardhar	2-0	Sardhar	3-0	w	sl (pr) ; cs (Mis) ; tl ; ch.
Rajkot	12-0	Rajkot	12-0	Vajdi	2-0	rv	..
Rajkot	5-0	Rajkot	5-0	Local	2-0	w	..
Sapar	1-0	Jetpur	4-4	Local		w ; t	sl (pr) ; cs(fmg) ; 4tl ; ch.
Virpur	7-0	Virpur	7-0	Mewasa	1-4	w	sl (pr) ; tl ; ch.
Maliya	2-0	Maliya	2-0	Maliya	2-0	rv	sl (pr) ; tl ; ch.
Paneli	4-0	Paneli	4-0	Paneli	2-0	rv	sl (pr) ; 3tl ; ch ; Fr. is held on Bdp-sud-11.
Wankaner	0-4	Wankaner	0-4	Wankaner	1-0	w	sl (pr) ; tl ; mq ; ch.
Vinchhiya	8-0	Vinchhiya	8-0	Amarapur	4-0	w	sl (pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch ; lib.
Paddhari	10-0	Sarapdad	4-0	Sarapdad	3-0	rv	tl ; ch.
Jasdan	8-0	Jasdan	8-0	Local		w	sl (pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch ; lib.
Tankara	4-4	Tankara	4-4	Local		w	sl (pr) ; cs (mp) ; tl ; 2dg ; ch.
Rajkot	14-0	Kuvadva	5-0	Local		rv	sl (pr) ; dg ; mq.
Gondal	10-0	Halinda	5-0	Local		w	sl (pr) ; cs (mp) ; tl ; ch.
Wankaner	12-0	Wankaner	12-0	Local		rv	sl (pr) ; cs ; ch.
Padadhari	12-0	Rajkot	12-0	(Mota)-vada	2-0	w ; rv	cs ; tl ; ch.
Khanderi	11-0	Sarapdad	8-0	Sarapdad	6-0	rv	sl (pr) ; tl ; ch.
Padadhari	13-0	Rajkot	13-0	Mota-vada	2-0	w ; rv	sl (pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; ch.
Upleta	3-0	Upleta	3-0	Upleta	3-0	w	sl (pr) ; cs ; 4tl ; ch ; lib.
Dhoraji	7-0	Jam-kandorna	5-0	Local		o	tl ; dg ; ch.

Serial No.	Village / Town name ; Taluka abbreviation ; Village/Town name in Gujarati	Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q. ; Travelling distance (in miles)	Area (sq. miles); Population ; Households ; Agricultural population	Post Office ; Distance (in miles)
271	Iśwarīā PDH ઈશ્વરીઆ	SE ; 15–0	3·8 ; 370 ; 69 ; 251	Sarapdad 8–0
272	Iśwarīā JSD ઈશ્વરીઆ	W ; 17–0	3·5 ; 616 ; 118 ; 420	Atakot 10–0
273	Jabalapur MRV જબલપુર	S ; 15–0	4·3 ; 429 ; 73 ; 362	Tankara 1 4
274	Jājāsar MLY જાજસર	W ; 8–0	9·4 ; 818 ; 149 ; 478	Nani-Baral 1–4
275	Jāl UPL જાલ	NW ; 14–0	2·0 ; 567 ; 123 ; 246	Paneli 2–0
276	Jālī WNK જાલી	E ; 6–0	3·1 ; 325 ; 64 ; 217	Lunasar 2–0
277	Jāḷīā RAJ જાળીઆ	N ; 12–0	1 1 ; 1700 ; 269 ; 1200	Local
278	Jālīḍā WNK જાલીડા	SW ; 12 0	5·8 ; 569 ; 100 ; 352	Mahika 5–0
279	Jālīsikā WNK જાલીસીકા	E ; 12–0	3·6 ; 813 ; 217 ; 123	Mahika 3–0
280	Jāliyā WNK જાલિયા	E ; 8–0	5·5 ; 1309 ; 229 ; 820	Local
281	Jāmagaḍh RAJ જામગઢ	E ; 17–0	2·8 ; 257 ; 46 ; 220	Bedala 4–0
282	Jāmakaṇḍo-raṇā JMK જામકંડો-રણા	H. Q.	9 1 ; 5137 ; 989 ; 2045	Local
283	Jamanāvāḍ DHR જમનાવાડ	S ; 2–0	4·8 ; 1066 ; 177 ; 687	Dhoraji 2–0
284	Jāmasar WNK જામસર	NE ; 8–0	·4 ; 132 ; 21 ; 123	Lunasar 5–0
285	Jāmawālī GND જામવાલી	W ; 3–0	1·8 ; 710 ; 164 ; 552	Gondal 3 0
286	Jāmbuḍī JTP જાંબુડી	N ; 8–0	[illegible] ; 300 ; 54 ; 250	Mewasa 2–0
287	Jāmbuḍiyā MRV જાંબુડિયા	E ; 6–0	5·7 ; 296 ; 60 ; 176	Morvi 5–0
288	Jāmbuḍiyā-Bhāyalī WNK જાંબુડિયા-ભાયલી	N ; 7–0	2·9 ; 208 ; 61 ; 137	Panchasia 4–0
289	Jāmbuḍiyā-vīḍī WNK જાંબુડિયા-વીડી	NE ; 8–0	12·0 ; 167 ; 29 ; 139	Lunasar 3–0
290	Janaḍā JSD જનડા	E ; 18–0	3·4 ; 362 ; 56 ; 301	Vinchhiya 8–0
291	Jaṅgavaḍ JSD જંગવડ	SW ; 5 0	7 7 ; 1520 ; 328 ; 987	Atakot 2–0
292	Jasadaṇ JSD જસદણ	H. Q.	17·1 ; 8693 ; 1688 ; 2131	Local
293	Jasamata-gaḍh MRV જસમતગઢ	N ; 10–0	1·8 ; 318 ; 51 ; 240	Morvi 10–0
294	Jasapar JSD જસપર	W ; 10–0	6·3 ; 900 ; 158 ; 570	Atakot 5–0

Railway St.; Distance (in miles)		Weekly Bazar; Bazar day; Distance (in miles)		Motor Stand; Distance (in miles)		Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other Information
Khandheri	8–0	Sarapadad	8–0	Rajkot	8–0	w	sl (pr); cs; tl; ch.
Jasdan	14–0	Atakot	10–0	Dadawa	3–0	w; rv	sl (pr); cs; tl; Ishwaria Mahadev's temple.
Tankara	1–4	Tankara	1–4	Tankara	2–0	w	sl (pr); tl; ch.
Nani-Baral	1–4	Nani-Baral	1–4	Local		w; t	sl (pr); cs (mp); dg.
Paneli	2–0	Paneli	2–0	Charelia	1–4	w; rv	sl (pr); 3tl; 2dg; ch.
Wankaner	3–0	Wankaner	3–0	Bherada	2–0	w	sl (pr); tl; mq; ch.
Khorana	3–0	Rajkot	12–0	Local		w; rv	sl (pr); 3tl; dp.
Wankaner	12–0	Wankaner	12–0	Wankaner	12–0	w; t	sl (pr); cs(fmg); 3tl; ch; lib; dp.
Wankaner	10–0	Wankaner	10–0	Mahika	3–0	rv	sl (pr); cs (fmg); tl; ch.
Khorana	3–0	Wankaner	14–0	Khorana	3–0	w	sl (pr); cs (fmg); 2tl; ch.
Rajkot	16–0	Bhadala	6–0	Kuvadava	7–0	w	sl (pr); tl; ch.
Dhoraji	6–0	Local		Local		w	sl (pr); 5cs (fmg); 12tl; M; dh; dg; 2mq; ch; lib; 2dp; castle.
Dhoraji	2–0	Dhoraji	2–0	Dhoraji	2–0	w	sl (pr); cs; tl; ch.
Wankaner	8–0	Wankaner	8–0	Padadhari	4–0	w	sl (pr); cs; tl; ch.
Gondal	3–0	Gondal	3–0	Local		w	sl (pr); cs; dh; ch.
Virpur	5–0	Mewasa	2–0	Local		w	sl (pr); cs (fmg); 3tl; ch.
Rafaleshwar	1–4	Morvi	5–0	Rafaleshwar	1–0	w	sl (pr); tl; ch.
Dhuva	3–0	Wankaner	8–0	Wankaner	7–0	w	sl (pr); cs (fmg); tl; 2ch.
Daldi	4–0	Wankaner	8–0	Palanas	3–0	w	sl (pr); cs; tl; ch.
Vinchhiya	8–0	Vinchhiya	8–0	Amarapar	4–0	w	sl (pr); cs; tl; dg; ch; lib.
Jasdan	1–0	Atakot	3–0	Local		w	sl (pr); cs(fmg); 2tl; ch; lib.
Local		Local		Local		w	sl (2pr; h); 2cs; (fmg, mis); 4tl; M; dh; dg; ch; lib.
Sapar	1–0	Jetpur	2–0	Sapar	1–0	w; t	sl (pr); cs; tl; ch.
Jasdan	9–0	Atakot	5–0	Atakot	6–0	rv	sl (pr); cs(fmg); 3tl; M; ch; lib.

Serial No.	Village / Town name ; Taluka abbreviation ; Village/Town name in Gujarati			Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q. ; Travelling distance (in miles)	Area (sq. miles); Population ; Households ; Agricultural population	Post Office ; Distance (in miles)
295	Jasapar	JMK	જસપર	E ; 2-0	1·1 ; 922 ; 146 ; 194	Local
296	Jasapur	MLY	જસપુર	SW ; 6-0	3 4 ; 530 ; 105 ; 389	Nani-Baral 1-0
297	Jasavanta-pur	LDK	જસવંતપુર	NE ; 11-0	0·8 ; 110 ; 20 ; 82	Lodhika 11-0
298	Javāpar	PDH	જવાપર	SW ; 14-0	2·4 ; 265 ; 47 ; 183	Pithadiya 4-0
299	Jepar	MRV	જેપર	N ; 6-0	2 4 ; 402 ; 65 ; 370	Morvi 5-4
300	Jepur	JTP	જેપુર	NE ; 9 0	2 9 ; 426 ; 73 ; 312	Mewasa 2-0
301	Jepur	WNK	જેપુર	E ; 12-0	4·4 ; 358 ; 67 ; 213	Mahika 3-0
302	Jetākubā	LDK	જેતાકુબા	W ; 5-0	1 7 ; 269 ; 38 ; 190	Lodhika 5-0
303	Jetalasar	JTP	જેતલસર	W ; 4-0	8 5 ; 4440 ; 512 ; 1450	Local
304	Jetapar	JTP	જેતપર	H. Q.	14 0, 28444 ; 5363 ; 2868	Local
305	Jetapar	MRV	જેતપર	N ; 12-0	13 3 ; 2688 ; 415 ; 1332	Morvi 12-0
306	Jetaparaḍā	WNK	જેતપરડા	E ; 3-0	3 1 ; 257 ; 97 ; 152	Wankaner 3-0
307	Jīāṇā	RAJ	જીઆણા	E ; 15-0	8 1 ; 1007 ; 165 ; 660	Kuvadava 4-0
308	Jīvāpar	JSD	જીવાપર	W ; 10-0	5·9 ; 779 ; 130 ; 473	Atakot 6-0
309	Jīvāpar	WNK	જીવાપર	E ; 15-0	3 8 ; Deserted	Deserted
310	Jīvāpar-cakamapar	MRV	જીવાપર-ચકમપર	NE ; 14-0	6 1 ; 886 ; 159 ; 627	Morvi 14-0
311	Jīvāpar-Ṭaṅkārā	MRV	જીવાપર-ટંકારા	S ; 18-0	5·1 ; 558 ; 95 ; 405	Tankara 4-0
312	Jodhapur (Naḍī)	MRV	જોધપર (નડી)	S ; 6-0	4·8 ; 475 ; 96 ; 322	Morvi 6-0
313	Jodhapar (Zālāwāḍ)	MRV	જોધપર (ઝાલાવાડ)	S ; 24-0	5·0 ; 460 ; 89 ; 330	Tankara 10-0
314	Jodhapur	PDH	જોધપુર	N ; 6-0	3·0 ; 317 ; 51 ; 226	Padadhari 6-0
315	Jodhapur	WNK	જોધપુર	SE ; 6-0	3·0 ; 649 ; 132 ; 459	Mahika 2-0
316	Jogāpipalī	JMK	જોગાપિપલી		2·7 ; Timba.	Deserted
317	Junā-Nāgaravās	MRV	જુના-નાગરવાસ	N ; 14-0	5·4 ; 877 ; 169 ; 488	Morvi 12-0
318	Junā-Pipalīā	JSD	જુના-પિપલીઆ	W ; 14-0	5·2 ; 651 ; 164 ; 391	Atakot 6-0

Railway St.; Distance (in miles)	Weekly Bazar; Bazar day; Distance (in miles)	Motor Stand; Distance (in miles)	Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Dhoraji 13–0	Local	Local	rv	sl (pr) ; cs ; 3tl ; dg ; ch ; Fr. on Srn. vad-8.
Nani-Baral 1–0	Nani-Baral 1–0	Local	t	sl (pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Ribada 17–4	Lodhika 11–0	Pal 2-0	w	tl ; ch.
Hadamatia 6-0	Padadhari 14–0	Pithadia 1–4	w ; rv	ch.
Khakharala 2-4	Morvi 5–4	Local	w	sl (pr) ; cs(fmg) ; tl ; ch.
Virapur 4-0	Virapur 4–0	Mewasa 1–4	w	sl (pr) ; cs ; ch.
Wankaner 12–0	Wankaner 12–0	Mahika 3–0	w ; rv	sl (pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Ribada 10–0	Rajkot 10–0	Chandali 3–0	w	sl (pr) ; tl ; ch.
Local	Jetapur 5–0	Local	w	sl (2pr) ; cs(mp) ; 5tl ; ch ; dp ; palace of old State.
Local	Local	Local	w ; rv	sl (6pr. 2h) ; cs ; 19tl ; M ; dh ; 5dg ; 6mq ; 2ch ; 4lib ; 7dp.
Local	Local	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 5tl ; dh ; dg ; mq ; ch ; 2lib ; gym.
Wankaner 3–0	Wankaner 3–0	Bhojapara 2–0	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; mq ; ch.
Khorana 6–0	Kuvadva 4–0	Local	rv	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 2tl ; ch ; lib.
Jasadan 10–0	Atakot 6–0	Atakot 6–0	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; M ; dh ; ch ; lib.
Deserted	Deserted	Deserted		Deserted.
Sapar 3–0	Jetapur 8–0	Local	w : t	sl (pr) ; cs(fmg) ; tl ; ch.
Tankara 4–0	Tankara 4–0	Local 2–0	rv	sl(pr) ; tl ; 2dg ; ch.
Morvi 6–0	Morvi 6–0	Morvi 6–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 3tl ; ch.
Tankara 10–0	Tankara 10–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Hadamatia 2–0	Padadhari 6–0	Hadamtiya 2–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; ch.
Wankaner 6–0	Wankaner 6–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; tl ; dg ; mq ; ch.
Des rted	..	..		..
Jetpur 5–4	Jetpur 5–4	Local	w ; t	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Jasadan 11–0	Atakot 6–0	Atakot 6–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.

Serial No.	Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Gujarati			Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q.; Travelling distance (in miles)	Area (sq. miles); Population; Households; Agricultural population	Post Office; Distance (in miles)
319	Junā-Sādulakā	MRV	જુના-સાદુલકા	N; 7-0	5·2; 732; 139; 389	Morvi 5-4
320	Kāchiyāgāḷā	WNK	કાછિયા-ગાળા	E; 12-0	3·1; 331; 56; 257	Wankaner 12-0
321	Kaḍukā	JSD	કડુકા	W; 6-0	6 5; 773; 127; 518	Jasdan 6-0
322	Kāgadaḷī	MRV	કાગદળી	S; 29-0	6·9; 1101; 184; 690	Tankara 11-4
323	Kāgavaḍ	JTP	કાગવડ	SW; 5-0	3·8; 676; 118; 496	Virpur 2-0
324	Kājaraḍā	MLY	કાજરડા	NE; 5-0	2·5; 795; 156; 460	Maliya 6-0
325	Kālāṃbhaḍī	KTD	કાલાંભડી	W; 27-0	2·4, 274; 49; 193	Mengni-Navi 6-0
326	Kalāṇā	DHR	કલાણા	SW; 16-0	7·3; 1811; 308; 1367	Local
327	Kaḷarīā	UPL	કળરીઆ	NW; 15-0	4·7; 678; 137; 411	Bhayavadar 4-0
328	Kālāsar	JSD	કાલાસર	NE; 7-0	9·2; 1252; 255; 108	Local
329	Kālikā-nagar	MRV	કાલિકાનગર	E; 6 0	7·0; 250; 45; 181	Morvi [-4
330	Kālipaṭ	RAJ	કાલિપટ	SE; 6-0	2·1; 403; 92; 233	Rajkot 5-0
331	Kalyāṇpar	MRV	કલ્યાણપર	S; 15-0	2·9; 350; 51; 289	Tankara 2-4
332	Kamāḍhiyā	GND	કમાઢિયા	NE; 17-0	5·9; 871; 173; 547	Vansavad 3-0
333	Kamaḷāpur	JSD	કમળાપુર	N; 9-0	9·5; 1922; 304; 971	Local
334	Kamar-koṭaḍā	GND	કમરકોટડા	E; 14-0	3·8; 521; 97; 341	Shivarajgadh 2-0
335	Kaṇakoṭ	WNK	કણુકોટ	S; 10-0	5 1; 492; 115; 385	Sindhavadar 4-0
336	Kanakoṭ	RAJ	કનકોટ	W; 4-0	5·2; 564; 99; 359	Rajkot 4-0
337	Kānapar	WNK	કાનપર	E; 7-0	1·4; 153; 31; 98	Mahika 3-0
338	Kānapar	JSD	કાનપર	W; 15-0	11·7; 1035; 174; 495	Atkot 6-0
339	Kānāvaḍāḷā	JMK	કાનાવડાળા	N; 11-0	3 5; 580; 103; 308	Jamkandorna 10-0
340	Kaṇḍhevā-ḷiyā	JSD	કંધેવાળિયા	E; 18-0	3·9; 554; 89; 309	Vinchhiya 3-0
341	Kanesarā	JSD	કનેસરા	NW; 8-0	9·0; 819; 146; 562	Jasdan 7-0
342	Kāṅkasīyāḷī	LDK	કાંકસીયાળી	NE; 13-0	1·4; 298; 50; 191	Dholara 1-0

Railway St.; Distance (in miles)	Weekly Bazar; Bazar day; Distance (in miles)	Motor Stand; Distance (in miles)	Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Khakharala 4–4	Morvi 5–4	Morvi 7–0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; dg ; ch.
Daldi 4–0	Wankaner 12–0	Local	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; tl ; ch.
Jasdan 6–0	Jasdan 6–0	Lilapur 2–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; dg ; ch.
Tankara 11–4	Tankara 11–4	Local	w	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; dg ; ch ; lib ; dp.
Virpur 2–0	Virpur 2–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch.
Maliya 6–0	Maliya 6–0	Khirai 2–0	str	sl(pr) ; 3dg ; 2mq.
Gondal 15–0	Mengni Navi 6–0	Local	w ; rv	tl ; ch.
Kanthali 8–0	Patanvav 5–0	Patanvav 5–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; dh ; 2dg ; ch ; lib.
Bhayavdar 4–0	Bhayavdar 4–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; 2dg ; mq ; ch.
Local	Jasdan 8–0	Lilapur 2–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; 2tl ; dg ; mq ; ch ; lib.
Rafleshwar 3–4	Morvi 5–4	Paneli 2–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; tl ; ch.
Rajkot 5–0	Rajkot 5–0	Khamba 2–0	rv	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 3tl ; dg.
Tankara 2–4	Tankara 2–4	Tankara 2–0	w	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; dg ; ch.
Kunkavav 6–0	Vansavad 3–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 3tl ; dg ; 2mq ; ch ; lib.
Jasdan 8–0	Jasdan 8–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; 3tl ; 3dg ; ch ; lib ; dp ; Mahadev's old temple.
Gondal 11–0	Gondal 11–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; ch ; pyt.
Sindhavadar 4–0	Wankaner 10–0	Wankaner 10–0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; tl ; ch.
Rajkot 4–0	Rajkot 4–0	Rajkot 4–0	t	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Wankaner 7–0	Wankaner 7–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; mq.
Jasdan 11–0	Atkot 6–0	Dadwa 4–0	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch ; dh ; lib.
Dhoraji 22–0	Jam-kandorna 10–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; dg.
Vinchhiya 3–0	Vinchhiya 3–0	Local	o	sl(pr) ; 2cs(mp) ; 2tl ; dg ; ch ; lib.
Jasdan 7–0	Jasdan 7–0	Local	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; 2tl ; dg ; ch. Fr. held on Srn. vd. 15.
Kotharia 7–0	Rajkot 7–0	Dholaria 1–0	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.

Serial No.	Village / Town name ; Taluka abbreviation ; Village/Town name in Gujarati	Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q. ; Travelling distance (in miles)	Area (sq. miles) ; Population ; Households ; Agricultural population	Post Office ; Distance (in miles)
343	Kāṅsaloliyā JSD કાંસલોલિયા	E ; 11–0	7 8 ; 274 ; 36 ; 235	Bhadla 6–0
344	Kāntipur MRV કાંતિપુર	W ; 12–0	2·1 ; 271 ; 45 ; 232	Morvi 11–0
345	Kanṭoḷīyā GND કંટોળિયા	S ; 3–0	3 5 ; 326 ; 75 ; 181	Moviya 2–0
346	Karāḷī JTP કરાળી	N ; 8–0	4·5 ; 718 ; 139 ; 501	Mewasa 5–0
347	Karamāḷ-Koṭaḍā GND કરમાળ-કોટડા	E ; 17·0	3·4 ; 442 ; 90 ; 309	Dadva 2–0
348	Kārāvāḍī-Junī WNK કારાવાડી-જુની	E ; 8–0	5 1 ; 472 ; 115 ; 205	Jalia 3–0
349	Kārāvāḍī-Navī WNK કારાવાડી-નવી	S ; 8·0	5·1 ; 267 ; 69 ; 174	Jalia 3–0
350	Kāsīpar WNK કાસીપર	E ; 4–0	1·4 ; 194 ; 32 ; 188	
351	Kātharoṭā UPL કાથરોટા	S ; 6 0	2 2 ; 919 ; 173 ; 663	Patanvav 2–0
352	Kātharoṭā RAJ કાથરોટા	N ; 15·0	2·2 ; 180 ; 37 ; 139	Sardhar 4 0
353	Kerāḷā UPL કેરાળા	N ; 5·4	1·1 , 81 ; 17 ; 81	Khijadia 2–0
354	Kerāḷā PDH કેરાળા	SW ; 7 0	2·9 ; 284 ; 50 ; 214	Sarapdad 2–0
355	Kerāḷā WNK કેરાળા	SE ; 3 0	2·5 ; 530 ; 112 ; 244	Wankaner 3–0
356	Kerāḷā MRV કેરાળા	N ; 11·0	3·9 ; 507 ; 97 ; 377	Morvi 9–0
357	Keśawāḷā GND કેશવાળા	SE ; 14 0	4·0 ; 872 ; 150 ; 526	Vasavad 3–0
358	Khaḍakāṇā JSD ખડકાણા	N ; 10 0	0·8 ; 80 ; 14 ; 72	Vinchhiya 6–0
359	Khajuraḍā JMK ખજુરડા	W ; 6–0	8·5 ; 1382 ; 250 ; 1097	Jamkandorna 7–0
360	Khajuraḍī PDH ખજુરડી	N ; 6–0	4·0 ; 359 ; 54 ; 238	Paddhari 6–0
361	Khajurī-Gundāḷā JTP ખજુરી-ગુંદાળા	NE ; 8–0	5·9 ; 1052 ; 188 ; 781	Vadia-devli 5–0
362	Khākhaḍā-belā PDH ખાખડાબેલા	W ; 4–0	9·5 ; 1213 ; 225 ; 676	Local
363	Khakhāṇā WNK ખખાણા	SE ; 12–0	1·9 ; 205 ; 36 ; 174	Mahika 5–0
364	Khākharā PDH ખાખરા	S ; 14–0	1·5 ; 96 ; 15 ; 86	Latipur 4–0
365	Khākharāḷā MRV ખાખરાળા	N ; 7–0	4·9 ; 1149 ; 192 ; 809	Morvi 7–4
366	Khākharecī MLY ખાંખરેચી	E ; 12–0	6·3 ; 2672 ; 513 ; 1539	Local

Railway St.; Distance (in miles)	Weekly Bazar ; Bazar day ; Distance (in miles)	Motor Stand ; Distance (in miles)	Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Jasdan 14–0	Bhadla 6–0	Ambardi 2 0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Barwala 3–4	Morvi 11–0	Bilia 1–4	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch.
Gondal 3–0	Gondal 3–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; dg ; ch.
Virpur 8–0	Virpur 8–0	Pedhala 6-0	w	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; ch ; lib. Fr. held on Bdp. vd. 5
Gondal 14–0	Dadva 2–0	Ramod 6–0	w	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch.
Sindhavadar 2-0	Wankaner 8–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 3tl ; mq ; ch.
Sindhavadar 3–0	Wankaner 9–0	Sindhavadar 3–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; dp.
..	..	Daldi 3–0	w	sl(pr) ; ch.
Upleta 6–0	Upleta 6–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl.
Rajkot 12–0	Sardhar 4-0	Aniyara 4-0	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Khijadia 2–0	Khijadia 2-0	Khijadia 1 4	rv	cs.
Paddhari 8–0	Sarapdad 2 0	Sarapdad 2–0	rv	2 tl ; ch
Wankaner 3–0	Wankaner 3–0	Wankaner 3-0	rv	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; dh ; mq ; ch.
Rangpur 3–0	Morvi 9-0	Local	w : t	sl(pr) ; 3tl ; 3dh ; ch lib ; dg.
Kunkavav 6–0	Vasavad 3-0	Local	w : rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; dg ; ch.
Kalasar 4–0	Vinchhiya 6 0	Lalavadar 2–0	rv	cs ; tl ; ch.
Dhoraji 10–0	Jam-kandorna 7-0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 4tl ; dh ; dg ; ch ; lib.
Paddhari 6–0	Paddhari 6–0	Khakhada-bela 3-0	rv	sl(pr) ; 3tl ; ch.
Vadia–devli 5–0	Amarnagar 4–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 3tl ; dg ; ch ; lib; dp.
Paddhari 4–0	Paddhari 4–0	Local	rv	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; 3tl ; dg ; ch ; lib ; dp.
Wankaner 12–0	Wankaner 12 0	Rampura 2–0	w	cs(mp).
Dhoraji 4–0	Latipur 4–0	Thoriali 2–0	str	cs.
Local	Morvi 7–4	Local	w ; t	sl(pr) ; cs (mp) ; 2tl ; ch ; lib ; dp.
Local	Local	Local	w ; t	sl(pr) ; cs (fmg) ; 4tl ; dh ; mq ; ch ; lib ; dp ; gym ; Fr. is held on Srn. vd-8 Ancient Jain Palace Jadeshwar Mahadev.

Serial No.	Village / Town name ; Taluka abbreviation ; Village / Town name in Gujarati	Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q.; Travelling distance (in miles)	Area (sq. miles) ; Population ; Households ; Agricultural population	Post Office ; Distance (in miles)
367	Khākhījālīā UPL ખાખીજાલીઆ	N ; 5-0	6.4 ; 2386 . 499 ; 1238	Local
368	Khāmaṭā PDH ખામટા	N ; 3 0	2·7 ; 387 ; 64 ; 279	Paddhari 2-0
369	Khambālīḍā GND ખંભાલીડા	SE ; 21-0	2·5 ; 209 ; 40 ; 135	Virpur 4-0
370	Khāmbhā LDK ખાંભા	E ; 8-0	4 5 ; 629 ; 116 ; 449	Lodhika 7-0
371	Khāmbhāḷā PDH ખાંભાળા	SE ; 10-0	3·7 ; 419 ; 74 ; 301	Sarapdad 4-0
372	Khambhāḷīā GND ખંભાળીઆ	N ; 26-0	4 7 ; 793 ; 145 ; 536	Khilori 2-0
373	Khāṇḍādhar GND ખાંડાધર	NE ; 9-0	4·4 ; 888 ; 164 ; 520	Ramod 3-0
374	Khāṇḍādhar-Hadamatīā JSD ખાંડાધર-હડમતીઆ	NE ; 3-0	3·2 ; 254 ; 41 ; 218	Jasdan 3-0
375	Khaṇḍherī PDH ખંઢેરી	SE . 9-0	3·3 ; 356 ; 71 ; 183	Rajkot 6-0
376	Khānapar WNK ખાનપર	E ; 12-0	2·0 ; 125 ; 22 ; 124	Lunsar 4-0
377	Khānapar MRV ખાનપર	W ; 14-0	9·1 ; 1367 ; 232 ; 1003	Tankara 3-4
378	Khāraciyā JTP ખારચિયા	S ; 7-0	3·9 ; 752 ; 116 ; 506	Local
379	Khāraciyā UPL ખારચિયા	NW ; 12-0	1·8 ; 814 ; 166 , 347	Paneli 4-0
380	Khāraciyā RAJ ખારચિયા	N ; 20-0	4·1 ; 709 ; 120 ; 440	Sardhar 2-0
381	Khāraciyā JSD ખારચિયા	NE ; 21-0	4·0 ; 715 ; 257 ; 686	Vinchhiya 8-0
382	Khāraciyā-(Jāmanagar) JSD ખારચિયા-જામનગર	W ; 7-0	1·5 ; 72 ; 16 ; 63	Atkot 3-0
383	Khareḍā KTD ખરેડા	N ; 3-0	2·6 ; 524 ; 91 ; 293	Kotda 2-0
384	Khareḍā MRV ખરેડા	NE ; 14-0	9·4 ; 1118 ; 241 ; 661	Morvi 14-0
385	Khāṭalī JMK ખાટલી	W ; 10-0	3·8 ; 887 ; 148 ; 587	Jamkandorna 10-0
386	Kheraḍī RAJ ખેરડી	E ; 10-0	9 9 ; 1563 ; 259 ; 1026	Local
387	Kheravā WNK ખેરવા	S ; 12-0	7 4 ; 697 ; 140 ; 497	Sindhavadar 6-0
388	Khevaliyā MRV ખેવલિયા	N ; 4-0	5 2 ; 920 ; 163 ; 604	Morvi 3-4
389	Khījaḍiyā LDK ખીજડિયા	N ; 12-0	0·7 ; 113 ; 14 ; 84	Nikava 5-0
390	Khījaḍiyā JMK ખીજડિયા	W ; 11-0	3·1 ; 227 ; 46 ; 156	Bhayavadar 10-0
391	Khījaḍiyā RAJ ખીજડિયા	E ; 12-0	3·7 ; 413 ; 67 ; 294	Khorana 4-0
392	Khījaḍiyā WNK ખીજડિયા	S ; 8-0	5·3 ; 961 ; 183 ; 566	Sindhavadar 2-0

Railway St.; Distance (in miles)	Weekly Bazar; Bazar day; Distance (in miles)	Motor Stand; Distance (in miles)	Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Local	Local	Local	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; 2cs(mp ; misc) ; 4 dh ; 3dg ; mq ; ch ; lib ; d Fr. held on Srn. vd. 7 & at Raghunath Mahadev.
Paddhari 2–0	Paddhari 2–0	Paddhari 3–0	rv	3tl ; dg ; ch.
Virpur 4–0	Virpur 4–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; dg ; ch.
Ribda 6–0	Rajkot 6–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; 3tl ; dg ; ch.
Khandheri 4–0	Sarapdad 4–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 2tl ; ch.
Derdi 6–0	Vasavad 4–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; ch.
Gondal 7–0	Gondal 7–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 3tl ; ch.
Jasdan 3–0	Jasdan 3–0	Kalasan 2–4	w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; tl ; ch.
Local	Rajkot 6–0	Local	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Daldi 5-0	Wankaner 12–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; tl.
Local	Tankara 3–4	Local	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; 3tl ; dh ; c ch ; dp.
Jetpur 7–0	Jetpur 7–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs (fmg) ; 2tl ;ac dg ; ch ; lib ; dp.
Bhayavadar 3–0	Bhayavadar 3–0	Local	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs(c) ; 2tl ; dh ; c lib.
Rajkot 20–0	Sardhar 2–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch ; lib.
Vinchhiya 8–0	Vinchhiya 8–0	Local	w ; rv	cs ; tl ; ch.
Jasdan 7–0	Atkot 3–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; ch.
Gondal 4–0	Kotda 2–0	Local	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch.
Rangpur 4–4	Jetpur 7–0	Local	w ; t	sl(pr) ; 3tl ; ch ; lib.
Dhoraji 11–0	Jam kandorna 10–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 2tl ; ch.
Rajkot 8–0	Rajkot 8–0	Rajkot 10–0	t	sl(pr) ; tl ; dh ; dg ; c lib.
Sindhavadar 6–0	Wankaner 12–0	Local	w ; str	sl(pr) ; 3tl ; mq ; ch ; l pyt.
Barwala 2–4	Morvi 3–4	Barwala 1–4	w ; t	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch.
Paddhari 12–0	Paddhari 12–0	Domada 3–4	rv	tl ; ch.
Bhayavadar 10-0	Bhayavadar 10–0	Chitravad 3-0	rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Khorna 4–0	Khorna 4–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; cs(mp) ; l
Sindhavadar 2–0	Wankaner 8–0	Wankaner 8–0	w ; t	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; tl ; dg ; n ch ; lib.

Serial No.	Village / Town name ; Taluka abbreviation ; Village / Town name in Gujarati			Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q. ; Travelling distance (in miles)		Area (sq. miles) Population ; Households ; Agricultural population	Post Office ; Distance (in miles)
393	Khījaḍīyā-Moṭā	PDH	ખીજડિયા-મોટા	N.	6-0	6·5 ; 660 ; 112 ; 380	Sarapdad 2-0
394	Khījaḍiyā-nānā	PDH	ખીજડિયા-નાના	W,	2-0	2·2 ; 136 ; 23 ; 111	Paddhari 2-0
395	Khījaḍiyā-parā	JTP	ખીજડિયા-પરા	N,	10-0	172 ; 37 . 62 (included in Haripur)	Mewasa 2-0
396	Khilorī-Moṭī	GND	ખિલોરી-મોટી	NE ;	24-0	6·8 ; 1574 ; 294 ; 930	Local
397	Khīrāi	MLY	ખીરાઈ	E ;	3-0	2 4 ; 371 ; 60 ; 249	Maliya 3-0
398	Khīrasarā	MLY	ખીરસરા	S,	20-0	2 0 , 310 ; 60 ; 103	Mota-Dahinsara 1 0
399	Khīrasarā	LDK	ખીરસરા	N :	8-0	2 4 ; 937 ; 162 ; 314	Local
400	Khīrasarā	UPL	ખીરસરા	N,	18-0	10·2 , 1196 ; 247 ; 846	Local
401	Khīrasarā	JTP	ખીરસરા	E ;	6-0	1·3 ; 905 ; 148 ; 669	Amarnagar 5-0
402	Khoḍāpipar	PDH	ખોડાપિપર	N.	10-0	9·8 ; 1128 ; 179 ; 858	Khakhadabela 8 0
403	Khokhaḍa-danḍ	RAJ	ખોખડદંડ	S ;	7-0	. .. .	Kotharia 3-0
404	Khokharī	KTD	ખોખરી	W ;	3-0	4·0 ; 311 ; 55 ; 215	Kotda 3-0
405	Khokharī	PDH	ખોખરી	W ;	15-0	4·0 ; 394 ; 74 ; 258	Veratiya 3 0
406	Khorāṇā	RAJ	ખોરાણા	N ;	10-0	7 0 ; 886 , 162 ; 460	Local
407	Kolakī	UPL	કોલકી	SE.	6-0	1·39 ; 3763 ; 681 ; 2558	Local
408	Kolīthaḍ	GND	કોલીથડ	W,	11-0	6·7 ; 1324 ; 241 ; 760	Local
409	Koṭaḍā	JSD	કોટડા	NW ;	18-0	2 1 ; 263 , 38 ; 161	Vinchhiya 2-0
410	Koṭaḍā-Nāyāṇī	WNK	કોટડા-નાયાણી	W ;	13-0	5·0 ; 1294 ; 218 ; 784	Jaliya 3-0
411	Koṭaḍā-sāṅgāṇī	KTD	કોટડા-સાંગાણી	H. Q.		9·0 ; 4210 ; 758 ; 786	Local
412	Kothā-pīpaliyā	LDK	કોઠા-પીપલિયા	W ;	3-0	3 2 ; 379 ; 60 ; 246	Lodhika 3-0
413	Koṭhāriyā	WNK	કોઠારિયા	E ;	9-0	5·6 ; 630 ; 135 ; 486	Travad 3-0
414	Koṭhāriyā	MRV	કોઠારિયા	SW ;	30-0	10·4 ; 662 ; 129 ; 422	Tankara 13-4

Railway St.; Distance (in miles)		Weekly Bazar; Bazar day; Distance (in miles)		Motor Stand; Distance (in miles)		Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Paddhari	6–0	Sarapdad	2–0	Sarapdad	3–0	w	sl, 5tl; dh; dg; mq; ch.
Paddhari	2–0	Paddhari	2–0	Paddhari	3–0	rv	2tl; dg; ch.
Virpur	7–0	Virpur	7–0	..	5–0	w; rv	tl; dg; ch.
Derdi	4–0	Vasavad	3–0	Local		w	sl(pr); cs; 3tl; dh; ch; lib; pyt.
Maliya	3–0	Maliya	3–0	Local		t	sl(pr); tl; ch; pyt.
Mota Dahinsara.	1–0	Mota Dahinsara	1–0	Local		w; t	sl(pr); cs, tl; ch.
Rajkot	11–0	Local		Local		w; rv	sl(pr); cs(mp); 2tl; dg; ch.
Bhayavadar	7–0	Bhayavadar	7–0	Local		w	sl(pr); cs(c); 4tl, dh; dg; ch; lib; dp.
Jetpur	6–0	Jetpur	6–0	Jetpur	6–0	w	sl(pr); cs(fmg); 4tl; dh, ch; lib; dp.
Paddhari	10–0	Paddhari	10–0	Local		w; rv	sl(pr); 4tl; dh; ch; lib.
Kotharia	3–0	Kotharia	3–0	Kotharia	3–0	w	sl(pr); 2tl; ch.
Gondal	10–0	Kotda	3–0	Kotda-sangani.	3–0	t	sl(pr); tl; ch.
Jaliadevani	2–0	Jaliadevani	2–0	Local		rv	cs; 32tl.
Local		Local		Local		w	sl(pr); 2tl.
Khakhijalia	2–0	Local		Local			sl(pr. m); cs (mp.) 8tl; dh; ch; lib; dp.
Gondal	11–0	Local		Local		w	sl(pr. m); cs (c); 3tl; 2dh; dg; ch; lib; dp; Fr. held on Srn. vd. 5.
Vinchhiya	2–0	Vinchhiya	2–0	Amarpar	4–0	w	sl(pr); cs; tl; ch; lib.
Sindhavadar	4–0	Wankaner	12–0	Sindhava-dar	7–0	w; rv	sl(pr); cs; 2tl; dg; ch.
Local		Local		Local		w; rv	sl(2pr. m); 2cs; 11tl; dh; 5dg; 2ch; lib; 2dp; Fr held on Srn. vd. 7, 8 9 quarry; Gandhi Ghat.
Ribda	6–0	Ribda	6–0	Lodhika	3–0	w	sl(pr); tl; ch; lib.
Wankaner	8–0	Wankaner	8–0	Local		w	sl(pr); cs(fmg); tl; mq; ch
Tankara	13–4	Tankara	13–4	Local		w; t	sl(pr); tl; ch; lib.

Serial No.	Village / Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Gujarati			Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q.; Travelling distance (in miles)		Area (sq. miles); Population; Households; Agricultural population				Post Office; Distance (in miles)	
415	Koṭhāriyā	RAJ	કોઠારિયા	S;	5–0	4.6;	1057;	196;	484	Local	
416	Koṭhī	WNK	કોઠી	SE;	7–0	5.9;	680;	135;	464	Mahika	1–0
417	Koṭhī	JSD	કોઠી	W;	4–0	4.3;	702;	158;	438	Jasdan	5–0
418	Kuṃbhārīā	MLY	કુંભારીઆ	NE;	14–0	5.1;	556;	119;	358	Khakhrechi	3–0
419	Kuñcīyādaḍ	RAJ	કુંચીયાદડ	E;	13–0	5.4;	548;	125;	329	Kuvadva	4–0
420	Kundaṇī	JSD	કુંદણી	N;	8–0	3.5;	624;	116	248	Jasdan	8–0
421	Kuṇḍhec	UPL	કુંઢેચ	NW;	10–0	2.9;	533;	116;	346	Ganod	2–0
422	Kuntāsī	MLY	કુંતાસી	S;	22–0	7.2;	1034;	178;	646	Mota-Dahinsana	4–0
423	Kuvāḍavā	RAJ	કુવાડવા	NE;	10–0	1.6;	2193;	435;	908	Local	
424	Lajāi	MRV	લજાઈ	S;	8–0	9.5;	1280;	213;	723	Tankara	5–0
425	Lākaḍadhār	WNK	લાકડધાર	N;	8–0	3.3;	199;	40;	167	Lunsar	6–0
426	Lakhadh-īragaḍh	MRV	લખધીર-ગઢ	S;	14–0	3.3;	351;	66;	275	Tankara	1–4
427	Lakhadh-īranagar	MRV	લખધીર-નગર	S;	6–0	3.7;	718;	113;	452	Morvi	4–4
428	Lakhadhī-rapur	MRV	લખધીર-પુર	E;	6–0	1.4;	163;	27;	126	Morvi	6–0
429	Lākhapar	RAJ	લાખપર	S;	16–0	2.6;	266;	48;	211	Sardhar	2–0
430	Lālapar	MRV	લાલપર	E;	3–0	3.1,	343;	53;	255	Morvi	3–0
431	Lālapar	WNK	લાલપર	SE;	3–0	2.1;	151;	31;	103	Wankaner	3–0
432	Lālāvadar	JSD	લાલાવદર	NE;	8–0	1.8;	173;	33;	128	Jasdan	9–0
433	Lāpasārī	RAJ	લાપસારી	S;	6–0	2.9;	362;	66;	246	Kotharia	2–0
434	Lāṭh	UPL	લાઠ	W;	14–0	5.4;	1320;	260;	276	Upleta	12–0
435	Lavaṇapur	MLY	લવણપુર	W;	22–0		1022;	172;	0	Local	
436	Laxmīvās	MLY	લક્ષ્મીવાસ	SW;	12–0	4.9;	527;	86;	473	Vavania	0–4
437	Līlakhā	GND	લીલખા	S;	14–0	3.5;	498;	95;	352	Gomta	4–0
438	Līlāpar	MRV	લીલાપર	S;	3–0	3.3;	327;	62	214	Morvi	1–4
439	Līlāpur	JSD	લીલાપુર	NE;	6–3	8.5;	1647;	268;	1059	Local	

Railway St.; Distance (in miles)	Weekly Bazar; Bazar day; Distance (in miles)	Motor Stand; Distance (in miles)	Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
ocal	Local	Local	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; dg ; ch ; pyt ; lib ; old palace ; castle.
'ankaner 8–0	Wankaner 8–0	Mahika 2–0	w	sl(pr) ; mq.
ısdan 5–0	Jasdan 5–0	Local	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; ch ; lib.
hakharechi 3–0	Khakharechi 3–0	Khakha-rechi 3–0	w ; t	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch ; lib.
ajkot 14–0	Kuvadva 4–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch.
asdan 8–0	Jasdan 8–0	Local	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 3tl ; ch.
pleta 8–0	Upleta 8–0	Patanvav 3–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl.
'ota-Dahinsara 4–0	Mota-Dahinsara 4–0	Local	w ; t	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; 3tl ; dh ; ch ; Ginning factory.
ajkot 10–0	Local	Local	w ; t ; Boaring	7sl(3pr) ; cs(mp) ; 4tl ; 2dh ; 2ch ; lib ; Fr. held near Bhimnath temple on Bdp vd.8.
ocal	Tankara 5–0	Morvi 8–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 5tl ; dh ; 10dg ; ch ; lib.
)huva 2–0	Wankaner 8–0	Wankaner 8–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; tl ; ch.
ankara 1–4	Tankara 1–4	Tankara 1–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; ch.
ıafleshwar 3–4	Morvi 4–4	Local	w	sl(pr); cs(mp) ; 3tl : ch; dp.
Iorvi 6–0	Morvi 6–0	Paneli 2–0	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
ıajkot 16–0	Sardhar 2–0	Local	w	sl(pr) : 4tl ; ch.
Iorvi 3–0	Morvi 3–0	Morvi 3–0	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Vankaner 3–0	Wankaner 3–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; mq.
Kulasar 2–0	Jasdan 9–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; tl ; ch.
Kotharia 2–0	Kotharia 2–0	Kotharia 2–0	rv	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch.
Jpleta 12–0	Upleta 12–0	Upleta 14–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 2tl ; ch.
ıocal	Local	Local	p	sl(pr) ; tl.
'avania 0–4	Vavania 0–4	Vavania 0–4	t : o	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl.
Jomta 4–0	Gomta 4–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; M ; ch ; lib ; dp.
Iorvi 1–4	Morvi 1–4	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Kalasar 2–0	Jasdan 7–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) 3tl ; dh ; dg ; ch ; lib ; dp.

Serial No.	Village/Town name ; Taluka abbreviation ; Village/Town name in Gujarati	Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q.: Travelling distance (in miles)	Area (sq. miles); Population; Households ; Agricultural population	Post Office ; Distance (in miles)
440	Līlīsājaḍīālī RAJ લીલીસા-જડીઆલી	S; 16-0	4·8 : 754 ; 132 ; 456	Sardhar 3-0
441	Līmbālā WNK લીંબાલા	S ; 4-0	2·0 ; 386 ; 76 ; 191	Wankaner 4-0
442	Lodhīḍā RAJ લોધીડા	S : 19-0	3·2 ; 269 ; 39 ; 341	Sardhar 2-0
443	Loḍhīkā LDK લોઢીકા	H. Q.	0·7 ; 2013 ; 376 ; 540	Local
444	Lonṭhaḍā RAJ લોંઠડા	S ; 9-0	4·0 , 394 ; 77 ; 346	Rajkot 10-0
445	Luṇāgarā JMK લુણાગરા	S ; 6-0	4·4 ; 654 ; 126 ; 409	Jamkandorna 5 0
446	Luṇāgīrī JTP લુણાગીરી	NW : 9-0	0 9 ; 284 63 ; 217	Lunagara 2-0
447	Luṇasar WNK લુણસર	E : 14-0	10·6 ; 1437 ; 256 ; 818	Local
448	Luṇasarīā WNK લુણસરીઆ	SE : 4-0	4 7 , 529 ; 98 ; 325	Wankaner 4 0
449	Luṇīvāv GND લુણીવાવ	W . 8-0	4 3 ; 565 ; 98 ; 409	Ribda 4-0
450	Lunṭāvadar MRV લુંટાવદર	N . 13-0	4·6 : 890 ; 143 : 763	Morvi 11 0
451	Madāvā JSD મદાવા	N ; 11-0	3·4 ; 303 ; 44 : 233	Kalasar 6-0
452	Maḍhaḍā JSD મઢડા	S : 18-0	2·0 ; 148 ; 24 ; 129	Santhali 3-0
453	Mādhāpar MRV મધાપર	W :	4 9 ; Deserted	Deserted
454	Mādhārapar RJK માધારપર	W ; 5 0	3 1 ; 359 ; 70 ; 137	Rajkot 5-0
455	Mādhavīpur JSD માધવીપુર	SE : 6-0	4·0 ; 147 ; 24 ; 120	Kalasar 2-0
456	Magharavāḍā RAJ મઘરવાડા	E ; 8-0	4·3 ; 784 ; 150 ; 521	Kuvadva 4-0
457	Mahendragaḍh MLY મહેન્દ્રગઢ	S ; 12-0	1 7 ; 348 ; 54 ; 249	Sarvad 3-0
458	Mahendranagar MRV મહેન્દ્રનગર	N ; 2-0	3·4 ; 441 ; 82 ; 211	Morvi 3-0
459	Mahendrapur MRV મહેન્દ્રપુર	SW ; 12-0	4 6 ; 494 ; 92 ; 204	Tankara 5-0
460	Mahīkā WNK મહીકા	SE ; 8-0	6·3 ; 1150 ; 242 ; 579	Local
461	Mahīkā RAJ મહીકા	SE ; 7-0	4·4 ; 566 ; 101 ; 396	Rajkot 6 0
462	Mahīkā-Moṭā GND મહીકા મોટા	W ; 10-0	2·5 ; 630 ; 123 ; 414	Ribda 6-0
463	Mahīkā-Nānā GND મહીકા-નાના	W ; 10-0	3·5 ; 372 ; 72 ; 222	Ribda 7-0
464	Makanapar RAJ મકનપર	N ; 20-0	2·1 ; 226 ; 44 ; 169	Sardhar 2-0

Railway St.; Distance (in miles)	Weekly Bazar; Bazar day; Distance (in miles)	Motor Stand; Distance (in miles)	Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Rajkot 14-0	Sardhar 3-0	Sardhar; 3-0	w	sl(pr); 3tl; ch.
Wankaner 4-0	Wankaner 4-0	Local	w	sl(pr); cs(mp); mq.
Rajkot 18-0	Sardhar 2-0	Sardhar 4-0	w	sl(pr); tl; ch.
Rajkot 12-0	Local	Local	w	sl(pr); cs; 2tl; 2dh; 4dg; 2mq; 2ch; lib; 2dp; gym; Fr. held on Srn. vad. 8.
Rajkot 10-0	Rajkot 10-0	Local	rv	sl(pr); tl; ch.
Dhoraji 7-0	Jam-kandorna 5-0	Jam-kandorna. 5-0	w	sl(pr); 2tl; ch.
Dhoraji 5-0	Dhoraji 5-0	Mandlikpur 5-0	rv	tl.
Daldi 6-0	Wankaner 12-0	Local	w	sl(pr); 2cs (fmg. misc); 3tl; dh; ch; lib; dp.
Wankaner 4-0	Wankaner 4-0	Wankaner 4-0	rv	sl(pr); cs (mp); tl; dh; ch.
Ribda 4-0	Gondal 9-0	Local	w	sl(pr); cs(mp); 3tl; ch; lib.
Piplia 1-4	Morvi 11-0	Local	w; t	sl(pr); cs(fmg); 2tl; lib.
Kalasar 6-0	Jasdan 11-0	Kamalapur 3-0	w	sl(pr); ch.
Derdi 10-0	Santhali 3-0	Vansavad 1-4	w	2cs(mp. misc); tl; ch.
Deserted	Deserted	Morvi	w	tl.
Rajkot 5-0	Rajkot 5-0	Local	w	sl(pr); tl; ch.
Kalasar 2-0	Jasdan 6-0	Shivrajpur 3-0	w	sl(pr); tl; ch.
Rajkot 8-0	Kuvadva 4-0	Local	w	sl(pr); cs(mp); 2tl; 2ch.
Piplia 4-0	Mota-Dahinsara 4-0	Local	w	sl(pr); 2tl; ch; pyt.
Pipri 1-4	Morvi 3-0	Morvi 2-0	w	sl(pr); tl; ch.
Lajai 3-0	Tankara 5-0	Lajai 3-0	rv	sl(pr); 2tl; ch.
Wankaner 8-0	Wankaner 8-0	Local	rv	sl(pr); cs(fmg); 2tl; dg; mq; ch; lib; dp.
Rajkot 6-0	Rajkot 6-0	Local	w	sl(pr); 2tl; ch; lib; Ayurvedik box.
Semla 3-0	Gondal 9-0	Local	w	sl(pr); cs; 2tl; dg; ch.
Semla 4-0	Gondal 9-0	Local	w	sl(pr); 3tl; dg; ch.
Rajkot 20-0	Sardhar 2-0	Sardhar 2-0	w	sl(pr).

Serial No.	Village / Town name ; Taluka abbreviation ; Village/Town name in Gujarati			Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q.; Travelling distance (in miles)		Area (sq. miles); Population; Households ; Agricultural population				Post Office ; Distance (in miles)	
465	Makanasar	MRV	મકનસર	S ;	7–0	7·9 ;	571 ;	124 ;	253	Morvi	7–4
466	Makatāna-par	WNK	મકતાન-પર	NE ;	9–4	1·9 ;	112 ;	18 ;	110	Lunsar	6–0
467	Mākhāvaḍ	LDK	માખાવડ	S ;	6–0	2·7 ;	511 ;	85 ;	319	Lodhika	5–0
468	Mākhiyāḷā	UPL	માખિયાળા	W ;	6–0	1·6 ;	94 ;	12 ;	82	Paneli	8–0
469	Māḷiyā	MLY	માળિયા		H. Q.	12·8 ;	5610 ;	1131 ;	934	Local	
470	Māliyāsaṇ	RAJ	માલિયાસણ	E ;	5–2	4·4 ;	560 ;	95 ;	332	Rajkot	5–0
471	Māṇabā	MLY	માણબા	E ;	7–0	1·1 ;	332 ;	54 ;	214	Khakhar-echi	4–4
472	Manahara-pur	RAJ	મનહરપુર	N ;	4–0	3·0 ;	627 ;	155 ;	339	Rajkot	6–0
473	Mānasar	MRV	માનસર	N ;	7–4	4·0 ;	360 ;	66 ;	261	Morvi	7–4
474	Māṇḍalīka-pur	JTP	માંડલીકપુર	W ;	5–0	4 4 ;	1011 ;	168 ;	737	Jetalsar	2–0
475	Mandārakī	MLY	મંદારકી	NE ;	20–0	1 2 ;	60 ;	13 ;	51	Ghantila	4–0
476	Māṇḍavī-kuṇḍalā	GND	માંડવી-કુંડલા	E ;	13–0	4·9 ;	1009 ;	183 ;	680	Shivraj-gadh	3–0
477	Māṇḍawā-moṭā	KTD	માંડવા-મોટા	SE ;	7–0	2·3 ;	625 ;	114 ;	341	Kotda	7–0
478	Māṇḍawā-Nānā	KTD	માંડવા-નાના	SE ;	8–0	3·4 ;	333 ;	64 ;	238	Ramod	3–0
479	Māṇeka-vāḍā	MRV	માણેકવાડા	W ;	10–0	6·9 ;	1023 ;	180 ;	669	Morvi	9–4
480	Māṇeka-wāḍā	KTD	માણેકવાડા	E ;	2–0	3·1 ;	593 ;	103 ;	415	Kotda	3-0
481	Masavāḍā	RAJ	મસવાડા	E ;	16–0	5·6 ;	472 ;	67 ;	346	Kuvadava	7–0
482	Masītāḷā	GND	મસીતાળા	S ;	18–0	3·1 ;	319 ;	57 ;	178	Virpur	2–0
483	Māṭel	WNK	માટેલ	N ;	10–0	5·8 ;	451 ;	75 ;	294	Lunsar	6–0
484	Mātrāvaḍ-Junā	JMK	માત્રાવડ-જુના	NW ;	12–0	1·3 ;	210 ;	35 ;	147	Bhaya-vadar	10–0
485	Mavaḍī	RAJ	મવડી	S ;	4–0	5·5 ;	1050 ;	181 ;	660	Rajkot	3–0
486	Meghāpar	JSD	મેઘાપર	SW ;	8–0	3·4 ;	411 ;	66 ;	339	Vasavad	2–0
487	Meghapar	MLY	મેઘપર	S ;	8–0	2·3 ;	610 ;	125 ;	286	Nani-Baral	6–0

Railway St.; Distance (in miles)	Weekly Bazar ; Bazar day ; Distance (in miles)	Motor Stand ; Distance (in miles)	Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Local	Morvi 7–4	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; ch ; stone quarry.
Dhuwa 4–0	Wankaner 10–0	Bherada 3–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs.
Ribda 12–0	Rajkot 12–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Paneli 8–0	Paneli 8–0	Bhayavadar 6–0	rv	cs ; tl.
Local	Local	Local	rv	sl(3pr) ; cs ; dh ; 14dg; ch ; lib ; 2dp.
Rajkot 5–0	Rajkot 5–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs(c) ; tl ; ch.
Khakharechi 4–4	Khakharechi 4–4	Local	t	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Rajkot 6–0	Rajkot 6–0	Rajkot 4–0	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch ; gym.
Khakharala 4–4	Morvi 7–4	Morvi 7–4	rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Jetalsar 2–0	Jetpur 6–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs(c) ; 2tl ; ch ; lib.
Ghantila 4–0	Ghantila 4–0	Ghantila 3–0	w ; t	tl ; ch.
Gondal 10–0	Shivrajpur 3–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Gondal 12–0	Kotda 7–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; 3tl ; dg ; ch.
Gondal 13–0	Ramod 3–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; dh ; ch.
Khakharala 4–4	Morvi 9–4	Local	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch ; pyt.
Gondal 9–0	Kotda 3–0	Kotda-sangani 2–0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; tl ; dg ; ch.
Rajkot 6–0	Rajkot 6-0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; dg ; ch.
Virpur 2–0	Virpur 2–0	Virpur 4–0	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch
Dhuva 3–0	Wankaner 10–0	Paddhari 5–0	spr	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; tl ; ch.
Bhayavadar 10–0	Bhayavadar 10–0	Chitravad 4–0	rv	cs; tl ; ch.
Rajkot 3–0	Rajkot 3–0	Rajkot 3–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs; tl ; ch.
Derdi 8–0	Vasavad 2–0	Vavavad 1–0	w	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch ; Kshatriya vav.
Nani-Baral 6–0	Nani-Baral 6–0	Local	rv	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.

Serial No.	Village / Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Gujarati			Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q.; Travelling distance (in miles)	Area (sq. miles); Population; Households; Agricultural population	Post Office; Distance (in miles)
488	Meghapar-(Zālāvāḍ)	MRV	મેઘપર (ઝાલાવાડ)	S; 21–0	8·1; 736; 136; 550	Tankara 5–0
489	Meghāvaḍ	JMK	મેઘાવડ	NE; 6–0	3·6; 332; 72; 266	Jam-kan-dorna 6–0
490	Mekhāṭīmbā	UPL	મેખાટીંબા	W; 7–0	0·2; 771; 129; 556	Upleta 5–0
491	Meli	UPL	મેલી	NW; 12–0	4·4; 953; 190; 657	Patanvav 4–0
492	Meṅgaṇī-Junī	KTD	મેંગણી-જુની	W; 23–0	3·2; 513; 80; 372	Mengni-Navi 2–0
493	Meṅgaṇī-Navī	KTD	મેંગણી-નવી	W; 22–0	4·4; 1581; 258; 704	Local
494	Merāvadar	UPL	મેરાવદર	W; 10–0	6·0; 1257; 237; 867	Dhank 4–0
495	Mesapar	GND	મેસપર	W; 18–0	3·5; 468; 68; 227	Kharedi 4–0
496	Mesariā	WNK	મેસરીઆ	N; 14–0	9 2; 667; 146; 425	Mahika 6–0
497	Meṭoḍā	PDH	મેટોડા	SE; 5–0	4·2; 381; 611; 248	Sarapdad 1–0
498	Meṭoḍā	LDK	મેટોડા	N; 8–0	2·8; 362; 46; 322	Khirasara 1–0
499	Mewāsā	JTP	મેવાસા	NE; 10–0	9·2; 946; 187; 506	Local
500	Mīṭāṇā	MRV	મીટાણા	S; 20–0	10·8; 812; 172; 512	Tankara 0–4
501	Moḍapar	MRV	મોડપર	SW; 14–0	9 4; 864; 156; 516	Morvi 12–0
502	Modhukā	JSD	મોધુકા	NE; 16–0	7·9; 860; 186; 419	Pipardi 6–0
503	Mojīrā	UPL	મોજીરા	N; 6–0	4·6; 327; 74; 122	Khakhi-jalia 1–0
504	Monapur	JTP	મોનપુર	NE; 4–0	2·7; 365; 75; 238	Pithadia 4–0
505	Moravi	MRV	મોરવી	H. Q.	11·1; 40722; 8355; 308	Local
506	Moṭa-Bhelā	MLY	મોટા-ભેલા	W; 10–0	7·1; 1004; 197; 586	Vavania 5–0
507	Moṭā-Dahīṅsarā	MLY	મોટા-દહીંસરા	S; 17–0	14·3; 2703; 502; 1296	Local
508	Moṭā-Guṇḍāḷā	JTP	મોટા-ગુંડાળા	W; 8–0	6·2; 1389; 249; 945	Jetalsar 4–0

Railway St.; Distance (in miles)	Weekly Bazar; Bazar day; Distance (in miles)	Motor Stand; Distance (in miles)	Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Tankara 5–0	Tankara 5–0	Local	rv	sl(pr); 3tl; dg; ch.
Dhoraji 14–0	Jam-kandorna 6–0	Boria 4–0	w; rv	sl(pr); cs; tl; dg.
Upleta 5–0	Upleta 5–0	Upleta 7–0	rv	sl(pr); cs(mp); 4tl; dh; ch; lib.
Upleta 10–0	Upleta 10–0	Patanvav 4–0	w	sl(pr); cs(mp); 2tl; 2ch.
Ribda 8–0	Mengni Navi 2–0	Mengni-Navi. 1–0	w	sl(pr); 2tl; dg; ch; Fr. held on Asd. sud. 2.
Ribda 8–0	Local	Local	w	cs(mp); 8tl; 2dg; mq; ch; 2lib; dp; gym.
Upleta 12–0	Dhank 4–0	Local	w	sl(pr); tl; dg; ch; lib.
Gondal 14–0	Kharedi 4–0	Trakuda 7–0	w	sl(pr) tl (Shiva); Fr. held on. Srn. vd. 8.
Daldi 6–0	Wankaner 14–0	Local	rv	sl(pr); ; cs(mp); 3tl; dg; mq; ch; lib; Fr. held on Bdp. sud. 5.
Paddhari 3–0	Sarapdad 1–0	Sarapdad 1–0	rv	ch.
Ribda 12–0	Khirasara 1–0	Khirasara 0–4	w	sl(pr); cs; 2tl; ch
Virpur 6–0	Local	Local	w; rv	sl(pr); cs(fmg); 9tl; 2ch; lib; castle.
Tankara 6–4	Tankara 6–4	Local	w; str	sl(pr); 6tl; dh; dg; mq; ch; Telephone facility, dam under construction.
Pipalia 1–4	Morvi 12–0	Local	w	sl(pr); 2tl; dh; 2dg; mq; ch.
Pipardi 6–0	Vinchhiya 12–0	Sanali 4–0	w; rv.	sl(pr); cs(fmg); tl; 2dg; mq; ch.
Khakhijalia 1–0	Bhayavadar 3–0	Local	rv	sl(pr); dg; ch.
Vavdi 4–4	Amarnagar 7–4	Jetpur 5–0	w	sl(pr); 8tl; ch.
Local	Local	Local	w; t	sl(10pr; m;h): 32tl; M; dh; 5dg; mq; ch; 4lib; 10dp; 4gym. Fr. held on Srn. vd. 8 at Vagh Mandir (Temple)
Bhavpur 2–0	Vavania 5–0	Local	w; t	sl(pr); cs(mp); 2tl; dh; ch; pyt.
Local	Local	Local	w; t	sl(pr); 2cs(fmg); 4tl; dg; ch 2dp; Fr. held on Srn. vd.15 at Rupeshwar Mahadev.
Jetalsar 4–0	Jetpur 9–0	Local	w	sl(pr); cs(c); 3tl; dg; ch; lib.

Serial No.	Village/Town name ; Taluka abbreviation ; Village/Town name in Gujarati			Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q.; Travelling distance (in miles)		Area (sq. miles); Population; Households; Agricultural population				Post Office ; Distance (in miles)	
509	Moṭā-Haḍamatīā	JSD	મોટા-હડમતીઆ	NE ;	20–0	3·4 ;	451 ;	87 ;	246	Vin-chhiya	6–0
510	Moṭā-Khījaḍiyā	MRV	મોટા-ખીજડિયા	S ;	16–0	1·5 ;	510 ;	87 ;	377	Tankara	2–4
511	Moṭā-Mātrā	JSD	મોટા-માત્રા	NE ;	22–0	4.7 ;	567 ;	149 ;	335	Vin-chhiya	4–0
512	Moṭā-Mavā	RAJ	મોટા-મવા	W ;	4–0	1.7 ;	470 ;	80 ;	239	Rajkot	4–0
513	Moṭā-vaḍā	LDK	મોટા-વડા	N ;	12–0	3.6 ;	591 ;	112 ;	352	Khira-sara	5-0
514	Moṭī-Barāḷ	MLY	મોટી-બરાળ	SW ,	6–0	3.9 ;	599 ;	106 ;	430	Nani-bar	13-0
515	Moṭī-Lākhāvāḍ	JSD	મોટી-લાખાવાડ	NE ;	24–0	4.3 ;	4083 ;	79 ;	264	Vin-chhiya	8–
516	Moṭī-Māraḍ	DHR	મોટી-મારડ	SW ;	6–0	16.2 ;	4164 ;	806 ;	3086	Local	
517	Moṭī-Parabaḍī	DHR	મોટી-પરબડી	S ;	6–0	4·8 ;	972 ;	170 ;	717	Vadal	4–0
518	Moṭī-Vāvaḍī	DHR	મોટી-વાવડી	W :	10–0	5·7 :	1469 ;	270 ;	1041	Supedi	4–0
519	Moṭī-Vāvaḍī	MRV	મોટી-વાવડી	W ;	10–0	6·8 ;	900 ;	142 ;	575	Morvi	10–0
520	Movaiyā	PDH	મોવૈયા	N ;	1–0	3·9 ;	621 ;	105 ;	504	Pada-dhari	1–0
521	Moviyā	GND	મોવિયા	SE ;	4–0	25·7 ;	5364 ;	1001 ;	3899	Local	
522	Muṅgāvā-vaḍī	GND	મુંગાવાવડી	N ;	11–0	3·3 ;	318 ;	55 ;	242	Ribda	2–0
523	Muñjakā	RAJ	મુંજકા	W ;	4–0	3.0 ;	216 ;	39 ;	123	Rajkot	4–0
524	Murakhaḍā	UPL	મુરખડા	W ;	4–0	8·1 ;	228 ;	39 ;	146	Upleta	2–0
525	Nāgaḍakā	GND	નાગડકા	NW ;	3–0	2·0 ;	262 ;	39 ;	230	Gondal	3–0
526	Nāgala-khaḍā	DHR	નાગલખડા	SW ;	10–0	1·8 ;	452 ;	86 ;	372	Moti-Marad	4–0
527	Nāgalapar	MRV	નાગલપર	W ;	7–4	3.6 ;	140 ;	23 ;	95	Morvi	7–4
528	Nāgalapar	WNK	નાગલપર	NE ;	12–0	1·3 ;	78 ;	11 ;	73	Lunasar	5–0
529	Nāgalapar	RAJ	નાગલપર	NE ;	10–0	1·7 ;	277 ;	56 ;	145	Khorana	2–0
530	Nāgar-pipaliyā	LDK	નાગર-પિપળિયા	N ;	10–0	8·2 ;	961 ;	143 ;	603	Sisang	6–0
531	Nāgavada	UPL	નાગવદર	W ;	6–0	3·9 ;	1450 ;	255 ;	919	Upleta	6–0
532	Nākā-Vāvaḍī	RAJ	નાકા-વાવડી	E ;	8–0	1.9 ;	265 ;	57 ;	232	Khorana	5–0

Railway St.; Distance (in miles)	Weekly Bazar; Bazar day; Distance (in miles)	Motor Stand; Distance (in miles)	Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Vinchhiya 6–0	Vinchhiya 6–0	Local	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Tankara 2–4	Tankara 2–4	Local	w ; str	sl(pr) ; tl.
Vinchhiya 4–0	Vinchhiya 4–0	Vinchhiya 4–0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; dg ; ch.
Rajkot 4–0	Rajkot 4–0	Local	rv	sl(pr) ; tl ; dg ; ch.
Rajkot 16–0	Khirasara 5–0	Local	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; dg ; ch ; lib.
Nani-baral 3–0	Nani-baral 3–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch ; pyt.
Vinchhiya 8–0	Vinchhiya 8–0	Mota-Hadmatia 2–0	rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; dg ; ch.
Dhoraji 6–0	Local	Local	w	sl(3pr, m) ; cs (mp) ; 16tl m ; 2db ; mq ; ch ; lib ; 4dp.
Vadal 4–0	Dhoraji 6–0	Local	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch ; lib.
Ramiyani 2–0	Upleta 3–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; 5tl ; ch ; lib.
Chanchapar 4–4	Morvi 10–0	Local	w ; t	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Padadhari 1–0	Padadhari 1–0	Padadhari 1–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; dg ; ch ; lib ; fr. held on Srn. vd. 13-14, 15).
Gondal 2–0	Local	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 3tl ; dh ; mq ; ch ; lib ; dp.
Ribda 2–0	Gondal 11–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; dg ; ch.
Rajkot 4–0	Rajkot 4–0	Rajkot 4–0	rv	sl(pr) ; ch.
Upleta 2–0	Upleta 2–0	Local	w ; rv	cs ; tl ; ch.
Gondal 3–0	Gondal 3–0	Biliyala 2–0	w	sl(pr) ; tl.
Upleta 4–0	Upleta 4–0	Hadafodi 1–4	w	sl(pr) ; 3tl ; dg.
Khakharda 4–4	Morvi 7–4	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; dh ; ch.
Daldi 7–0	Wankaner 14–0	Padadhari 5–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; ch.
Khorana 2–0	Khorana 2–0	Jiana 4–0	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; Fr. held on Srn. vad. 5.
Rajkot 22–0	Sisang 6–0	Local	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; 3tl ; dh ; 2dg ; lib ; pyt ; Fr. held on Srn. vd. 7.
Upleta 6–0	Upleta 6–0	Upleta 6–0	rv	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 4tl ; dh ; 2ch ; lib.
Khorana 5–0	Khorana 5–0	Maliyasan 3–0	rv	tl ; ch.

Serial No.	Village / Town name ; Taluka abbreviation ; Village/Town name in Gujarati	Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q. ; Travelling distance (in miles)	Area (sq. miles) ; Population ; Households ; Agricultural population	Post Office ; Distance (in miles)
533	Nālīyerī JSD નાલીયેરી	Timba	1·3 ; Deserted	Deserted
534	Nānā-Bhelā MLY નાના-ભેલા	SW ; 10–0	3·4 ; 439 ; 73 ; 358	Vavania 4–0
535	Nānā-Dahīṅsarā MLY નાના-દહિંસરા	W ; 20–0	4·6 ; 727 ; 145 ; 550	Mota-Dahinsara 3–0
536	Nānā-Khijaḍiā MRV નાના-ખિજડીઆ	SW ; 17 0	3·6 ; 588 ; 104 ; 430	Tankara 3–4
537	Nānā-Mavā RAJ નાના-મવા	W ; 4–0	1·6 ; 445 ; 74 ; 171	Rajkot 4–0
538	Nānā-Rāmapar MRV નાના-રામપર	SW ; 12-0	3·5 ; 366 ; 75 ; 259	Tankara 4–4
539	Nandu-Pipaliyā LDK નંદુ-પિપલિયા	W , 6–0	0 8 ; 168 ; 29 ; 108	Lodhika 5–0
540	Nānī-Barāḷ MLY નાની-બરાળ	SW ; 5–0	8·9 ; 1568 ; 355 ; 1370	Local
541	Nānī-Lākhāvāḍ JSD નાની-લાખાવાડ	NE ; 5-0	4·0 ; 677 ; 114 ; 568	Jasdan 6–0
542	Nānī-Māraḍ DHR નાની-મારડ	W ; 11–0	2·3 ; 383 ; 70 ; 322	Moti-Marad 9–0
543	Nānī-Parabaḍī DHR નાની-પરબડી	SE ; 6-0	4·1 ; 946 ; 190 ; 614	Doraji 6–0
544	Nānī-Vāvaḍī DHR નાની-વાવડી	W ; 9–0	3 8 ; 905 ; 180 ; 748	Supedi 4–0
545	Nānī-Vāvaḍī MRV નાની-વાવડી	W ; 3–0	6·0 ; 1543 ; 248 ; 1132	Morvi 3–0
546	Nāraṇakā KTD નારણકા	N ; 5–0	3·4 ; 323 ; 58 ; 184	Rajapara 2–0
547	Nāraṇakā MRV નારણકા	N ; 10–0	3·0 ; 575 ; 113 ; 404	Morvi 10–0
548	Nāraṇakā PDH નારણકા	SE ; 6–0	4·0 ; 264 ; 118 ; 189	Padadhari 6-0
549	Naśitapar MRV નશિતપર	SW ; 11–0	4·6 ; 693 ; 45 ; 510	Tankara 4–4
550	Navāgaḍh JTP નવાગઢ	N ; 1–4	3 9 ; 1202 ; 225 ; 406	Local
551	Navāgām MLY નવાગામ	S ; 6-0	5·1 ; 961 ; 176 ; 588	Maliya 6–0
552	Navāgām RAJ નવાગામ	S ; 20–0	2·4 ; 152 ; 32 ; 107	Saradhar 2–0
553	Navāgām JSD નવાગામ	E ; 11–0	1·6 ; 214 ; 25 ; 173	Shivaraj-pur 5–0
554	Navāgām GND નવાગામ	S ; 13–0	4·3 ; 945 ; 183 ; 773	Gomata 3–0
555	Navalakhī (Port) MLY નવલખી	W ; 29–0	Un-surveyed 2373 ; 558 ;	Local
556	Navā-Mātrāvaḍ JMK નવા-માત્રાવડ	NW ; 13–0	4·1 ; 170 ; 27 ; 144	Bhayavadar 10–0

Railway St.; Distance (in miles)		Weekly Bazar; Bazar day; Distance (in miles)		Motor Stand; Distance (in miles)		Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Deserted		Deserted		Deserted			Deserted
Bhavpur	2–0	Vavania	4–0	Local		w ; t	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; dg.
Mota-Dahinsara	3–0	Mota-Dahinsara	3–0	Local		w ; t	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; ch ; Fr. held on Srn.vd. 8 at Khimshahib Place.
Tankara	3–4	Tankara	3–4	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; tl ; dg ; mq.
Rajkot	4–0	Rajkot	4–0	Local		w; rv	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch.
Chanchapar	3–0	Tankara	4–4	Ramapar	3–0	rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Ribda	22–0	Lodhika	5–0	Lodhika	5–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs(misc) ; tl ; ch.
Local		Local		Local		w ; t	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 2tl ; dg ; ch. lib ; dp ; pyt.
Jasadan	6–0	Jasadan	6–0	Jasadan	6–0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs; tl ; ch ; lib.
Kanthali	6–0	Dhoraji	11–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; lib.
Choki	1–0	Dhoraji	6–0	Dhoraji	6–0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs(c) ; 3tl ; dh ; dg ; ch ; lib.
Dumiyani	2–0	Upleta	6–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; 3tl ; ch ; lib.
Morvi	3–0	Morvi	3–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; tl ; ch.
Rajapara	2–0	Ribda	5–0	Local		w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Boravala	5–4	Morvi	10–0	Morvi	10–0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 2tl ; ch ; lib ; dp.
Khandheri	2–0	Padadhari	6–0	Padadhri	6–0	rv ; str	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; dg ; mq ; ch.
Chanchapar	3–0	Tankara	4–4	Local		rv	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; dg ; ch.
Local		Local		Jetpur	1–4	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; 2cs(fmg ; misc.) 7tl ; 2dg ; 2mq ; ch ; lib ; 2dp.
Maliya	6–0	Maliya	6–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; 3tl ; dg ; ch ; pyt.
Rajkot	16–0	Saradhar	2–0	Saradhar	2–0	w	tl ; ch.
Jasadan	12–0	Bhadala	4–0	Local		w ; rv	cs ; tl ; ch.
Gomata	3–0	Gomata	3–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; tl ; dg ; ch ; dp.
Local		Local		Local		o	sl(2pr) ; tl ; dh ; dp.
Bhayavadar	10–0	Bhayavadar	10–0	Vadala	3–0	rv	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.

Serial No.	Village / Town name ; Taluka abbreviation ; Village / Town name in Gujarati	Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q. ; Travelling distance (in miles)	Area (sq. miles) Population ; Households ; Agricultural population	Post Office ; Distance (in miles)
557	**Nāvā-Nāgaḍavās** MRV નવા-નાગડવાસ	N ; 14–0	7·4 ; 346 ; 62 ; 200	Morvi 12–4
558	**Navāparā** UPL નવાપરા	N ; 6–0	0·4 ; 163 ; 34 ; 121	Khakhi-jalia 5–0
559	**Nāvā-sādulakā** MRV નવા-સાદુલકા	N ; 7–0	10·9 ; 1282 ; 235 ; 1005	Morvi 5–4
560	**Nekanām** MRV નેકનામ	SW ; 26–0	3·7 ; 1359 ; 259 ; 789	Tankara 10–4
561	**Nesaḍā-Khānapar** MRV નેસડા-ખાનપર	W ; 14–0	5·2 ; 729 ; 111 ; 507	Tankara 7–0
562	**Nesaḍā Surājī** MRV નેસડા-સુરાજી	SW ; 10–2	5·1 ; 646 ; 49 ; 431	Tankara 6–0
563	**Nīcī-Mānaḍol** MRV નીચી-માનડોલ	E ; 10–0	6·2 ; 954 ; 127 ; 525	Morvi 8–4
564	**Noghaṇa-corā** KTD નોઘણ-ચોરા	W ; 28–0	3·2 ; 421 ; 71 ; 246	Mengani-Navi 6–0
565	**Nyārā** PDH ન્યારા	SE ; 9–0	2·7 ; 463 ; 77 ; 230	Sarapdad 5–0
566	**Ol** WNK ઓલ	NE ; 14–0	5·4 ; 303 ; 66 ; 251	Lunsar 6–0
567	**Oṭāḷā** PDH ઓટાળા	N ; 13–0	5·9 ; 738 ; 107 ; 461	Latipur 4–0
568	**Pāḍadharī** WNK પાડધરી	NE ; 7–0	1·8 ; 126 ; 22 ; 67	Wankaner 7–0
569	**Paḍadharī** PDH પડધરી	H. Q;	6·2 ; 3664 ; 725 ; 404	Local
570	**Paḍariyā** JMK પડરિયા	W ; 4–0	5·1 ; 326 ; 60 ; 237	Jam-kan-dorna 4–0
571	**Pāḍāsaṇ** RAJ પાડાસણ	S ; 14–0	4·6 ; 650 ; 104 ; 462	Sardhar 3–0
572	**Paḍavālā** KTD પડવાલા	S ; 10–0	2·0 ; 258 ; 50 ; 186	Shapur 3–0
573	**Pāḍavālā** UPL પાડવાલા	NW ; 14–0	8·5 ; 621 ; 105 ; 491	Bhaya-vadar 6–0
574	**Paḍavālā** GND પડવાલા	W ; 12–0	1·0 ; 39 ; 9 ; 39	Kolithad 2–0
575	**Pāj** WNK પાજ	E ; 6–0	2·0 ; 243 ; 57 ; 163	Mahika 4–0
576	**Pāl** LDK પાલ	NE ; 13–0	4·6 ; 780 ; 130 ; 427	Local
577	**Palāṇas** WNK પલાણસ	NE ; 11–0	3·5 ; 253 ; 46 ; 158	Lunsar 5–0
578	**Palāṅsaḍī** WNK પલાંસડી	E ; 3–0	2·2 ; 160 ; 30 ; 104	Wankaner 3–0

Railway St.; Distance (in miles)	Weekly Bazar; Bazar day; Distance (in miles)	Motor Stand; Distance (in miles)	Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Jetapur 6–4	Jetapur 6–4	Local	rv ; str	sl(pr) ; cs ; ch.
Khakhi-jaliya 5–0	Upleta 6–0	Khakhi-jalia 5–0	rv	cs ; ch ; lib.
Khakharla 3–4	Morvi 5–4	Morvi 7–0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; dh ; dg ; ch ; lib.
Tankara 10–4	Tankara 10–4	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 2tl ; dg ; lib ; dp ; old castle.
Khanpar 7–0	Tankara 7–0	Khanpar 2–0	w	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch ; Ginning factory.
Tankara 6–0	Tankara 6–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; tl ; dg ; ch.
Bela 4–4	Morvi 8–4	Local	w ; t	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; dh ; ch ; lib. 2dp.
Gondal 17–0	Mengani-Navi 6–0	Local	rv	sl(pr) ; 3tl ; ch.
Khandher 2–0	Rajkot 6–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs(c) ; 2tl ; dh; dg.
Daldi 8–0	Wankaner 14–0	Padadhari 7–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Dhrol 8–0	Latipur 4–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; 4tl ; dg ; mq. ch.
Wankaner 7–0	Wankaner 7–0	Local	rv	sl(pr) ; cs(mp).
Local	Local	Local	rv	sl(2pr.m); 2cs ; 8tl; ?dh ; 8dg ; 3mq ; ch ; lib ; castle.
Dhoraji 12–0	Jam-kandorna 4–0	Local	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs(c) ; 3tl ; ch.
Rajkot 14–0	Sardhar 3–0	Aniyara 2–0	w	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch.
Ribda 5–0	Ribda 5–0	Local	w	cs ; tl ; ch.
Bhayavadar 6–0	Bhayavadar 6–0	Bhaya-vadar 6–0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; dg , ch.
Gondal 12–0	Kolithad 2–0	Charkhadi 1–0	w ; rv	cs.
Daldi 4–0	Wankaner 6–0	Gariya 0–4	rv	sl(pr) ; cs. mq ; ch.
Kotharia 4–0	Kotharia 4–0	Pardi 12–0	w	sl(pr) ; ch ; 5tl.
Wankaner 11–0	Wankaner 6–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; tl. ch.
Wankaner 3–0	Wankaner 3–0	Sardharka 2–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; mq.

Serial No.	Village / Town name ; Taluka abbreviation ; Village / Town name in Gujarati	Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q. ; Travelling distance (in miles)	Area (sq. miles) ; Population ; Households ; Agricultural population	Post Office ; Distance (in miles)
579	Pañca-Dwārakā WNK પંચદ્વારકા	SE ; 6–0	5·5 ; 615 ; 274 ; 439	Tithava 2–0
580	Pāñcapi alā JTP પાંચ-પિપળા	NW ; 6–0	7·7 ; 1221 ; 238 ; 874	Nava-gadh 4–0
581	Pañcāsar WNK પંચાસર	N ; 2–0	2·4 ; 507 ; 69 ; 331	Wan-kaner 2–0
582	Pañcāsar MRV પંચાસર	W ; 5–0	7·6 ; 1246 ; 226 ; 1178	Morvi 5–0
583	Pañcāsiyā WNK પંચાસિયા	N ; 8–0	8·9 ; 1097 ; 215 ; 673	Local
584	Pāñcatalā-vaḍā KTD પાંચ-તલાવડા	W ; 6–0	2·6 ; 430 ; 75 ; 259	Kotda 4–0
585	Pāñcavaḍā JSD પાંચવડા	E ; 4–0	8·1 ; 1020 ; 180 ; 633	Atkot 3–0
586	Pāñciyā-Vadar GND પાંચિયા-વદર	NE ; 7–0	2·8 ; 157 ; 37 ; 118	Kotda-sangani 4–0
587	Pānelī MRV પાનેલી	E ; 8–0	6·5 ; 819 ; 146 ; 473	Morvi 6–0
588	Pānelī UPL પાનેલી	W ; 15–0	15·2 ; 5065 ; 997 ; 2614	Local
589	Pāraḍī LDK પારડી	E ; 13–0	1·6 ; 437 ; 66 ; 215	Dholra 1–0
590	Pārevaḍā RAJ પારેવડા	E ; 16–0	2·0 ; 364 ; 61 ; 260	Kuvadva 4–0
591	Pārevalā JSD પારેવલા	N ; 7–0	4·0 ; 669 ; 122 ; 224	Jasdan 7–0
592	Pasāpipa-ḷiyā RAJ પસા-પિપળિયા	NW ; 6–0	3·7 ; 360 ; 90 ; 173	Rajkot 6–0
593	Pāṭaṇavāv DHR પાટણવાવ	SW ; 15–0	12·1 ; 3013 ; 534 ; 1792	Local
594	Patīāḷī JSD પતીઆળી	N ; 26–0	2·2 ; 296 ; 56 ; 187	Modhuka 2–0
595	Pāṭidaḍ GND પાટિદડ	SW ; 7–0	5·4 ; 1200 ; 215 ; 932	Kolithad 4–0
596	Patiyāḷī GND પતિયાળી	NW ; 14–0	7·0 ; 214 ; 39 ; 177	Mengni 2–0
597	Pāṭ-Khilorī GND પાટ-ખિલોરી	N ; 23–0	3·0 ; 329 ; 53 ; 229	Derdi 3–0
598	Peḍhalā JTP પેઢલા	W ; 3–4	5·4 ; 1146 ; 298 ; 752	Jetalsar 3–4
599	Piluḍī MRV પિલુડી	N ; 15–0	3·8 ; 375 ; 41 ; 231	Morvi 14–0
600	Pipalāṇā KTD પીપલાણા	N ; 7–0	1·0 ; 162 ; 29 ; 117	Rajpara 3–0
601	Pipalawā JTP પિપલવા	N ; 10–0	3·7 ; 895 ; 182 ; 591	Arab-Timbdi 1–4

Railway St.; Distance (in miles)		Weekly Bazar; Bazar day; Distance (in miles)		Motor Stand; Distance (in miles)		Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Sindhavadar	3–0	Wankaner	6–0	Amarsar	2–0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; mq ; ch.
Navagadh	4–0	Jetpur	5–0	Pedhla	3–0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 5tl; ch ; lib ; dp ; Fr. held on Bdp.vd. 15 (Triveni sangam)
Wankaner	2–0	Wankaner	2–0	Wankaner	2–0	w	sl(pr) ; mq.
Rajpur	2–4	Morvi	5–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; tl ; ch.
Dhuva	2–0	Wankaner	6–0	Daladi	6–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; 2mq ; 2ch ; lib ; dp.
Gondal	12–0	Kotda	4–0	Bhadwa	3–0	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Jasdan	7–0	Atkot	3–0	Atkot	4–0	rv	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; 2tl ; dh ; 2dg.
Gondal	7–0	Gondal	7–0	Khareda	2–0	w	sl(pr) ; tl; dg ; ch.
Rafale-shwar	3–0	Morvi	3–0	Local		w ; t	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; tl ; ch ; dp.
Local		Local		Local		w ; t	sl(2p) ; cs ; 9tl ; 2dg ; mq ; ch ; lib ; 2dp.
Kotharia	5–0	Kotharia	5–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 2tl ; ch.
Rajkot	16–0	Kuvadva	4–0	Kuvadva	4-0	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Jasdan	7–0	Jasdan	7–0	Local		rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; ch.
Rajkot	6–0	Rajkot	6–0	Ghantesh-war	1–4	str	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Dhoraji	12–0	Local		Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs (mp ; mis) ; 5tl ; M ; dh ; 2dg ; ch ; lib ; dp ; Fr. is held on Srn. vd. 15 temples on Asharam hill.
Kalasar	8–0	Bhadli	8–0	Modhuka	2–0	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Gondal	7–0	Kolithad	4–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 3tl ; ch ; lib ; dp.
Gondal	10–0	Kolithad	1–0	Hadamtala	2–0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; tl ; dg ; ch.
Derdi	3–0	Derdi	3–0	Derdi	3–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; 3tl ; ch.
Jetalsar	3–4	Jetalsar	3–4	Local		w	sl(pr) ; 7tl ; dg ; ch ; lib ; dp.
Jetpar	2–4	Jetpar	2–4	Local		w ; t	cs ; 2tl ; ch.
Ribda	7–0	Rajpara	3–0	Naranka	2–0	w ; rv	cs ; tl ; dg ; ch.
Choki	2–0	Jetpar	8–0	Sankli	2–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs(e) ; 2tl ; dh ; dg ; ch ; lib.

Serial No.	Village / Town name ; Taluka abbreviation ; Village/Town name in Gujarati	Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q. ; Travelling distance (in miles)	Area (sq. miles); Population ; Households ; Agricultural population	Post Office ; Distance (in miles)
602	Pipalīā-Āghabhīmā WNK પિપલીઆા-આાઘભીમા	S ; 12–0	9·4 ; 836 ; 148 ; 424	Jalia 3–0
603	Pipaliyā KTD પિપલિયા	SW ; 10–0	1·2 ; 192 ; 44 ; 110	Dadva 5–0
604	Pipaliyā DHR પિપલિયા	SW ; 4–0	3·8 ; 1218 ; 212 ; 1009	Dhoraji 3–0
605	Pipaliyā GND પિપલિયા	N ; 9–0	3·3 ; 973 ; 79 ; 349	Ribda 2–0
606	Pipaliyā RAJ પિપલિયા	NE ; 8–0	1·4 ; 266 : 48 ; 182	Rajkot 8–0
607	Pipaliyā MRV પિપલિયા	N ; 11–0	1·9 ; 467 ; 87 ; 287	Morvi 11–4
608	Pipaliyā (Ageñcy) JMK પિપલિયા (એજન્સી)	NE ; 11–0	1·0 ; 146 ; 32 ; 96	Jam-kandorna 11–0
609	Pipa'iyā Mālajībhī JMK પિપલિયા માલજીભી	N ; 7–0	1·9 ; 190 ; 21 ; 172	Jam-kandorna 10–0
610	Pipaliyā (Rāj) WNK પિપલિયા-રાજ	W ; 10–0	9·4 ; 1198 ; 251 ; 895	Tithava 4–0
611	Pipaliyā (Pal) LDK પિપલિયા-પલ	E ; 9–0	1·4 ; 201 ; 34 ; 166	Pal 6–0
612	Piparaḍī LDK પિપરડી	N : 4–0	4·0 ; 433 ; 70 ; 252	Lodhika 4–0
613	Piparaḍī JMK પિપરડી	N ; 3–0	2·5 ; 417 ; 67 ; 292	Jam kan-dorna 2–0
614	Piparaḍī JSD પિપરડી	NE ; 24–0	7·7 ; 1419 ; 248 ; 702	Local
615	Pipar ḍī WNK પિપરડી	S ; 12–0	1·1 ; 102 ; 23 ; 80	Sindha-vadar 7–0
616	Piparī MRV પિપરી	N ; 3–0	5·4 ; 807 ; 155 ; 552	Morvi 3–0
617	Pithaḍiyā JTP પિથડિયા	E ; 3–0	0·1 ; 1553 ; 309 ; 813	Local
618	Polārapar JSD પોલારપર	N ; 3–0	2·3 ; 240 ; 44 ; 165	Jasdan 4–0
619	Prāñsalā UPL પ્રાંસલા	W ; 14–0	4·3 ; 666 ; 128 ; 521	Dhank 4–0
620	Pratāpa-gaḍh WNK પ્રતાપગઢ	SW ; 9–0	2·9 ; 181 ; 145 ; 155	Sindha-vadar 2–0
621	Pratāpapur JSD પ્રતાપપુર	W ; 15–0	3·3 ; 306 ; 61 ; 203	Santhali 2–0
622	Premagaḍh JTP પ્રેમગઢ	NE ; 8–4	2·7 ; 543 ; 93 ; 438	Mewasa 2–0
623	Rabārikā JTP રબારિકા	N ; 4–0	7·4 ; 685 ; 146 ; 403	Nava-gadh 3–0
624	Rabārikā UPL રબારિકા	W ; 10–0	2·5 ; 422 ; 77 ; 242	Bhayava-dar 8–0
625	Rādaḍ PDH રાદડ	NW ; 9–0	3·4 ; 167 ; 117 ; 25	Sarapadad 6-0

Railway St. ; Distance (in miles)		Weekly Bazar ; Bazar day ; Distance (in miles)		Motor Stand ; Distance (in miles)		Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Sindhavadar	5-0	Wankaner	11-0	Kankot	3-0	w	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; 2tl ; dg ; ch.
Gondal	16-0	Gondal	16-0	Local		rv	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch ; dg.
Dhoraji	3-0	Dhoraji	3-0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 3tl ; mq ; ch ; lib.
Ribda	2-0	Gondal	8-0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Rajkot	8-0	Rajkot	8-0	Maliyasan	4-0	w	tl.
Local		Morvi	11-4	Local		w ; t	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; 2tl ; ch ; lib.
Gondal	14-0	Jam-kandorna	11-0	Dadali	2-0	rv	tl.
Gondal	14-0	Jamkandorna	10-0	Vavda	2-0	rv ; str	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl.
Sindhavadar	4-0	Wankaner	10-0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs (fmg) ; 2tl ; dh; dg ; mq ; ch ; lib.
Kotharia	6-0	Kotharia	6-0	Shapar	2-0	w	tl ; dg ; mq ; ch.
Ribda	16-0	Lodhika	4-0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Dhoraji	14-0	Jamkandorna	2-0	Jamkandorna	3-0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl.
Local		Botad	8-0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 3tl ; dh ; ch.
Sindhavadar	7-0	Wankaner	12-0	Wankaner	12-0	w	mq.
Local		Morvi	3-0	Local		w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch ; gym ; lib.
Navagadh	2-4	Jetpur	3-4	Local		w ; rv	sl(pr) ; 3tl ; dh ; 2dg ; mq ; ch ; lib ; dp.
Jasdan	4-0	Jasdan	4-0	Jasdan	3-0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Paneli	10-0	Dhank	4-0	Dhank	4-0	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; dg.
Sindavadar	2-0	Wankaner	8-0	Sindavadar	2-0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; dg ; mq.
Derdi	12-0	Santhali	2-0	Atkot	11-0	w	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; dg ; ch ; lib.
Virpur	4-0	Mewasa	2-0	Mewasa	2-0	w	sl(pr) ; cs; tl ; ch.
Navagadh	3-0	Jetapur	4-4	Local		rv	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; tl; 5dg ; ch.
Bhayavadar	8-0	Bhayavadar	8-0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch ; lib.
Sarapadad	6-0	Sarapadad	5-0	Sarapadad	6-0	rv	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.

Serial No.	Village / Town name	Taluka abbreviation	Village/Town name in Gujarati	Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q.;	travelling distance (in miles)	Area (sq. miles)	Population	Households	Agricultural population	Post Office	Distance (in miles)
626	Rafāḷā	RAJ	રફાળા	E	12–0	5·6	802	149	506	Kuvadva	6–0
627	Rafāḷeśwar	MRV	રફાળેશ્વર	S	7–0		88	25		Morvi	7–0
628	Raghupur	KTD	રઘુપુર	W	23–0	1·1	81	13	17	Megani-navi	3–0
629	Raiyā	RAJ	રયા	W	5–0	3·1	487	84	275	Rajkot	5–0
630	Rājagaḍh	KTD	રાજગઢ	S	1–0	2·8	421	70	333	Kotada	2–0
631	Rājagaḍh	RAJ	રાજગઢ	N	5–0	1·3	190	50	166	Khorana	2–0
632	Rājagaḍh	WNK	રાજગઢ	NE	12–0	2·6	96	12	95	Lunsar	4–0
633	Rājakoṭ	RAJ	રાજકોટ	H. Q.		25·1	132089	26402	3789	Local	
634	Rājapar	MRV	રાજપર	S	7–0	8·4	1178	192	897	Morvi	5–4
635	Rājaparā	KTD	રાજપરા	N	6–0	2·5	988	135	339	Local	
636	Rājaparā	JMK	રાજપરા	N	7–0	3·2	439	69	272	Jam-kan-dorna	7–0
637	Rājaparā	UPL	રાજપરા	NW	11–0	2·0	484	93	348	Dhank	2–0
638	Rājapipaḷā (Junā)	KTD	રાજપિપળા (જુના)	W	10–0	4·1	345	63	255	Saradhar	5–0
639	Rājapipaḷā (Navā)	KTD	રાજપિપળા (નવા)	W	10–2	1·0	169	28	117	Saradhar	5–0
640	Rājathaḷī	WNK	રાજથળી	E	13–0	2·5	115	25	110	Lunsar	3–0
641	Rājāvaḍ	MRV	રાજાવડ	S	12–0	3·1	222	46	128	Tankara	4–0
642	Rājāvaḍalā	WNK	રાજાવડલા	S	2–0	3·0	846	179	390	Wankaner	2–0
643	Rājāvaḍalā	JSD	રાજાવડલા	N	4–0	1·2	194	38	150	Jasdan	6–0
644	Rājāvaḍalā (Jām)	JSD	રાજાવડલા (જામ)	W	14–0	4·8	505	77	353	Bhadala	3–0
645	Rāmaḷiyā	JSD	રામળિયા	NW	22–0	4·6	450	77	304	Bhadala	4–0
646	Rāmapar	JMK	રામપર	N	6–0	3·4	327	54	235	Jam-kan-dorna	6–0
647	Rāmaparā	KTD	રામપરા	S	9–0	2·9	448	86	256	Ramod	3–0
648	Rāmaparā	RAJ	રામપરા	NE	15–0	1·2	485	118	256	Kuvadava	5–0
649	Rāmaparā	RAJ	રામપરા	S	15–0	1·5	172	23	146	Sardhar	4–0

Railway St. ; Distance (in miles)		Weekly Bazar ; Bazar day ; Distance (in miles)		Motor Stand ; Distance (in miles)		Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Rajkot	10–0	Kuvadva	6–0	Kuvadva	6–0	w	sl(pr ; tl ; ch.
Local		Morvi	7–0	Local		w	tl ; dh.
Ribda	11–0	Megani-Navi	3–0	Megani-Navi	3–0	w	cs(fmg) ; dg.
Rajkot	5–0	Rajkot	5–0	Rajkot	5–0	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Gondal	8–0	Kotada	2–0	Local		w ; rv	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Khorana	2–0	Khorana	2–0	Khorana	2–0	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Daldi	4–0	Wankaner	10–0	Palanas	2–0	w	cs ; tl ; ch.
Local		Local		Local		w ; rv ; t	sl(10pr; 7h ; 8m) ; 10cs ; 80tl; M ; 5dh ; 12dg ; 6mq ; 8ch ; 10lib ; 150dp ; 14gym; 3cch; Fr. held on Srn. vd. 7-8-9.
Local		Morvi	5–4	Local		pl	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 2tl ; M ; Aerodram not in use.
Ribda	10–0	Local		Local		w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 8tl ; dh ; dg ; 2mq ; ch. Fr held on Srn. vd. 8. Jogi hill. Castle on the hill.
Dhoraji	19–0	Jam-kandorna	7–0	Satudad	0–4	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; dg ; ch ; Fr. held on Srn. vd. 15.
Paneli	4–0	Dhank	2–0	Rabarika	1–0	rv	sl(pr) ; 7tl ; ch.
Gondal	20–0	Gondal	20–0	Local		rv	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Gondal	20–0	Gondal	20–0	Local		w	tl ; ch.
Daldi	5–0	Wankaner	12–0	Lunsar	2–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl.
Lajai	3–4	Tankara	4–0	Lajai	3–0	rv	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Wankaner	2–0	Wankaner	2–0	Wankaner	2–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; tl ; mq ; ch.
Jasdan	6–0	Jasdan	6–0	Local		t	sl(pr) ; cs.
Jasdan	14–0	Bhadala	3–0	Bhadala	2–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; dg ; ch.
Jasdan	18–0	Bhadala	4–0	Bhandaria	2–0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; tl ; ch.
Dhoraji	18–0	Jam-kandorna	6–0	Thordi	2–0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; 3tl ; ch.
Gondal	12–0	Ramod	3–0	Local		w; rv	sl(pr) ; 4tl ; dg ; ch ; lib.
Rajkot	15–0	Kuvadava	5–0	Sardhar	4–0	w	ch.
Rajkot	14–0	Sardhar	4–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; tl ; dh ; ch.

Serial No.	Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Gujarati			Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q.; Travelling distance (in miles)	Area (sq. miles); Population; Households; Agricultural population	Post Office; Distance (in miles)
650	Rāmaparā	RAJ	રામપરા	N; 18–0	2·8; 81; 22; 74	Khorana 6–0
651	Rāmapara (Moṭā)	PDH	રામપરા (મોટા)	S; 3–0	3·5; 527; 91; 407	Padadhari 4–0
652	Rāmapara Pāṭī	PDH	રામપરા (પાટી)	S; 3–0	1·7; 250; 110; 152	Padadhari 3–0
653	Rāmod	KTD	રામોદ	S; 7–0	9·1; 1563; 265; 879	Local
654	Raṇajīta-gaḍh	JSD	રણજીતગઢ	NW; 18–0	2·1; 244; 36; 213	Bhadla 5–0
655	Rāṇakapar	WNK	રાણકપર	N; 6–0	3·8; 406; 107; 317	Panchasia 2–0
656	Rāṇaparaḍā	JSD	રાણપરડા	S; 20–0	2·8; 312; 57; 265	Vansavad 5–0
657	Rāṇapur	RAJ	રાણપુર	E; 12–0	2·5; 435; 79; 292	Kuvadva 2–0
658	Raṇasīkī	GND	રણસીકી	E; 17–0	3·8; 615; 107; 470	Derdi 3–0
659	Raṅgapar	JMK	રંગપર	E; 5–0	1·9; 189; 34; 166	Jam kandorna 4–0
660	Raṅgapar	PDH	રંગપર	S; 6–0	2·0; 132; 25; 107	Sarapdad 5–0
661	Raṅgapar	WNK	રંગપર	SE; 14–0	4·5; 387; 80; 222	Mahika 6–0
662	Raṅgapar	MRV	રંગપર	N; 9–0	10·6; 1215; 250; 790	Morvi 8–0
663	Rāṇīpar	JSD	રાણીપર	NW; 17–0	3·1; 291; 49; 209	Bhadla 5–0
664	Rāpar	MRV	રાપર	N; 15–0	2·2; 320; 53; 259	Morvi 15–0
665	Rāsaṅgapur	MLY	રાસંગપુર	SW; 3–0	1·3; 388; 68; 327	Maliya 2–0
666	Rasikagaḍh	WNK	રસિકગઢ	E; 5–0	1·2; 140; 28; 112	Wankaner 4–0
667	Rātaḍiyā	WNK	રાતડિયા	S; 12–0	2·6; 209; 51; 130	Mahika 4–0
668	Rātaiyā	LDK	રાતૈયા	N; 10–0	1·9; 305; 42; 236	Khirasara 2–0
669	Ratanapar	RAJ	રતનપર	N; 6–0	4·7; 573; 98; 572	Khorana 3–0
670	Ratanapar	LDK	રતનપર	N; 2–0	0·6; 46; 9; 39	Lodhika 2–0
671	Rātavīraḍā	WNK	રાતવીરડા	N; 10–0	4·2; 292; 61; 177	Lunsar 6–0
672	Rātī-devaḷī	WNK	રાતી-દેવળી	W; 2–0	2·0; 1049; 201; 525	Wankaner [illegible]–0
673	Rāvakī	LDK	રાવકી	NE; 8–0	6·6; 506; 84; 300	Pal 3–0
674	Rāvaṇā	GND	રાવણા	N; 25–0	3·6; 523; 103; 298	Vasavad 4–0
675	Rāvapar	MRV	રાવપર	N; 10–0	3·4; 599; 121; 432	Morvi 9–0
676	Rāvaparā	MRV	રાવપરા	S; 1–0	3·1; 652; 95; 428	Morvi 8–0

Railway St.; Distance (in miles)		Weekly Bazar; Bazar day; Distance (in miles)		Motor Stand; Distance (in miles)		Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Khorana	6–0	Kuvadva	6–0	Rampur	1–0	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Padadhari	4–0	Padadhari	4–0	Local		rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Padadhari	3–0	Padadhari	3–0	Bodi-ghodi	1–0	rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Gondal	10–0	Local		Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 5tl ; ch ; dp.
Jasdan	18–0	Bhadla	5–0	Bhadla	5–0	str	sl(pr) ; ch.
Dhuva	2–0	Wankaner	6–0	Wankaner	6–0	rv	sl(pr) ; tl ; mq ; ch.
Derdi	12–0	Vansavad	5–0	Vansavad	6–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; tl ; ch.
Khorana	5–0	Kuvadva	2–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp ; tl ; ch.
Derdi	3–0	Derdi	3–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 2tl ; ch ; lib.
Dhoraji	12–0	Jam-kandorna	4–0	Jam-kandorna.	5–0	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Sarapdad	5–0	Padadhari	5–0	Targhar	2–0	o	cs ; tl ; ch.
Wankaner	12–0	Wankaner	12–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; ch ; lib ; dp.
Local		Jetpur	5–0	Local		w ; t	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; dh ; ch.
Jasdan	18–0	Bhadla	5–0	Bhadla	5–0	w	cs ; tl.
Vaghpur	3–0	Jetpur	3–0	Local		t	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Maliya	2–0	Maliya	2–0	Local		w ; t	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch ; pyt.
Wankaner	4–0	Wankaner	4–0	Limbala-dhar.	2–0	rv	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; mq.
Daldi	5–0	Wankaner	12–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; ch.
Rajakot	15–0	Khirasara	2–0	Khirasara	2–0	w	cs ; tl ; dg ; ch.
Khorana	3–0	Khorana	3–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Ribda	14–0	Lodhika	2–0	Local		w	cs ; ch.
Dhuva	5–0	Wankaner	10–0	Padadhari	6–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; tl ; ch.
Wankaner	2–0	Wankaner	2–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; dg ; mq ; ch ; lib ; dp.
Kotharia	7–0	Kotharia	7–0	Mathadad	2–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; tl ; ch.
Derdi	4–0	Derdi	4–0	Derdi	4–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; ch ; dg.
Pipari	6–4	Morvi	9–0	Local		rv	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; 2ch ; dp ; Ginning factory.
Morvi	3–0	Morvi	3–0	Morvi	3–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl.

Serial No.	Village / Town name ; Taluka abbreviation; Village / Town name in Gujarati			Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q. ; Travelling distance (in miles)		Area (sq. miles) ; Population; Households; Agricultural population				Post Office ; Distance (in miles)
677	Rāyaḍī	JMK	રાયડી	S ;	6–0	10·3 ;	1065 ;	203 ;	816	Jam-kan-dorna 6–0
678	Reśamaḍī-gālol	JTP	રેશમડી-ગાલોલ	N ;	9–0	6·3 ;	922 ;	159 ;	567	Jetpur 9–0
679	Revāṇiyā	JSD	રેવાણીયા	N ;	16–0	3·6 ;	425 ;	68 ;	338	Vinchhiya 3–0
680	Rīb	GND	રીબ	N ;	14–0	4 0 ;	642 ;	133 ;	458	Ribda 1–0
681	Rībaḍā	GND	રીબડા	N ;	12–0	4·6 ;	843 ;	146 ;	508	Local
682	Roghel	JMK	રોઘેલ	SE ;	6–0	6·6 ;	598 ;	110 ;	385	Jam-kan dorna 5–0
683	Rohiśāḷā	MLY	રોહિશાળા	E ;	14–0	4·1 ;	174 ;	30 ;	156	Khakha-rechi 4–0
684	Rohiśāḷā	MRV	રોહિશાળા	S ;	25–0	4·3 ;	738 ;	129 ;	371	Tankara 10–4
685	Rojaḍī	GND	રોજડી	S ;	10–0	6·0 ;	904 ;	165 ;	607	Shivaraj-gadh 3–0
686	Roṇakī	RAJ	રોણકી	N ;	3–0	1·4 ;	21 ;	5 ;		Deserted
687	Roziyā	PDH	રોઝિયા	SW ;	12–0	3·7 ;	164 ;	36 ;	131	Vadala 5–0
688	Rupāvaṭī	JTP	રૂપાવટી	S ;	6–0	3·0 ;	507 ;	82 ;	316	Arab-Timbdi 3–0
689	Rupāvaṭī	PDH	રૂપાવટી	SW ;	6–0	2·2 ;	243 ;	32 ;	166	Khakhda-bela 3–0
690	Rupāvaṭī	GND	રૂપાવટી	E ;	3–0	3·1 ;	476 ;	98 ;	281	Moviya 1–0
691	Rupāvaṭī	JSD	રૂપાવટી	NE ;	20–0	3·9 ;	424 ;	73 ;	266	Vinchhiya 2–0
692	Rupāvaṭī	WNK	રૂપાવટી	S ;	14–0	3·4 ;	297 ;	50 ;	230	Mahika 6–0
693	Sagāliyā	PDH	સગાલિયા	SW ;	15–0	1·3 ;	128 ;	24 ;	115	Pithadia 6–0
694	Saipar	RAJ	સઈપર	E ;	14–0	3·3 ;	384 ;	72 ;	271	Kuvadva 2–0
695	Sajaḍīāḷī	JMK	સજડીઆળી	E ;	6–0	5·7 ;	694 ;	121 ;	448	Jam-kan-dorna 5–0
696	Sajaḍīāḷī	GND	સજડીઆળી	NE ;	13–0	1·1 ;	235 ;	44 ;	132	Khilori-moti 5–0
697	Sajaḍīāḷī	UPL	સજડીઆળી	E ;	15–0	4·5 ;	507 ;	101 ;	457	Bhayava-dar 6–0
698	Sajanapar	MRV	સજનપર	S ;	15–0	8·5 ;	749 ;	132 ;	441	Tankara 7–0
699	Sakat-sanāḷā	MRV	સકત-સનાળા	S ;	3–0	5·0 ;	1336 ;	228 ;	673	Morvi 3–0
700	Śakhapar	MRV	શખપર	SW ;	20–0	2·7 ;	233 ;	43 ;	164	Tankara 13–4

Railway St.; Distance (in miles)		Weekly Bazar; Bazar day; Distance (in miles)		Motor Stand; Distance (in miles)		Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Dhoraji	6-0	Dhoraji	6-0	Local		w	sl(pr); cs(fmg); 2tl; dg; ch; lib; 2dp.
Jetpur	9-0	Jetpur	9-0	Jetpur	9-0	w; rv	sl(pr); cs(fmg); 2tl; ch; dp.
Vinchhiya	3-0	Vinchhiya	3-0	Local		w	sl (pr); cs(fmg); tl; ch.
Ribda	1-0	Gondal	11-0	Local		w	sl(pr); tl; dg; ch.
Local		Gondal	14-0	Local		w	sl(pr); cs; 3tl; dh; ch; lib.
Dhoraji	8-0	Jam-kandorna	5-0	Khajurada	2-0	w; rv	sl(pr); tl; dg; ch; lib; fr. held on Kt.vd. 4 at dargah. Old dargah and castle.
Khokharechi	4-0	Khokharechi	4-0	Khokhar echi	4-0	t	sl(pr); cs(fmg); dg; ch; pyt.
Tankara	10-4	Tankara	10-4	Local		w	sl(pr); cs; tl; dg; ch.
Gondal	10-0	Gondal	10-0	Local		w	sl(pr); cs; tl; ch.
Deserted		Deserted		Bedi	1-0	..	-
Hadmatia	6-0	Kalavad	12-0	Vadala	3-0	rv	sl(pr); tl; ch.
Jetpur	5-0	Jetpur	5-0	Jetpur	5-0	w	cs; 2tl; dg; ch.
Padadhari	5-0	Padadhari	5-0	Kothadhar	1-4	w	sl(pr); 3tl; ch.
Gondal	2-0	Gondal	2-0	Gondal	2-0	w	sl(pr); cs; 3tl; dg; ch.
Vinchhiya	2-0	Vinchhiya	2-0	Local		w	sl(pr); cs; tl; ch; lib.
Khorana	8-0	Khorana	8-0	Kuvadva	6-0	w	sl(pr).
Hadamatiya	10-0	Padadhari	15-0	Nagar-pipaliya	2-0	rv	dg.
Rajkot	12-0	Kuvadva	2-0	Kuvadva	2-0	w	sl (pr); 2tl; ch; Fr. held on Srn. vd. 8 at Jatreshwar Mahadev.
Dhoraji	14-0	Jam-kandorna	5-0	Jam-kandorna	6-0	w	sl(pr); cs; tl; ch.
Derdi	9-0	Sultanpur	5-0	Sultanpur	5-0	w	sl(pr); tl; dg; ch.
Bhayavadar	6-0	Bhayavadar	6-0	Bhayavadar	5-0	w; rv	sl(pr); cs(mp); tl; dh; ch; lib; dp.
Lajai	5-4	Tankara	7-0	Wankaner	8-0	w	sl(pr); cs(mp); 3tl; ch.
Local		Morvi	3-0	Morvi	3-0	w	sl(pr); tl; dg; ch.
Tankara	13-4	Tankara	13-4	Kotharia	2-0	str	sl(pr); ch.

Serial No.	Village/Town name ; Taluka abbreviation ; Village / Town name in Gujarati			Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q.; Travelling distance (in miles)	Area (sq. miles) ; Population ; Households ; Agricultural population	Post office ; Distance (in miles)
701	Śākhapur (Moṭā)	GND	શાખપુર (મોટા)	NE ; 14–0	2 1 ; 420 ; 80 ; 275	Khilori (Moti) 4–0
702	Śākhapur- (Nānā)	GND	શાખપુર (નાના)	NE ; 14–0	1·3 ; 398 ; 66 ; 221	Khilori (Moti) 5–0
703	Śāl-Pipalī	PDH	શાલ-પિપલી	S ; 11–0	7 8 ; 658 ; 124 ; 408	Sarapdad 7–0
704	Samaḍhi-yālā	UPL	સમઢિયાલા	SW ; 5–0	3·7 ; 1099 ; 211 ; 654	Patanvav 4–0
705	Samaḍhi-yālā	RAJ	સમઢિયાલા	S ; 14–0	4·2 ; 470 ; 80 ; 314	Sardhar 4–0
706	Samaḍhi-yālā	WNK	સમઢિયાલા	NE ; 13–0	5·3 ; 294 ; 49 ; 114	Lunsar 5–0
707	Sanāḷā	JMK	સનાળા	SE ; 6–0	7·0 ; 366 ; 56 ; 220	Dhoraji 5–0
708	Sanāḷā	JSD	સનાળા	NE ; 22–0	1·4 ; 310 ; 52 ; 181	Bhadali 4–0
709	Sanāḷā-Talāvīā	MRV	સનાળા-તલાવીઆ	E ; 8–0	1 6 ; 325 ; 48 ; 237	Morvi 7–4
710	Sanāḷī	JSD	સનાળી	E ; 26–0	3·8 ; 568 ; 95 ; 417	Pipardi 2–0
711	Saṇathaḷī	JSD	સણથળી	W ; 23–0	12·8 ; 3440 ; 404 ; 1712	Local
712	Sāṇḍhavāyā	KTD	સાંઢવાયા	S ; 8–0	4·5 ; 566 ; 93 ; 409	Ramod 2–0
713	Sāṅgaṇavā	LDK	સાંગણવા	E ; 3–0	2 3 ; 647 ; 124 ; 439	Lodhika 2–0
714	Sāṅkaḷī (Junī)	JTP	સાંકળી (જુની)	SW ; 6–4	3·6 ; 817 ; 143 ; 576	Arab-Timbdi 4–0
715	Sāṅkaḷī (Navī)	JTP	સાંકળી (નવી)	SW ; 7–0	1 8 ; 315 ; 44 ; 251	Arab-Timbdi 4–0
716	Saṇosarā	RAJ	સણોસરા	NE ; 14–0	7·7 ; 1311 ; 228 ; 626	Rajapara 2–0
717	Śāpar	KTD	શાપર	SE ; 12–0	6 0 ; 740 ; 43 ; 428	Local
718	Śāpur	MRV	શાપુર	N ; 14–0	9·4 ; 686 ; 111 ; 309	Morvi 11–4
719	Sar	RAJ	સર	S ; 22–0	2·2 ; 269 ; 55 ; 141	Rajpara 2–0
720	Saradhār	RAJ	સરધાર	S ; 18–0	8·6 ; 2469 ; 892 ; 929	Local
721	Saradhārakā	WNK	સરધારકા	E ; 4–0	9·1 ; 704 ; 140 ; 398	Wankaner 4–0
722	Saradhāra-pur	JTP	સરધારપુર	NW ; 3–0	4·3 ; 607 ; 133 ; 446	Navagadh 2–0
723	Sarapaḍaḍ	PDH	સરપદડ	S ; 6–0	10·0 ; 2229 ; 398 ; 1042	Local

Railway St. ; Distance (in miles)		Weekly Bazar ; Bazar day ; Distance (in miles)		Motor Stand ; Distance (in miles)		Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Derdi	8–0	Sultanpur	4–0	Sultanpur	4–0	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Derdi	9–0	Sultanpur	5–0	Sultanpur	5–0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; 4tl ; dh ; dg ; ch.
Padadhari	12–0	Padadhari	12–0	Dhudia-Domada	3–0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; 3tl ; ch.
Upleta	5–0	Upleta	5–0	Local		w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 3tl ; dg ; ch.
Rajkot	12–0	Sardhar	4–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; 4tl ; ch.
Daldi	4–0	Wankaner	13–0	Bherada	6–0	o	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Dhoraji	5–0	Dhoraji	5–0	Khadwal	2–0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch ; lib.
Kalasar	10–0	Bhadali	4–0	Bhadali	4–0	w	cs ; tl.
Beda	2–0	Morvi	7–4	Unchimandal	3–0	w ; t	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Pipardi	2–0	Vinchhiya	4–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; dg ; ch.
Derdi	10–0	Local		Vasavad	6–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; 2tl ; ch ; lib ; dp.
Gondal	11–0	Ramod	2–0	Ramod	2–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; ch ; lib.
Ribda	10–0	Lodhika	2–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; ch ; dam.
Jetalsar	2–0	Jetpur	7–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs (fmg) ; 4tl ; dg ; ch ; old temple. Stone bearing illegible inscription.
Jetalsar	3–4	Jetpur	8–0	Local		w; rv	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; tl ; dg ; ch.
Khorana	4–0	Rajapara	2–0	Ravapara	1–4	w ; rv; t	sl(pr) ; cs(c) ; 3tl ; dg ; mq ; Chamunda Mataji's temple.
Ribda	4–0	Ribda	4–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; 5tl ; dh ; dg ; ch ; lib.
Local		Jetpur	1–4	Local		w ; rv	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Ribda	1–0	Rajpara	2–0	Sardhar	6–0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; tl ; ch ; Fr. held on Bdp. vd. 15
Rajkot	18–0	Local		Local		w ; t	sl(2pr) ; 4cs ; 7tl ; 4dg ; mq ; ch ; 2dp ; lib ; Fr. held annually.
Wankaner	4–0	Wankaner	4–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs (fmg) ; 2tl ; ch.
Navagadh	2–0	Jetpur	3–4	Jetpur	3–0	w	sl(pr) ; 5tl ; ch.
Padadhari	6–0	Local		Local		rv	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 3tl ; M ; 2dh ; 5dg ; 2mq ; ch ; lib ; 2dp ; gym. Fr. held on Srn. vd. 8

Serial No.	Village / Town name	Taluka abbreviation	Village / Town name in Gujarati	Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q. ; Travelling distance (in miles)	Area (sq. miles) ; Population; Households ; Agricultural population	Post office ; Distance (in miles)
724	Saratānapar	WNK	સરતાનપર	N ; 8-0	2·5 ; 161 ; 32 ; 152	Lunsar 6-0
725	Saratānapur	JSD	સરતાનપુર	N ; 23-0	1·3 ; 143 ; 25 ; 87	Gadhada 11-0
726	Saravaḍ	MLY	સરવડ	SW ; 10-0	8·4 ; 1550 ; 288 ; 1041	Local
727	Sarāyā	MRV	સરાયા	S ; 19-2	4·4 ; 381 ; 70 ; 230	Tankara 5-4
728	Satāḍā	RAJ	સતાડા	E ; 18-0	4·1 ; 236 ; 42 ; 139	Kuvadva 4-0
729	Satāpar	WNK	સતાપર	E ; 17-0	2·5 ; 184 ; 28 ; 173	Mahika 5-0
730	Satāpar	KTD	સતાપર	S ; 11-0	6·2 ; 748 ; 145 ; 456	Bandhiya 2-0
731	Satavāḍī	UPL	સતવાડી	NW ; 18-0	3·5 ; 360 ; 66 ; 311	Paneli 6-0
732	Sātodaḍ	JMK	સાતોદડ	N ; 7-0	6·3 ; 1385 ; 234 ; 733	Jam-kandorna 7-0
733	Sāvaḍī	MRV	સાવડી	SW ; 20-0	7·7 ; 567 ; 96 ; 383	Tankara 7-0
734	Śekharaḍā	WNK	શેખરડા	E ; 8-0	2·8 ; 212 ; 43 ; 144	Mâhika 4-0
735	Śelukā	JTP	શેલુકા	NE ; 5-0	2·5 ; 433 ; 85 ; 318	Pithadia 2-0
736	Śemaḷā	GND	શેમળા	N ; 5-0	3·6 ; 456 ; 101 ; 315	Kotada-Sangani 5-0
737	Sevantrā	UPL	સેવંત્રા	NE ; 5-0	2·9 ; 440 ; 16 ; 389	Khakhijalia 4-0
738	Sindhāvadar	GND	સિંધાવદર	N ; 8-0	2·2 ; 155 ; 30 ; 128	Ribda 5-0
739	Sindhāvadar	WNK	સિંધાવદર	S ; 6-0	8·3 ; 1472 ; 298 ; 664	Local
740	Śiśak	KTD	શિશક	NW ; 12-0	2·3 ; 490 ; 80 ; 288	Bandhiya 2-0
741	Śivarājagaḍh	GND	શિવરાજ-ગઢ	S ; 10-0	20·2 ; 4175 ; 743 ; 2738	Local
742	Śivarājpar	JSD	શિવરાજપર	E ; 5-0	7·5 ; 1627 ; 204 ; 1183	Local
743	Soḍavadar	JMK	સોડવદર	E ; 8-0	10·5 ; 1048 ; 193 ; 712	Dhoraji 5-0
744	Sokhaḍā	RAJ	સોખડા	E ; 4-0	2·1 ; 271 ; 66 ; 114	Rajkot 5-0
745	Sokhaḍā	MRV	સોખડા	N ; 15-0	3·8 ; 397 ; 89 ; 276	Morvi 14-4
746	Soliyā	KTD	સોલિયા	N ; 2-0	2·1 ; 246 ; 46 ; 181	Kotada 2-0
747	Somalapar	JSD	સોમલપર	NW ; 21-0	1·4 ; 226 ; 43 ; 173	Bhadali 4-0
748	Somanāth-Pipaliyā	JSD	સોમનાથ-પિપલિયા	E ; 13-0	5·9 ; 305 ; 52 ; 152	Kalasar 6-0

Railway St.; Distance (in miles)		Weekly Bazar; Bazar day; Distance (in miles)		Motor Stand; Distance (in miles)		Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Dhuva	3–0	Wankaner	8–0	Padadhari	7–0	w	sl(pr); cs(fmg); tl; ch.
Gadhada	11–0	Gadhada	11–0	Devdhari	4–0	w	tl; ch.
Pipalia	4–0	Mota-Dahinsara	4–0	Local		w; t; o	sl(pr); cs(fmg); 4tl; ch; lib.
Tankara	5–4	Tankara	5–4	Neshada	1–0	w	sl(pr); cs; tl; dg; ch; lib.
Khorana	10–0	Kuvadva	4–0	Kuvadva	4–0	w	cs(mp).
Daldi	5–0	Wankaner	15–0	Samadhi-yala	3–0	w	sl(pr); cs(mp); ch.
Gondal	10–0	Gondal	10–0	Local		rv	sl(pr); cs; 2tl; dg; ch; lib; on the bank of river Bhador there is one old temple of Shiva.
Paneli	6–0	Paneli	6–0	Moti Paneli	4–0	rv	sl(pr); tl; M; ch.
Dhoraji	10–0	Jam-kandorna	7–0	Local		w	sl(pr); cs(mp); 2tl; dh 2dg; mq.
Tankara	7–0	Tankara	7–0	Local		w; rv	sl(pr); cs; 2tl; ch; dp.
Daldi	4–0	Wankaner	8–0	Kanpar	1–0	w	sl(pr); 2tl; ch.
Navagadh	3–4	Jetpur	4–4	Jetpur	5–0	w; rv	sl(pr); cs(mp); 7tl; 2dg ch.
Local		Kotada-Sangani	5–0	Local		w; rv	sl(pr); cs; 2tl; ch.
Khakhijalia	4–0	Upleta	5–0	Local		w; rv	sl(pr); cs; 2tl; ch; lib.
Ribda	5–0	Gondal	10–0	Mota-Mahika	1–4	rv	tl; ch.
Local		Wankaner	6–0	Local		w; rv	sl(pr); cs(fmg); 3tl; mq; cl
Gondal	10–0	Gondal	10–0	Local		w	sl(pr); cs; 2tl; ch.
Gondal	10–0	Gondal	10–0	Local		w	sl(pr); cs(fmg); 3tl; mq ch; dp. Bhadar Dam.
Jasdan	4–0	Jasdan	4–0	Local		w	sl(pr); cs(mp); 3tl; ch; lib
Dhoraji	5–0	Dhoraji	5–0	Khajurada	4–0	w; r	sl(pr); tl; dg; ch; lib.
Rajkot	5–0	Rajkot	5–0	Anadpar	1–0	w	tl; ch.
Jetpur	6–4	Jetpur	6–4	Local		t	sl(pr); cs; ch; lib.
Ribada	6–0	Kotada	2–0	Kotada-Sangani	2–0	w	sl(pr); ch.
Kalasar	10–0	Bhadali	3–0	Bhadali	3–0	rv	sl(pr); cs; tl; ch.
Kalasar	6–0	Jasdan	13–0	Local		rv	sl(pr); cs; 2tl; ch; Fr. he on Srn. vd. 15 at Gh Somnath Mahadev.

Serial No.	Village/Town name ; Taluka abbreviation ; Village / Town name in Gujarati			Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q.; Travelling distance (in miles)	Area (sq. miles) ; Population ; Households ; Agricultural population	Post office ; Distance (in miles)
749	Sonagaḍh	MLY	સોનગઢ	SW ; 2–0	0·1 ; 61 ; 10 ; 61	Maliya 2–0
750	Sukī-saja-ḍīlāī	RAJ	સુકી-સજા-ડીઆલી	S ; 22–0	3·8 ; 372 ; 56 ; 231	Rajapara 4–0
751	Sulatā-ṇapur	MLY	સુલતાન-પુર	E ; 9–0	1·8 ; 356 ; 55 ; 266	Khakha-rechi 3–0
752	Sulatānapur	GND	સુલતાન-પુર	NE ; 6–0	11·2 ; 4002 ; 712 ; 2252	Local
753	Supeḍī	DHR	સુપેડી	W ; 6–0	15·6 ; 3175 ; 654 2141	Local
754	Suvāg	PDH	સુવાગ	S ; 10–0	2·5 ; 314 ; 41 ; 227	Sara-padad 5–0
755	Talagaṇā	UPL	તલગણા	NW ; 7–0	4·2 ; 1254 ; 243 ; 848	Manod 8–0
756	Taṇasavā	UPL	તણસવા	W ; 10–0	5·4 ; 1196 ; 219 ; 993	Upleta 10–0
757	Ṭaṅkārā	MRV	ટંકારા	S ; 14–0	13·4 ; 4020 ; 810 ; 1003	Local
758	Taraghaḍīā	RAJ	તરઘડીઆ	E ; 9–0	4·7 ; 734 ; 115 ; 488	Kuvadva 4–0
759	Taragharī	PDH	તરઘરી	S ; 5–0	7·0 ; 585 ; 107 ; 302	Paddhari 5–0
760	Taragharī	MLY	તરઘરી	SE ; 16–0	4·6 ; 917 ; 197 ; 639	Mota-Dahinsara 3–0
761	Tarakāsar	JMK	તરકાસર	E ; 9–0	2·9 ; 266 ; 39 ; 227	Jam-Kandorna 7–0
762	Tarakiyā	WNK	તરકિયા	E ; 8–0	3·4 ; 288 ; 48 ; 175	Mahika 6–0
763	Taravaḍā	LDK	તરવડા	N ; 6–0	1·2 ; 294 ; 51 ; 190	Pal 7–0
764	Thāṇā-Galol	JTP	થાણા-ગલોલ	N ; 6–0	7·8 ; 1608 ; 290 ; 978	Local
765	Ṭhebacaḍā	RAJ	ઠેબચડા	E ; 8–0	3·4 ; 449 ; 82 ; 291	Gadhaka 2–0
766	Ṭhīkarīālā	WNK	ઠીકરી-આલા	SW ; 14–0	2·6 ; 432 ; 62 ; 311	Mahika 8-0
767	Thoraḍī	KTD	થોરડી	W ; 25–0	2.4 ; 377 : 65 ; 257	Mengni-Navi 5–0
768	Thoraḍī	JMK	થોરડી	N ; 6–0	1·8 ; 142 ; 24 ; 106	Jam-Kandorna 5–0
769	Thorāḷā	JMK	થોરાળા	E ; 12–0	1·9 ; 244 ; 48 ; 186	Bhaya-vadar 12–0

Railway St.; Distance (in miles)		Weekly Bazar; Bazar day; Distance (in miles)		Motor Stand; Distance (in miles)		Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Maliya	2–0	Maliya	2–0	Local		w	ch.
Ribda	8–0	Rajapara	4–0	Sardhar	5–0	w	sl(pr); 2tl; ch.
Khakharechi	3–0	Khakharechi	3–0	Khakhare-chi	3–0	rv	sl(pr); ch; pyt.
Vadia	5–0	Vadia	5–0	Local		w; rv	sl(pr); cs (mp); 4tl; dh; 3dg: mq; ch; lib; dp.
Local		Dhoraji	6–0	Local		w; rv	sl(pr); cs(fmg); 2dg; mq; ch; lib; Fr. held on Srn. vd. 8; Morali Manohar's temple erected before 200 years and castle round it.
Padadhari	10–0	Sarapadad	5–0	Sarapadad	5–0	rv	sl(pr); 2tl; ch.
Upleta	5–0	Upleta	5–0	Patanvav	4–0	w	sl(pr); cs; 3tl; dg; ch.
Upleta	10–0	Upleta	10–0	Local		w	sl(pr); 2tl; ch; lib; dp.
Local		Local		Local		w	sl(pr,m,h); cs(mp); 4tl; dh; 2ch; 2lib; 2mq; 3dp; Fr. held on Srn. vd. 7.
Rajkot	8–0	Kuvadva	4–0	Rajkot	9–0	t	sl(pr); cs; ch; lib.
Paddhari	5–0	Paddhari	5–0	Local		rv	sl(pr); cs(fmg); 2tl; mq; ch; Fr. held on Srn. vd. 8 at Shanker's temple.
Pipalia	4–0	Mota-Dahinsara	3–0	Mota-Dahinsara	3–0	t	sl(pr); cs(fmg); 2tl; ch; dp pyt.
Dhoraji	19–0	Jamkandorna	7–0	Thordi	2–0	w	sl (pr); ch.
Wankaner	8–0	Wankaner	8–0	Samadhi-yala	4–0	0	sl(pr); cs.
Kotharia	10–0	Kotharia	10–0	Local		w	sl(pr); tl.
Jetpur	7–0	Jetpur	7–0	Jetpur	6–0	w; rv	sl(pr); cs(fmg); 4tl; ch; lib; dp.
Rajkot	8–0	Gadhaka	2–0	Local		rv	sl(pr); cs; 4tl.
Wankaner	14–0	Wankaner	14–0	Local		w; rv	sl(pr); cs(fmg); tl; dg; ch lib.
Gondal	14–0	Mengni	5–0	Mengni-navi	3–0	w	sl(pr); 2tl; dg; ch; Fr held on Srn. vd. 8.
Dhoraji	17–0	Jam-Kandorna	5–0	Local		rv	cs; tl.
Bhayavadar	12–0	Bhayavadar	12–0	Chitravad	3–0	rv	sl(pr); ch.

Serial No.	Village/Town name	Taluka abbreviation	Village/Town name in Gujarati	Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q	Travelling distance (in miles)	Area (sq. miles) ; Population ; Households ; Agricultural population	Post Office	Distance (in miles)
770	Thorāḷā	MRV	થોરાળા	W;	10–0	4·0 ; 819 ; 140 ; 656	Morvi	8–0
771	Thorāḷā	JTP	થોરાળા	N;	5–0	3·8 ; 340 ; 73 ; 277	Virpur	2–0
772	Thorāḷā	RAJ	થોરાળા	SE;	4–0	6·2 ; 807 ; 159 ; 350	Rajkot	4–0
773	Thorīāḷī	JSD	થોરીઆળી	E;	20–0	2·8 ; 283 ; 39 ; 216	Vinchhiya	2–0
774	Thoriyāḷī	PDH	થોરિયાળી	N;	10–0	9·6 ; 1091 ; 186 ; 738	Khakhdabela	5–0
775	Ṭīmbā	WNK	ટીંબા	Deserted		Deserted	Deserted	
776	Ṭīmbaḍī	JMK	ટીંબડી	W;	10–0	8·2 ; 1306 ; 219 ; 998	Bhayavadar	10–0
777	Ṭīmbaḍī	MRV	ટીંબડી	N;	2–0	1·3 ; 241 ; 51 ; 102	Morvi	2–4
778	Tithavā	WNK	તિથવા	SE;	6–0	15·7 ; 1642 ; 353 ; 525	Local	
779	Ṭoḷ	MRV	ટોળ	S;	14–0	5·8 ; 492 ; 92 ; 284	Tankara	4–0
780	Toraṇiyā	DHR	તોરણિયા	S;	4–0	5·0 ; 874 ; 169 ; 647	Vakai	4–0
781	Trājapar	MRV	ત્રાજપર	E;	2–0	1·8 ; 725 ; 205 ; 107	Morvi	2–0
782	Trākuḍā	GND	ત્રાકુડા	W;	11–0	7·4 ; 1215 ; 243 ; 947	Kolithad	4–0
783	Trambār	RAJ	ત્રંબાર	SE;	9–0	8·9 ; 933 ; 154 ; 460	Rajkot	8–0
784	Trāvaḍā	JMK	ત્રાવડા	S;	6–0	1·8 ; 217 ; 39 ; 149	Jam Kandorna	6–0
785	Uḍakīā	DHR	ઊડકીઆ	SW;	7–4	11·8 ; 509 ; 104 ; 484	Moti-Marad	2–0
786	Ujāḷā	JMK	ઊજાળા	W;	3–0	1·6 ; 183 ; 30 ; 147	Jam-Kandorna	4–0
787	Ukaraḍā	PDH	ઊકરડા	E;	6–0	5·9 ; 559 ; 98 ; 418	Paddhari	4–0
788	Umarakoṭ	DHR	ઊમરકોટ	E;	4–0	4·1 ; 414 ; 81 ; 308	Dhoraji	4–0
789	Umarāḷī	JTP	ઊમરાળી	NE;	12–0	10·6 ; 1168 ; 204 ; 865	Virpur	1–0
790	Umarāḷī	RAJ	ઊમરાળી	S;	24–0	3·3 ; 575 ; 112 ; 337	Halinda	2–0
791	Umaravāḍā-Moṭā	GND	ઊમરવાડા-મોટા	W;	5–0	3·3 ; 390 ; 78 ; 229	Gondal	5–0
792	Umaravāḍā-Nānā	GND	ઊમરવાડા નાના	W;	8–0	2·9 ; 200 ; 29 ; 130	Kolithad	2–0

Railway St. ; Distance (in miles)	Weekly Bazar ; Bazar day ; Distance (in miles)	Motor Stand ; Distance (in miles)	Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Chanchapar 3–0	Morvi 8–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch ; gym.
Virpur 2–0	Virpur 2–0	Virpur 2–0	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Rajkot 4–0	Rajkot 4–0	Rajkot 4–0	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Vinchhiya 2–0	Vinchhiya 2–0	Local.	w	sl(pr) ; cs : 2tl ; ch ; lib.
Paddhari 8–0	Paddhari 8–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; 3tl ; dg ; dh ; ch ; Temple of Shanker on the bank of the river.
Deserted	Deserted	Deserted		Deserted
Bhayavadar 10–0	Bhayavadar 10–0	Local	w	sl(pr) : 3tl ; dg ; ch ; lib ; Fr. held on Srn. vd. 8 at Khatleshwar Mahadev.
Morvi 2–4	Morvi 2–4	Morvi 2–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; tl.
Wankaner 6–0	Wankaner 6–0	Local	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; dg ; mq ; ch ; lib ; dp ; Fr. held on Srn. vd. 8 at Jadeshwar Mahadev.
Tanakra 4–0	Tankara 4–0	Kothara 2–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 2tl ; mq ; ch.
Choki 3–0	Dhoraji 4–0	Dhoraji 4–0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs(c) ; 2tl ; ch ; lib.
Morvi 2–0	Morvi 2–0	Morvi 2–0	w	sl(pr) , 14tl ; ch.
Gondal 9–0	Kolithad 4–0	Local	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch ; lib ; dp.
Rajkot 8–0	Rajkot 8–0	Local	w : rv ; t	sl(pr) , cs ; 3tl ; dg ; ch ; lib ; dp ; gym. Fr. held on Bdp. vd. 15.
Dhoraji 6–0	Dhoraji 6–0	Local	rv	sl(pr) . 2tl ; ch ; lib.
Dhoraji 6–0	Dhoraji 6–0	Moti Marad 1–4	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; mq ; ch.
Dhoraji 12–0	Jam Kandorna 4–0	Jam-Kandorna 3 0	w	cs ; tl.
Paddhari 4–0	Paddhari 4–0	Local	rv	sl(pr) ; cs (fmg) ; 3tl ; dh ; dg ; ch.
Dhoraji 4–0	Dhoraji 4–0	Dhoraji 4 0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; mq.
Virpur 1–0	Vivpur 1–0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs (c) ; tl ; ch.
Gondal 8–0	Halunda 2–0	Halinda 2 0	w	sl(pr) ; cs (mp) ; 2tl ; dh.
Gondal 5–0	Gondal 5–0	Gondal 5–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; ch.
Gondal 9–0	Kolithad 2–0	Local	w	sl (pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; ch.

Serial No.	Village/Town name ; Taluka abbreviation ; Village/Town name in Gujarati			Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q. ; Travelling distance (in miles)	Area (sq. miles) ; Population ; Households ; Agricultural population	Post Office ; Distance (in miles)
793	Uṅcī-Māṇḍal	MRV	ઊંચી-માંડલ	E ; 8–0	3·8 ; 365 ; 66 ; 233	Morvi 6–4
794	Upaleṭā	UPL	ઉપલેટા	H.Q. 21–5	21·5 ; 2726 ; 4628 ; 286	Local
795	Vacalī ghoḍī	PDH	ચચલીઘોડી	S ; 4–0	3·0 ; 247 ; 42 ; 207	Sarapdad 2–0
796	Vachākapar	MRV	વછાકપર	S ; 26–0	3·0 ; 313 ; 58 ; 167	Tankara 11–4
797	Vācharā	GND	વાછરા	N ; 5–0	5·0 ; 612 ; 115 ; 334	Gondal 5–0
798	Vāḍalā	UPL	વાડલા	NE ; 2–0	1·4 ; 476 ; 89 ; 310	Upleta 2–0
799	Vāḍalī	UPL	વડલી	N ; 20–0	8 0 ; 1085 ; 191 ; 780	Khira-sara 2–0
800	Vaḍalī	RAJ	વડલી	SE ; 10–0	6·0 ; 824 ; 146 ; 562	Rajkot 10–0
801	Vaḍā-Nānā	PDH	ચડા-નાના	SW ; 11–0	1·9 ; 216 ; 31 ; 160	Sarapdad 4–0
802	Vāḍāśadā	JTP	વડાશડા	E ; 10–0	5·1 ; 1004 ; 181 ; 664	Amar-nagar 4–0
803	Vāḍe-khaṇḍ	UPL	વાડે-ખાંડ	W ; 20 0	3·2 ; 271 ; 49 ; 145	Dhank 5-0
804	Vādharavā	MLY	વાધરવા	E ; 5-0	7·4 ; 806 ; 163 ; 518	Local
805	Vaḍīā	KTD	વડીઆ	SE ; 5–0	2·5 ; 317 ; 50 ; 202	Kotda 4-0
806	Vāḍīparā	KTD	ચાડીપરા	SE ; 9–0	1·6 ; 297 ; 63 ; 215	Dadva 4 0
807	Vaḍod	JSD	વડોદ	E ; 9–0	5·9 ; 402 ; 70 ; 303	Bhadla 6–0
808	Vaḍodar	DHR	વડોદર	SW ; 12–0	6·5 1665 ; 281 ; 1156	Moti-Marad 4–0
809	Vāghagaḍh	MRV	વાઘગઢ	SW ; 20–0	1·4 ; 265 ; 39 ; 219	Tankara 2–4
810	Vāghapar	MRV	વાઘપર	N ; 15–0	1·8 ; 776 ; 106 ; 56	Morvi 13–0
811	Vaghāsīā	WNK	ચઘાસીઆ	N ; 4–0	8·0 ; 781 ; 192 ; 417	Wanka-ner 3–0
812	Vāgudaḍ	LDK	વાગુદડ	N ; 8–0	2·0 ; 227 ; 43 177	Khira-sara 4–0
813	Vājaḍī	LDK	વાજડી	N ; 10–0	0·4 ; 210 ; 42 ; 158	Khira-sara 4–0
814	Vājaḍī	RAJ	વાજડી	W ; 8–0	6·7 ; 248 ; 49 ; 97	Rajkot 8–0
815	Vājaḍī	RAJ	વાજડી	W ; 10–0	1·7 ; 177 ; 39 ; 104	Rajkot 8–0
816	Vajepar	MRV	વજેપર	S ; Deserted	5·7 Deserted	Deserted
817	Vālādharī	GND	વાલાધરી	W ; 12–0	11·0 ; 435 ; 75 ; 303	Ribda 4–0
818	Vāḷ-Duṅgarā	JTP	ચાળડુંગરા	E ; 9–0	3·4 ; 280 ; 51 ; 231	Mewasa 3–0
819	Valāsaṇ	WNK	વલાસણ	W ; 10–0	6·4 ; 753 ; 173 ; 499	Tithava 4–0

Railway St. ; Distance (in miles)	Weekly Bazar ; Bazar day ; Distance (in miles)	Motor Stand ; Distance (in miles)	Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Morvi 6-4	Morvi 6-4	Local	pl	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; dh ; ch ; lib; Power House.
Local	Local	Local	rv	sl(7pr ; ch) ; cs ; 24tl ; dh ; 13dg ; 5mq ; 3 lib ; 11dp.
Paddhari 5-0	Sarapdad 2-0	Paddhari 4-0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Tankara 11-4	Tankara 11-4	Chhattar 3-0	w	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch.
Gondal 5-0	Gondal 5-0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Upleta 2-0	Upleta 2-0	Upleta 2-0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; ch ; 3tl.
Bhayava-dar 9-0	Bhayavadar 9-0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 3tl ; dg ; ch ; lib ; dp.
Rajkot 10-0	Rajkot 10-0	Trambar 4-0	w	sl(pr) ; ch ; tl.
Padadhri 12-0	Sarpdad 4-0	Sarpdad 4-0	rv	tl.
Vadia-devli 6-0	Amar nagar 4-0	Jetpur 10-0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 3tl ; dg ; 2ch ; lib.
Paneli 12-0	Dhank 5-0	Dhank 5-0	w	sl(pr) ; tl.
Khakhare-chi. 6-0	Local	Local	t	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; 2tl ; dh ; ch ; pyt.
Gondal 10-0	Kotda 4-0	Khadadhar 3-0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; dg ; ch ; tl.
Gondal 14-0	Gondal 14-0	Local	rv	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch.
Jasdan 8-0	Jasdan 8-0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Dhoraji 12-0	Moti-Marad 4-0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; 4tl ; dh ; dg ; ch ; lib.
Tankara 2-4	Tankara 2-4	Local	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; dg.
Jetpur 2-4	Jetpur 2-4	Morvi 15-0	w ; t	sl(pr ; m) ; tl ; ch ; gym.
Wankaner 3-0	Wankaner 3-0	Wankaner 4-0	w ; t	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; tl ; mq ; ch.
Rajkot 10-0	Khirasara 4-0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; 2tl ; ch.
Rajkot 10-0	Khirasara 4-0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Rajkot 8-0	Rajkot 8-0	Nyara 2-0	rv	..
Rajkot 10-0	Rajkot 10-0	Local	w	dg ; ch.
Deserted	Morvi	Deserted	w	tl.
Ribda 4-0	Gondal 10-0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs(c) ; tl ; dg ; ch.
Virpur 5-0	Virpur 5-0	Mewasa 3-0	rv	sl(pr) ; tl ; dg ; ch.
Wankaner 10-0	Wankaner 10-0	Local	w	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; 2tl ; dg ; mq ; ch.

Serial No.	Village/Town name ; Taluka abbreviation : Village/Town name in Gujarati			Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q. ; Travelling distance (in miles)	Area (sq miles) ; Population ; Households ; Agricultural population	Post Office ; Distance (in miles)
820	Vanālā	JSD	વનાલા	N. 21–0	1·4 ; 350 ; 69 ; 170	Bhadla 4–0
821	Vanāḷīā	MRV	વનાળીઆ	N : 5–0	4·9 ; 835 ; 155 ; 811	Morvi 5–0
822	Vaṇaparī	PDH	વણપરી	W ; 1 0	4·9 ; 206 ; 42 ; 74	Paddhari 1–0
823	Vaṇazārā	WNK	વણઝારા	SE : 12 0	1·5 ; 162 ; 29 ; 159	Sindhavadar 6–0
824	Vāṅgadhrā	JSD	વાંગધ્રા	E ; 22–0	4·0 , 625 ; 109 ; 382	Vinchhiya 4–0
825	Vāṅkaḍā	MRV	વાંકડા	N : 12–0	4·4 ; 523 ; 104 ; 376	Morvi 10–0
826	Vāṅkāvaḍ	RAJ	વાંકાવડ	E ; 16–0	1·4 ; 181 ; 32 ; 153	Kuvadava 0–0
827	Vāṅkīā	WNK	વાંકીઆ	NW : 6 0	3·0 ; 354 ; 86 ; 250	Panchasia 2–0
828	Vanthalī	GND	વંથલી	W ; 13–0	6·0 ; 542 ; 97 ; 427	Kolithad 2–0
829	Varadusar	MLY	વરડુસર	E , 10 0	1·9 . 161 ; 31 . 130	Khakharechi 4–0
830	Varadusar	WNK	વરદસર	NE : 11 0	4·4 ; 298 ; 50 ; 181	Lunsar 4–0
831	Varajāṅg-jālīā	UPL	વરજાંગ-જાલીઆ	W , 6–0	4·7 ; 1457 ; 284 ; 693	Upleta 6–0
832	Varasamaḍī	MLY	વરસમડી	W ; 18–0	4·5 ; 643 ; 115 ; 118	Mota-Dahinsara 4–0
833	Vasāvaḍ	GND	વસાવડ	SW ; 28–0	3·6 ; 5130 ; 933 ; 992	Local
834	Vasundrā	WNK	વસુંદ્રા	E : 10–0	6·7 , 211 ; 38 116	Mahika 4–0
835	Vāvaḍī	JMK	વાવડી	N : 5–0	5·0 ; 1064 ; 176 ; 724	Jamkandorna 5 0
836	Vāvaḍī (Station)	JTP	વાવડી (સ્ટેશન)	NE : 10–0	5·8 ; 1058 ; 179 ; 782	Vadia-Devli 4–0
837	Vāvaḍī	JSD	વાવડી	W ; 15–0	4·6 ; 612 ; 120 ; 387	Bhadla 4–0
838	Vāvaḍī	RAJ	વાવડી	SW : 4–0	2·2 ; 431 ; 84 ; 264	Rajkot 5–0
839	Vāvanīā	MLY	વાવનીઆ	W ; 12 0	7·6 ; 914 ; 209 ; 166	Local
840	Vegaḍī	DHR	વેગડી	N : 3–0	3·9 ; 339 ; 73 ; 295	Dhoraji 3–0
841	Vejagām	GND	વેજગામ	W ; 10–0	4·0 ; 617 ; 101 ; 280	Kolithad 2–0
842	Vejagām	RAJ	વેજગામ	W ; 10–0	1·7 ; 390 ; 69 ; 182	Rajkot 10–0
843	Vejalapar	MLY	વેજલપર	E ; 15–0	6·7 ; 820 ; 150 ; 538	Khakharechi 2–0

Railway St. ; Distance (in miles)		Weekly Bazar ; Bazar day : Distance (in miles)		Motor Stand ; Distance (in miles)		Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Kalasar	8–0	Bhadli	4–0	Bhadli	4–0	w ; rv	sl(pr) ; tl ; M ; ch .
Khakhrala	4–0	Morvi	5–0	Morvi	5–0	rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; 4tl ; dg ; mq ; ch ; lib ; dp.
Paddhari	1–0	Paddhari	1–0	Paddhari	1–0	rv	sl(pr) ; dg ; mq ; ch.
Sindhavadhar.	6–0	Wankaner	12–0	Kherava	2–0		sl(pr) ; cs ; ch.
Vinchhiya	4–0	Vinchhiya	4–0	Local		o	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; tl ; ch ; lib.
Dela	5–4	Jetpar	9–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; 3tl ; dg ; ch ; lib ; Fr. held on Bpd. Sud. 11.
Rajkot	14–0	Kuvadva	6–0	Jiana	2–0	w	cs (mp).
Wankaner	4–0	Wankaner	4–0	Rati-Devali	3–0	rv	sl(pr) ; cs (fmg) ; tl ; mq ; ch.
Gondal	13–0	Kolithad	2–0	Kolithad	2–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 2tl ; dg ; ch ; Fr. held in Bdp. at Shankar's temple.
Khakharechi.	4–0	Khakharechi	4–0	Khakharechi.	4–0	t	ch ; pyt.
Daldi	4–0	Wankaner	12–0	Bherada	2–4	w	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; tl,
Upleta	6–0	Upleta	6–0	Local		rv	sl(pr); cs ; 3tl ; M ; dg ; ch ; lib ; dp.
Mota-Dahinsara	4–0	Mota-Dahinsara	4–0	Vavania	4–0	t	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch ; pyt.
Lunidhar	10–0	Local		Local		rv	sl(pr) ; cs(fmg) ; 16tl ; 3mq ; 3ch; 4dp.
Wankaner	10–0	Wankaner	10–0	Mahika	4–0	str	sl(pr) ; cs.
Dhoraji	17–0	Jam-kandorna	5–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; cs(mp) ; 4tl ; dh ; ch ; lib.
Vadia-Devli	4–0	Vadia-Devli	4–0	Gondal	2–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs (mp) ; 5tl ; dh ; dg ; ch ; lib ; dp.
Jasdan	15–0	Bhadla	4–0	Halenda	3–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs (fmg) ; tl ; ch.
Rajkot	5–0	Rajkot	5–0	Local		w	sl(pr) ; tl ; ch.
Local		Local		Local		w ; t	sl(pr) ; 2cs ; 3tl ; 2dg ; 2mq ; dp ; Fr. held thrice in a year.
Dhoraji	3–0	Dhoraji	3–0	Dhoraji	6–0	rv	sl(pr) ; cs ; tl ; ch.
Gondal	7–0	Kolithad	2–0	Kolithad	2–0	w	sl(pr) ; cs ; 3tl ; ch.
Rajkot	10–0	Rajkot	10–0	Nyara	3–0	rv	tl ; dg ; ch.
Khakharechi	2–0	Khakharechi	2–0	Local		t	sl(pr) ; cs (fmg) ; 4tl ; dh ; ch ; lib ; pyt.

Serial No.	Village/Town name ;	Taluka abbreviation ;	Village/Town name in Gujarati	Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q. ;	Travelling distance (in miles)	Area (sq. miles) ;	Population ;	Households ;	Agricultural population	Post Office ;	Distance (in miles)
844	Vekarī	GND	વેકરી	W ;	8–0	5.5 ;	1077 ;	207 ;	748	Chara-khadi	2–0
845	Velārīā	DHR	વેલારીઆ	SW ;	15–0	0·9 ;	212 ;	40 ;	203	Patanvav	4–0
846	Veṇāsar	MLY	વેણાસર	NE ;	12–0	10.0 ;	429 ;	103 ;	290	Khakha-rechi	6–0
847	Verāval	KTD	વેરાવલ	S ;	8–0	4·5 ;	517 ;	85 ;	298	Shapur	2–0
848	Verāval	JSD	વેરાવલ	N ;	28–0	1·0 ;	262 ;	45 ;	228	Modhuka	3–0
849	Verāval (Bhāḍalā)	JSD	વેરાવલ (ભાડલા)	NW ;	20–0	2·8 ;	196 ;	42 ;	153	Bhadla	3–0
850	Verāval (Santhalī)	JSD	વેરાવલ (સંથલી)	SW ;	26–0	2·1 ;	195 ;	39 ;	158	Santhali	5–0
851	Vijayanagar	MRV	વિજય-નગર	SW ;	32–0	1·8 ;	143 ;	23 ;	106	Tankara	15–4
852	Vinayagaḍh	WNK	વિનયગઢ	E ;	16–0	3·8 ;	215 ;	49 ;	95	Mahika	6–0
853	Viñchiyā	JSD	વિંછિયા	SW ;	17–0	7·1 ;	4120 ;	744 ;	941	L cal	
854	Viñjīvaḍ	GND	વિંઝીવડ	NE ;	18–0	1·9 ;	586 ;	101 ;	318	Khilori Moti	4–0
855	Viranagar	JSD	વિરનગર	W ;	8–0	10·2 ;	1705 ;	366 ;	1002	Local	
856	Virapar	WNK	વિરપર	N ;	10–0	2·3 ;	116 ;	23 ;	97	Lunsar	4–0
857	Virapar	MRV	વિરપર	S ;	6–4	5·6 ;	781 ;	135 ;	501	Morvi	5–4
858	Viraparaḍā	MRV	વિરપરડા	W ;	13–0	4·5 ;	671 ;	117 ;	464	Morvi	13–0
859	Virapur	JTP	વિરપુર	SW ;	8–0	12·3 ;	3283 ;	620 ;	1505	Local	
860	Virapur	JSD	વિરપુર	NW ;	16–0	2·5 ;	180 ;	39 ;	119	Bhadla	3–0
861	Viravā	LDK	વિરવા	E ;	9–0	1·3 ;	148 ;	25 ;	124	Lodhika	8–0
862	Viravada-rakā	MLY	વિરવદરકા	SE ;	5–0	3·0 ;	478 ;	91 ;	293	Maliya	5–0
863	Viravāv	MRV	વિરવાવ	SW ;	22–0	6·6 ;	867 ;	148 ;	588	Tankara	7–4
864	Visāmaṇ	PDH	વિસામણ	SW ;	7–6	6·6 ;	666 ;	130 ;	453	Hadma-tiya	3–0
865	Viṭhala-gaḍh	WNK	વિઠ્ઠલગઢ	E ;	16–0	1·9 ;	36 ;	8 ;	34	Mahika	8–0
866	Viṭhalapar	WNK	વિઠ્ઠલપર	NE ;	10–0	1·7 ;	94 ;	12 ;	89	Lunsar	6–0
867	Vorākoṭaḍā	GND	વોરાકોટડા	SW ;	5–0	4·1 ;	348 ;	77 ;	266	Gondal	5–0

Railway St.; Distance (in miles)		Weekly Bazar; Bazar day; Distance (in miles)		Motor Stand; Distance (in miles)		Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Gondal	8–0	Gondal	8–0	Local		w	sl(pr); 3tl; dg; ch; lib. dp.
Dhoraji	15–0	Patanvav	4–0	Vadodar	3–0	w	sl(pr); cs; tl; dg.
Khakharechi	6–0	Khakharechi	6–0	Khakharechi	6–0	t	sl(pr); cs (Salt); dh; dg; ch; salt pit.
Ribda	8–0	Ribda	8–0	Local		w; rv	sl(pr); cs; 2tl; dh; lib.
Kalasar	9–0	Bhadli	6–0	Sanala	3–0	rv	sl(pr); tl; ch.
Jasdan	16–0	Bhadla	3–0	Bhadla	4–0	w	cs; tl.
Derdi	12–0	Santhali	5–0	Vasavad	7–0	w	tl.
Tankara	15–4	Tankara	15–4	Gauridad	3–0	w; t	sl(pr); tl; ch.
Daldi	4–0	Wankaner	15–0	Samadhiyala	2–0	w	sl(pr); cs; tl.
Local		Local		Local		w	sl(pr); cs(fmg); 6tl; dg; dh; ch; 2mq; castle.
Deradi	8–0	Sultanpur	4–0	Local		w	sl(pr); 2tl; dg; ch; Vinsubai's deri.
Jasdan	6–0	Alkot	3–0	Local		t	sl(pr); 2cs (mp; mis); 3tl; dh; ch; lib; dp.
Daldi	6–0	Wankaner	10–0	Paddhari	6–0	w	sl(pr); cs (fmg).
Local		Morvi	5–4	Morvi	5–4	w	sl(pr); cs (mp); 3tl; ch.
Pipaliya	2–0	Morvi	13–0	Local		w; o	sl(pr); tl; ch.
Local		Local		Local		w	sl(pr); cs (mp); 3tl; ch.
Jasdan	16–0	Bhadla	3–0	Bhadla	3–0	w; rv	sl(pr); cs; tl; ch.
Ribda	6–0	Lodhika	8–0	Local		w	tl; ch.
Maliya	5–0	Maliya	5–0	Navagam	2–0	w; t	sl(pr); cs; tl; pyt.
Tankara	7–4	Tankara	7–4	Local		w; rv	sl(pr); 2tl; dg.
Hadmatiya	3–0	Paddhari	9–0	Local		w; rv	sl(pr); cs(fmg); 3tl; dg; ch; lib.
Daldi	4–0	Wankaner	16–0	Samadhiyala;	2–0	w	sl(pr); cs; tl.
Daldi	6–0	Wankaner	10–0	Local		w	sl(pr); cs.
Gondal	5–0	Gondal	5–0	Gondal	5–0	w	sl(pr); cs; 2tl; ch; lib; dp. (Fr. held on Bdp vd. 15).

Serial No.	Village/Town name ; Taluka abbreviation ; Village/Town name in Gujarati	Direction from Taluka/Peta H. Q. ; Travelling distance (in miles)	Area (sq. miles) ; Population ; Households ; Agricultural population	Post Office ; Distance (in miles)
868	Wāṅkāner WNK વાંકાનેર	H. Q.	6·1 ; 16769 ; 365 ; 69	Local
869	Zāñzāmer DHR ઝાંઝમેર	W ; 8–0	8·4 ; 1549 ; 276 ; 1166	Supedi 3–0
870	Zīkīāḷī MRV ઝીકીઆળી	NE ; 12–0	6·5 ; 866 ; 214 ; 572	Morvi 12–0
871	Zīlariyā PDH ઝીલરિયા	SW ; 6–0	5·4 ; 714 ; 130 ; 450	Paddhari 6–0
872	Zuṇḍāḷā JSD ઝુંડાળા	SW ; 18-0	5·0 ; 974 ; 147 ; 654	Vasavad 3–0

Railway St.; Distance (in miles)	Weekly Bazar; Bazar day; Distance (in miles)	Motor Stand; Distance (in miles)	Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
Local	Local	Local	w	sl(6 pr; 4h; m); 2cs; (misc); dh; 6mq; ch; 2lib; 2gym; Fr. held on Srn. vd. 7-8-9; cloth mill; pottery works, hand woven silk.
Supedi 3–0	Supedi 3–0	Local	w; rv	sl(pr); cs(c); 4tl; dg; ch; lib.
Rungpar 4–4	Jetpur 6–0	Local	t; rv	sl(pr); cs(c); 2tl; ch; dp.
Paddhari 6–0	Paddhari 6-0	Local	w; rv	sl(pr); 5tl; dg; ch; lib.
Derdi 2–0	Vasavad 3–0	Local	w	sl(pr); cs(c); 2tl; 2ch.

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(Bk) H-16—11a

INDEX

(Bk) H-16—1